The Weather
Today—Some cloudiness and continued cool. Yesterday, 65; low, 56.

The Washington Post

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Lost Division Patrols Fighting Way Out; Roosevelt Attacks GOP's Campaigning

Describes It As 'Imitation Or Garden Type Fraud'

Republicans Seek To Claim Credit For New Deal, President Charges

President Roosevelt opened his fourth term campaign last night with a hard-hitting speech accusing the Republican opposition of attempting to claim credit for the New Deal. He charged that GOP orators were guilty of "the most obvious common or garden variety of fraud."

Speaking before the AFL Teamsters union, the President said the "whole purpose of Republican oratory these days . . . is to persuade the American people that the Democratic Party was responsible for the 1929 crash and depression, and that the Republican Party was responsible for all social progress under the New Deal."

"One Thing Too Old For"

"There is one thing I am too old for," the President declared, "I cannot talk out of both sides of my mouth at the same time."

Mr. Roosevelt made a point-by-point reply to almost every criticism leveled against his administration by his Republican opponent, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

He declared the government welcomes "all sincere supporters of the cause of effective world collaboration," adding that "millions of Republicans are with us."

"And they too will resent this campaign talk by those who first woke up to the facts of international life a few short months ago, when they began to study the polls of public opinion," the President said.

"Actually Four Years Older."

Mr. Roosevelt, speaking before the same union which heard his open his third term campaign on September 11, 1940, greeted the Teamsters by saying:

"I am actually four years older —which seems to annoy some people. In fact, millions of us are more than 11 years older than when we started in to clear up the mess that was dumped in our laps in 1933."

From that he launched into an attack upon the Republican campaign, although he did not mention Governor Dewey by name.

"Callous, Brazen Falsehood"

He termed a "callous and brazen falsehood" an assertion that the Administration plans "to keep men in the Army when the war is over, because there might be no jobs for them in civil life."

"Why," Mr. Roosevelt continued, "the very day that this fantastic charge was first made, a formal plan for the method of speedy discharge of the Army had already been announced by the War Department—a plan based upon the wishes of the soldiers themselves."

Mr. Roosevelt said Republican leaders have carried the attacks against his Administration even down to "include my little dog Fala. Unlike the members of my family he resents this."

The President said as soon as Fala heard that "Republican fiction writers" had made public a story that the dog was left behind in the Aleutians during the President's Pacific tour and had to be rescued by a destroyer at a cost of 20 million dollars "his Scotch soul was

See ROOSEVELT, Page 3, Col. 4.

New Nation-wide Survey Report by the Gallup Poll

Since the last Gallup Poll survey of trends in the coming election, many Americans throughout the country have changed their mind on how they will vote in November. Margins by which one candidate led the other have changed in 41 States! For a comprehensive picture of how the country now expects to vote in November, turn to the Gallup Poll in Section II.

Oklahoma Next

Dewey Maps Midwest, Eastern Drive

En Route with Dewey to Oklahoma City, Sept. 22 (AP).—Obviously heartened by what one of his aides described as the "accelerating progress" of his campaign, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey today mapped an intensive drive through the Midwest and New England after winding up his Pacific Coast tour.

The Republican presidential candidate sped toward Oklahoma City tonight for the last of seven major broadcasts on his current 6200-mile transcontinental tour. With him he carried the best wishes of California's Governor Earl Warren, who introduced him as "our next President" to 90,000 cheering persons in Los Angeles' Memorial Coliseum last night. It was by far the biggest crowd of Dewey's trip.

After delivering the last of his current series of talks in Oklahoma City Monday night, the New York Governor plans to go directly to Albany to catch up on State business before setting out again in quest of the important Middle West and "Down East" votes.

Whether he planned to tune in tonight on President Roosevelt's speech was not made known. His special train was equipped with radio receivers.

Cheered at San Bernardino

At San Bernardino, Calif., about 60 miles east of Los Angeles, Dewey was met by a cheering, perspiring, roped-off throng. Most of the men were in shirt sleeves and many of the women carried colorful parasols to ward off the brilliant sun which held the temperature above 100.

"The New Deal philosophy, as expressed by the President in 1940, that the Nation is built up is just plain wrong," he declared.

"We need an Administration which will give to the United States a Government that knows its prob-

See DEWEY, Page 2, Column 3.

Beware, Girls! There Are Wolves On Capitol Hill

Most closely guarded and secret list in this entire city of lists is one for the guidance of women correspondents on Capitol Hill.

It is headed "Men you should stay on the other side of the desk from." The names are those of Senators and Representatives exclusively.

How the list came into being, and who retains it, was not disclosed, but there are well authenticated reports it resulted from an embarrassing senatorial pinch.

Since May, 1941, the number of women reporters in congressional press galleries has increased from 42 to 135.

The exclusive "other side of the desk list," finds its chief circulation among the newcomers in the group, it is said, and is compiled chiefly out of the experiences of those who have been around some time.

Nazi-Held Italian Warship Is Bombed

Rome, Sept. 23 (AP).—Three formations of Mitchell bombers struck at the German-held Italian cruiser Taranto at La Spezia today, leaving her in flames from hits across the bow, amidships and stern.

The 3814-ton Taranto was formerly the German cruiser Strassburg, allotted to Italy after the first World War. The cruiser is 440 feet long, and was built in 1911.

Peace Cabinet Snarled on Nazi Policy

Stimson and Hull Oppose Morgenthau Plan to Destroy Industrial Germany

By John M. Hightower
Associated Press Staff Writer

President Roosevelt's Cabinet committee on German peace policy has split wide open, it was learned yesterday, over a plan sponsored by Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, jr., for completely destroying Germany as a modern industrial state and converting it into an agricultural country of small farms.

Morgenthau's plan, drawn up after his recent return from European battlefronts and England, is reported to have had the general approval of the President since before his Quebec conference with Prime Minister Winston Churchill. It has failed to win support, however, from Secretary of State Cordell Hull and is violently opposed by War Secretary Henry Stimson.

Hull, Stimson and Morgenthau form the Cabinet committee.

Planning Stalled

For the time being the dispute over the Morgenthau plan has so snarled up Treasury, War and State Department work on detailed arrangements for postwar control of Germany that three-power planning by this country, Britain and Russia on long-range German policy also has virtually stalled. This planning, carried on through the European advisory commission, had been proceeding along lines other than those advocated by Morgenthau, so far as American leaders were concerned.

Mr. Roosevelt presented the Morgenthau plan to Churchill at Quebec. Morgenthau and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden were present. Stimson and Hull were not.

Morgenthau came away from the conference with the impression that Churchill found his proposals acceptable, especially since Eden is reported to have held somewhat similar views.

What Premier Josef Stalin plans with respect to Germany apparently still is not known here. Morgenthau based his plan on three assumptions with respect to Russia: (a) Russian wants East Prussia and most of Silesia to go to Poland to offset Poland's loss of eastern territory to the Soviet Union; (b) Russia wants German labor battalions put to work on the Soviet Union reconstruction; (c) with her own huge needs for manpower, Russia is not interested in prolonged military occupation of Germany and would be willing to have Britain, the United States and other Allied countries do the job.

Hull is determined that whatever plan is decided on here must be agreeable to Russia. He feels it is essential to have British-American-Soviet cooperation in immediate postwar Europe as a

See PEACE, Page 2, Column 2.

Doris Duke En Route To U.S.S. Duty Abroad

New Orleans, Sept. 23 (AP).—Doris Duke Cromwell, after a training period here, has left for overseas service in the United Seaman's Service.

An official of the service in New York said Mrs. Cromwell studied the USS recreation and entertainment program while here. She also performed personal services for seamen and their families, he added.

Yanks Make New Gains On Peleliu

Three-Fourths of Island Now in U. S. Hands; Yap Is Bombed Again

Pearl Harbor, Sept. 23 (AP).—The tempo of American conquest of Peleliu Island quickened Friday as Yank Marines advanced northward 1000 yards or more and captured the village of Garekoru on the west coast, the Navy announced today. The Marines now hold three-fourths of the island.

The headquarters communique said the Marines also occupied a small unnamed east coast island 1000 yards north of American-occupied Ngabad Island.

American carrier-based planes bombed Yap Island Thursday. They found few worthwhile targets and met only moderate ack ack fire.

Yank patrol vessels sighted seven Japanese barges Friday in the narrow channel between Peleliu and Ngessebus Islands. They sank one and forced the others onto Peleliu beaches where they were destroyed by bombing, strafing and gunfire from surface ships.

There was no indication whether the Japanese were attempting to use the barges to reinforce or evacuate their hard-pressed Peleliu garrison.

The Navy reported that enemy dead on Peleliu totaled 7020 up to Friday, while Japanese fatalities on Angaur, six miles southwest, numbered 930.

The communique said American Liberators bombed Chichi Jima, in the Bonin Islands, 615 miles southeast of Tokyo, on Thursday. They sank a barge and scored a near-miss on a freighter. Large explosions were observed in the harbor area.

Papan, Anatahan, Rota, Marcus, Ponape and Jaluit Islands also were raided.

Keystone Division Now Fighting With First Army

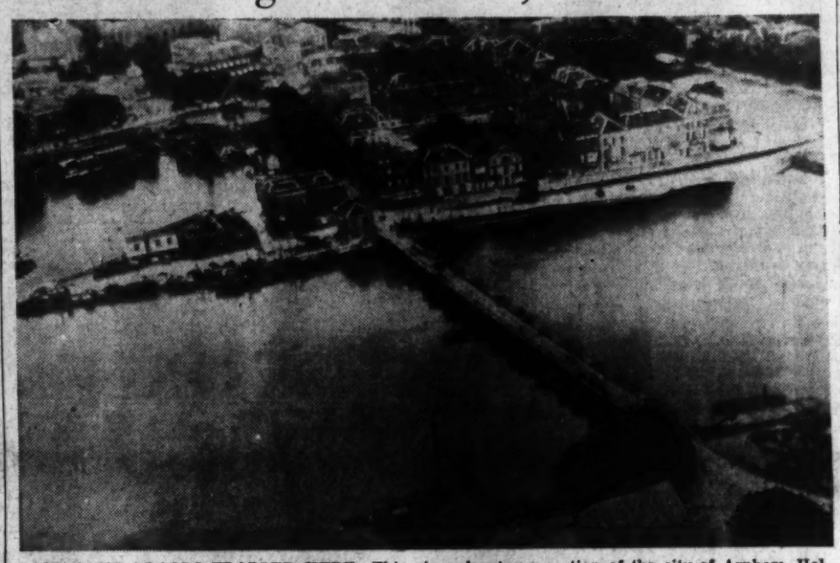
With the U. S. First Army in Germany, Sept. 23 (AP).—Pennsylvania's "Keystone Division" under command of Maj. Gen. Norman Daniel "Dutch" Cota, 51, veteran of Tunisia and Sicily, is fighting with Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army.

This Twenty-eighth Division once was commanded by Gen. Omar Bradley and was nicknamed the "Blood Patch Division" by the Germans after they saw troops with the Red Keystone emblem. It was the Twenty-eighth which paraded through Paris after the city's liberation.

The division's commander is one of the most colorful figures in the entire Army. Cota came to his command from the Twenty-ninth Infantry Division to take the place of a commander killed in action.

It was Cota's special task force that captured St. Lo. He was wounded in the fighting inside the town but refused to leave his troops while the battle was raging.

Pontoon Bridge at Arnhem, Holland



AIRBORNE TROOPS TRAPPED HERE—This view showing a section of the city of Arnhem, Holland, was distributed by the Netherlands Information yesterday. It is not known whether the temporary pontoon bridge exists today

Parnu, Estonia Second Port, Taken by Reds

Big Attack Begun To Trap Remaining Nazis in Baltics

London, Sept. 23 (AP).—Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad army captured the port of Parnu, 72 miles south of Tallinn on the Gulf of Riga, Marshal Stalin announced tonight.

Parnu is Estonia's second largest port and the Germans depended heavily on it to get their defeated troops out of the country. The Germans were reported to have assembled an evacuation fleet of light vessels there.

London, Sept. 23 (AP).—The Germans announced tonight the Red army had begun a "major attack" near the Hungarian-annexed Transylvanian capital of Cluj as part of a giant pincers aimed at trapping all Axis troops in Eastern Hungary and Slovakia, and Moscow dispatches said a Russian smash into prewar Hungary was imminent.

A French Brazzaville radio broadcast said, without Soviet confirmation, that Russian and Rumanian troops already had "crossed the Hungarian border and are advancing in the direction of Budapest," Magyar capital.

In Estonia other Soviet forces sped west and southwest of fallen Tallinn, Estonian capital, in a race

See RUSSIA, Page 2, Column 7.

Chemical Plant Raid Causes Nazi Gas Alarm

Stockholm, Sept. 23 (AP).—Germany's first gas alarm was sounded during an Allied air raid last week on Rarmstadt when a bomb hit a chemical plant, releasing poison gas, the newspaper Aftonbladet said today. Some deaths were caused, the article quoting private sources said.

Allied Chief Has Wrenched Knee

Eisenhower Predicts Berlin's Fall When Gestapo Folds Up

Eisenhower's Advanced Command Post Somewhere in France, Sept. 23 (INS).—Smiling and exuding confidence, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower today declared Germany's military situation is hopeless.

The length of the European war depends, he continued, on two main factors: first, how long the Germans can stand the terrific pounding they are taking from the west, south and east, and, secondly, how long the Gestapo remains in control of the Reich.

The general, who has been troubled by a stiff right knee for the last few weeks, discussed the war mostly off the record. He expressed surprise at recent reports he had been ill and indicated that, except for his knee, he was in excellent shape.

It may be revealed now that his knee was injured early this month when he was returning to headquartres in France from a trip aboard a light liaison plane piloted by one of his personal pilots.

Arriving at an airstrip near headquarters, the pilot found the weather unsuitable for a landing, so he put down at a nearby beach under difficult, cloudy conditions. Although he made an excellent landing, he was unable to prevent the plane from running close to the surf at the end of its run.

When the plane landed, Eisenhower and the pilot dragged the craft away from the water. While doing so, Eisenhower accidentally twisted his knee, which has bothered him since.

Eisenhower said the European advance is moving slowly now and refused to commit himself on whether the war in this theater will end this year.

There is no doubt in his mind, however, as to how the war will end.

From a professional military viewpoint, he said, the Germans now have no hope of mounting any really effective counterblow therefore, militarily, it is useless for them to continue fighting.

Eisenhower pointed out, however, the Gestapo still holds the reins and its agents have nothing to gain by surrendering; therefore, the question of when Berlin will hoist the white flag still remains to be seen.

Germans, Fascists Plan Istrian Area Defense

Bari, Italy, Sept. 23 (AP).—Germans and Italian Fascists on the Istrian Peninsula, across Yugoslavia's northwestern frontier, have been mobilizing for defense and holding invasion exercises. As a result of Allied successes on the Adriatic. Yugoslav Partisans, in control of much of the Dalmatian coast, captured an airport 5 miles from Fiume and besieged Ciana, just across the border. Eighth Army forces at Rimini are only 80 miles away across the water. Meanwhile, Marshal Tito is reported collecting a mighty assault force in the Valjevo area, 45 miles southwest of Belgrade.

2 Sweepers, 1 LST, 3 PT Boats Sunk In Mediterranean

Loss of six small naval craft—two mine sweepers, an LST (Landing ship, tanks) and three torpedo boats in action in the Mediterranean was announced by the Navy yesterday.

They were the Minesweepers 21 and 24, LST 282 and PT boats 202, 218 and 555.

Lieut. Samuel Robert Pruett, 24, Kellytown, Ala., commanding officer of the Sweeper 24, was reported killed in action.

Both Pruett's ship and the Sweeper 21, under command of Lieut. Thomas Sutherland Rothwell, carried crews of about 30 men. Rothwell was not a casualty. Lieut. Lawrence Edwin Gilbert, 26, skipper of the LST, was reported wounded when his vessel, which carried a crew of about 64, was lost. The Navy said that names of the commanding officers of the torpedo boats were not available.

Link Made With Rescue Forces Flown To Trap Area

Germans Digging In on East Bank Of Rhine; British Shell Nazi Ring

BULLETIN

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 23 (AP). A tenuous linkup has been effected between patrols from the "lost division" of airborne troops at Arnhem on the north bank of the lower Rhine in Holland and reinforcements on the south bank and heavy fighting is continuing in the area tonight.

BULLETIN

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 23 (AP).—Thousands of troops and reinforcing supplies were flown to the British ground forces in Holland today by the First Airborne Army, headquarters announced tonight.

The special announcement said:

"Strong forces of First Allied Airborne Army this afternoon successfully dropped reinforcements in support of Lieut. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey's Second British Army drive to relieve airborne troops in the Arnhem area.

"Thousands of glider-borne troops, both British and American, together with supplies, were landed despite strong opposition from enemy ground defenses and in the air.

"Fighter planes of the RAF and the Eighth U. S. Air Force in strength provided support for the operation."

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 23 (AP).—The British Second Army in a bloody 6-mile relief march broke through in strength to the north branch of the Rhine in Holland opposite Arnhem today and sent shells whistling across the river into enemy lines girdling the valiant airborne "lost division" just a quarter of a mile away.

British tanks and infantry and American sky troopers who fought through stand-and-die resistance apparently had not yet crossed the Arnhem bridge for a linkup with airborne forces that will signal a great Allied victory on the Ruhr Valley route to Berlin.

Their long, thin line of supply was once more intact, for 30 miles south of this critical front British forces rushed up and chased away SS (Elite Guard) troopers and 200 tanks which had slashed across the highway at the Dutch village of Veghel.

Morale Reported High

Supreme headquarters, which had described the Arnhem positions as "critical" only Friday, breathed more easily and from the commander of the British division in Arnhem came word that after six days of isolation "morale is high—we will hold out."

Rain and thick clouds again hampered air support and reinforcement, but rocket-firing Typhoons in great strength helped smash the Germans loose from their strangling hold on the life line at Veghel.

En route to the north branch of the Rhine, which winds along the southern suburbs of Arnhem, the British and Americans made a union with hard-pressed Polish reinforcements who had landed two days earlier to take some of the pressure off the Tommies in Arnhem.

The Germans were summoning every tank and trooper from northern Holland to throw into the battle for Arnhem.

(A Berlin broadcast said the fighting "will determine the fate of the whole Western Front," and one commentator said the British now held only the suburb of Oosterbeek. The city itself was pictured as a "smoulderding ghost town."

A press dispatch from the First Army positions inside the Siegfried Line—southeast of the battle for

See WAR, Page 2, Column 8.

Jap Machine Guns Kill News Cameraman

New York, Sept. 23 (U.P.).—Damien Parer, 33, Australian cameraman for Paramount News, was killed by "enemy machine gun field fire" while filming front line action at Peleliu on September 17, the company was informed by the Navy Department today.

District Committee May Act

Businessmen Ask Crackdown On 'Gyp' Repair Shops in D. C.

A crackdown on alleged "gyp" repair shops that have mushroomed in Washington during the war and remove irreplaceable parts from such hard to get articles as washing machines, electric irons and radio sets, was urged yesterday by the Southeast Business Men's Association, Inc., in a report to the House District Committee.

Louis F. Frick, secretary of the organization, told Representative Jennings Randolph (D., W. Va.), chairman of the committee, the complaint had been sidestepped by the Commissioners, and suggested that unscrupulous repair shop operators be brought under control through legislation.

"In many instances," Frick said, "it has been discovered through investigations and through reports from th elocal OPA Price Panel Board that a great number of these new places are not qualified for the repair of the articles mentioned and it has been discovered that customers are not only suffering the loss of money paid for the repair of the aforementioned articles, but that these articles are not repaired. In some instances it has been discovered that not only were these complaints true, but that further the operator of the business has taken valuable irreplaceable parts from these various articles."

Frick explained that when the complaints were placed before the Commissioners they suggested turning them over to the Better Business Bureau or the courts. "This suggested remedy by the Commissioners is unreasonable," he declared. "In the first instance, it is well known that the eBtter Business Bureau has no legal authority to suppress business in the District, and secondly, the filing of a complaint by the individual citizen before the United States attorney's office for fraudulent advertising places an undue burden upon the citizen, and many citizens, therefore, would rather lose $5 or $10 than to lose the time to undergo the trouble of pressing an action before the criminal court."

Randolph referred the report to the Commissioners and the Better Business Bureau for comment and recommendations.

Decision Is Unanimous

Texas Supreme Court Upholds Roosevelt-Pledged Electors

Austin, Tex., Sept. 23 (AP).—The State Supreme Court today ordered that the names of Democratic Presidential electors pledged to Roosevelt and Truman be printed on the general election ballot.

The court's unanimous action removes from the ballot the names of 15 electors who have said they would not vote for the party nominees.

In announcing it would not grant a rehearing because of the short time before the ballots must be certified for printing on September 25, the court closed its doors to further litigation in the inter-party row which twice has come before the court.

The action was called "a great victory" by the pro-Roosevelt spokesman, Harry Seay of Dallas, chairman of the State executive committee, who said "it ends all question as to where the electoral vote will go."

The court ruled that Roosevelt-pledged electors nominated by the September State convention, and not the electors chosen at a May convention, should be certified for printing on the November 7 ballot by Secretary of State Sidney Latham. The May electors had been instructed not to vote for the national nominees if the national convention failed to fulfill certain conditions. These conditions were not met.

The opinion by Chief Justice James P. Alexander held that withdrawal of the original nomi-

See TEXAS, Page 2, Column 1.

Look Down on Po Valley

Yanks Pierce Gothic Line, 'Tearing Out Heart' at Center

Rome, Sept. 23 (AP).—American forces have smashed through the center of the German Gothic Line and are looking down on the Po Valley of northern Italy, it was disclosed tonight, while the British Eighth Army on the east coast, fighting out onto the Po plains, pushed the Nazis out of strategic road and rail positions.

Sid Feder, Associated Press correspondent with the Fifth Army, said the exact location of the new American positions could not be disclosed, but that, "it seems safe to say the smash which carried Fifth Army troops over some of the tallest peaks in Italy to where the broad Lombardy Plain—at the gateway of which lies Bologna—is unfolded before them, tore the heart out of the Gothic Line at a point where it was probably the deepest."

Previous reports had put the Americans 28 miles south of Bologna at the southern threshhold of strategic Futa Pass.

The American advance was rammed home with one of the heaviest artillery concentrations of the war, with some German prisoners reporting the shellfire had cut some of their battalions to as few as 60 men.

The Brazilian expeditionary force on the western seaward flank was well on the way to capturing its first big objective, hammering on 20 miles northwest of Pisa to within 23 miles of the Italian port of La Spezia.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese's Eighth Army routed the last enemy

See ITALY, Page 2, Column 1.

ITALY

From Page 1

troops south of the Marecchio River, which flows through the fallen eastern Gothic Line anchor of Rimini and was swiftly deepening the bridgehead across the stream which puts it out on the Po Plain.

As they fought out on to the ancient Via Aemilia, a highway which runs along the southern edge of the Po Valley 75 miles northwest to Bologna British and Canadian troops were rounding up an increasing number of prisoners.

Move Toward Ravenna

Other Eighth Army forces were fighting straight north toward Ravenna, 34 miles beyond Rimini, driving before them concentrations of eenmy troops who were raked yesterday by the fire of the British destroyer Loyal.

The advances also put the Eighth Army astride rail lines which northwest to the big Italian industrial city of Milan.

The Clandestine pro-Allied Milan radio declared the Germans had been clearing out of that area for several days and a general strike had ben called in the Piedmont to hampr their retreat to the Brenner Pass.

There was no official confirmation of this report, but heavy aerial assault on communications in the area of Milan indictated that the movement of enemy troops was substantial.

Kesserling's Casualties High

Medium bombers cingled out dozens of highways and railway bridges from northeast of Venice westward to Milan in an attempt t omaroon and destroy as much of Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesserling's army as possible.

Kesserling's position along the whole Apennine front was becoming more precarious hourly.

His casualties were high in the terriffic shelling and machinegun fire that tore open the breach in the Gothic Line north of Florence.

One American infantry column was driving straight on the Futa Pass from the village of Santa Lucia. On the west, Monte Citerna and Monte Tronale, 2½ and 5 miles, respectively from the pass, fell to the doughboys.

Without Food Three Days

There was trouble for the Germans east of the pass too, for American forces drove 3 miles north of firenzuola and captured high ground only 23 miles south of Bologna.

The Germans were still fighting with all their wonted stubbornness in the mountains, but they were being forced to abandon considerable equipment, and one prisoner said he had been without food for three days.

The communique reported that the U. S. Destroyer Ludlow, fighting well ahead of Allied forces driving up the Tyrhennian Sea flank, Wednesday bombarded enemy transport and rail yards at Ventimiglia, near the French-Italian border.

The Allied command in an official statement paid tribute to the Canadian First Infantry Division for its leading offensive role that broke through the Adriatic sector of the Gothic Line and put the Allies out on the plains of the Po River.

The statement said the division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Christopher Vokes, with attached Greek units and the British Twenty-first Armored Brigade had advanced through "fiercer artillery and mortar fire than any previously faced in Sicily or Italy."

Bitten by Snake In Rites, Woman Dies; Pastor Held

Harlan, Ky., Sept. 23 (AP).—Coroner Fielding Hensley reported today the death of Mrs. Maudie Joseph, 28, who had been taken to Harlan Hospital for treatment of snakebites.

Hensley said Mrs. Lankford was bitten three times during a meeting at the Church of God here last night.

Magistrate John Keller levied a fine of $50 against the Rev. Willard Cress, pastor of the church, and placed him under a $500 peace bond. A 1942 Kentucky statute makes it a misdemeanor to handle snakes in connection with religious services.

Jailer John Gross said he was holding Cress in custody pending execution of bond.

Berkeley Navy Nurse Becomes a Bride

Martinsburg, W. Va., Sept. 23 (Spl) Announcement has been made here of the marriage of Ensign Retha Virginia Ruble, USNR, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest . Ruble, of this county, and Lieut. (jg) Charles DeLorme Lelly, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Lelly, of Fort Pierce, Florida, on September 16 in Jacksonville, Fla.

The bride is a graduate of the high school here and a hospital school of nursing in 1943. She entered the Navy Nurse orps last November, trained briefly at Portsmouth, Va., and then was assigned to the U. S. Naval Hospital at Jacksonville.

TEXAS

From Page 1

nees "was clearly a matter within the inherent power of the party."

Antis' Course Undetermined

The pro-Roosevelt September convention nullified the resolutions of the May session, which left the electors free to vote for some other Democrat if the National Convention failed to adopt a white supremacy plank in its platform, if it seated a rival delegation, and if it failed to restore the two-thirds rule. An all these counts, the national session said "no" to Texas, and 15 electors then said they would not support Roosevelt and Truman.

Leaders of the anti-Roosevelt forces today said they had not determined what they would do.

PEACE

From Page 1

basis for long-range cooperation in a world security organization.

Points in Plan

Morgenthau's plan as understood by those who have followed its development from the first to provide:

1. Removal from Germany to devastated countries of whatever industrial machinery those countries want; destruction of the rest of Germany's industry.
2. Permanent closing of whatever mines remain in the territory of the postwar Germ anstate.
3. Cession of the Saar and western German industrial areas to France as well as cession to Poland of eastern German areas which Russia might want handled that way.
4. Dissolution of large German landholdings into small farms which would enable the 40 to 50 million people remaining in Germany to exist largely on an agricultural basis.
5. Refusal by other countries to extend any assistance, economic or otherwise, to the people of Germany so they would have to make their own way as best they could out of the wreckage of their war on Europe.
6. Prolonged control of Germany by an Allied or United Nations military commission.
7. No outright reparations—since a German agricultural state with little or no commerce would not be able to pay them—although distribution of German machinery might be considered as reparations in some respects.

Say Plan Won't Work

The rincipal criticisms which have been leveled against this plan by War and State Department planners is that it will not work because Germany occupies a key position in European economy due to her industrial caacity to produce needed goods and because of the markets she affords other European countries.

Until Morgenthau dropped his proposals in the hoper and won residential suport, it had been tentatively planned that Germany would be permitted to function as an industrial state after surrender but under Allied military and economic controls that would deny her any opportunity to become a great war-making state.

To date Morgenthau's plan has served chiefly as a basis for hot arguments in the secret sessions of War, State, Treasury and other government agency experts charged with evolving practical controls for the future reich. It has been instrumental also in bringing about modifications of the basic handbook being prepared by the Government for the guidance of military administrators in postwar Germany.

Postwar Germany is defined by these experts as the German State that will come into existence sometime after the armistice. The first period of German occupation already is beginning with the advance of Allied Armies onto German soil.

Eisenhower Chief?

It now is expected here that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower will serve as American military chief in the Reich until the second period of occupation sets in after the war but whether that period will be one of three-way occupation under a three-power commission as originally planned or whether it will follow the Morgenthau plan more closely evidently now remains to be determined.

Morgenthau always has been regarded by his associates as an advocate of ruthless handling of Germany after the war. His interest in detailed planning, however, is reported to stem from his trip to England and France a month and a half ago.

At that time he became convinced total victory in Europe probably would be achieved relatively soon and the need for decisions on German policy was urgent. Among top British officials he found three board theories of what ought to be done. One school, reportedly including Eden, favored ruthless handling; a second, with an eye to Germany's future place in possible European power politics, favored an easy peace to result in a reconstructed but controlled German state; the third sought some compromise between these two evtremes.

AMG Booklet

In London, also, Morgenthau came upon the draft of a booklet designed to instruct Allied Military Government officers in handling German affairs once the Reich is occupied. One paragraph prescribed a daily food allowance for the Germans with a calory value higher than that allowed for the friendly peoples of liberated countries.

On returning to Washington, the Treasury secretary reported this fact to Mr. Roosevelt, who thereupon wrote Stimson directing that the handbook be written to incorporate provisions for a tough handling of Germany. He also created the cabinet committee.

Those familiar with the work of the committee say that thus far its work has shown no ground for a meeting of minds between Stimson and Morgenthau as to the policy to be followed, beyond the fact that both agree, as does Hull, that, by whatever means, Germany must be rendered unable to make war in future.

Woman Gets 10 Years In Slaying of Va. Man

Richmond, Va., Sept. 23 (AP).—Josephine Rigsby, 26-year-old Richmond woman, was sentenced in Hustings Court today to serve 10 years in the penitentiary for the butcher knife slaying of August 2, of Morris S. Johnson.

Miss Rigsby, who pleaded innocent, was convicted of second degree murder.

Judge Ingram imposed the sentence after the woman testified she stabbed Johnson, who she said had been her sweetheart for nine years, after he had teased her about going with other women.

Vanguard of Nazis in Mass Surrender

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

BOUND FOR PRISON CAMPS—Some of the 20,000 Germans who surrendered to the United States Ninth Army recently when cut off in an attempt to escape from south France marched behind their banner to capitulate. Some of the men had come from the Spanish border

ON TOUR IN WAR ZONE—Touring U. S. camps in the European theatre, Katharine Cornell and her leading man, Brian Aherne (right), chat with Coast Guard Signalman 1/C Edward L. Johnson of Gloucester, Mass. Guthrie McClintic, Miss Cornell's husband, is at the left.

DEWEY

a government that will give Western United States a proper place in its cabinet."

Goes Into More Confreences

Dewey arose early this morning in Los Angeles, not visibly fatigued by a continuous round of conferences and speaking that occupied virtually every moment of the preceding day.

He entered immediately into a new series of conferences which occupied him until almost train time. The Governor met with a group of 35 labor representatives, and, a spokesman for the group said, assured them he believed the National Labor Relations Act should be contiued. Assemblyman John C. Lyons, chairman of the labor group, said Dewey added that he saw no need of national legislation restricting labor.

Lyons said he offered no comment on a proposed constitutional amendment on the California ballot which would provide that union membership shall not be made a condition of employment. Lyons said Dewey held that this is purely a state issue.

Lieut Jane Lynn Now At Texas Air Station

Manassas, Va., Sept. 23 (Spl.).—Second Lieut. Jane M. Lynn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Lynn of Manassas has reported for duty at the Marine Corps Air Station, Eagle Mountain Lake (Fort Worth), Tex. She is the first Woman Marine to be assigned to duty at the air station.

Lieutenant Lynn is a graduate of Madison College, Harrisonburg, Va., with the degree of B. S. in 1939. She taught as Home Economist at Occoquan District High School, Virginia, for two years after receiving her degree, leaving that position to accept an appointment as Junior Home Economist with the Deartment of Agriculture.

Frederick Jury Urges Study of Welfare Outlay

Frederick, Md., Sept. 23.—(Spl.)—Maintainnig that relief expenditures of the Frederick County Welfare Board are excessive, the September grand jury tdoay recommended a thorough study of the local situation. The body pointed out that evidence before its indicated considerable funds have been allocated by the Welfare Board in cases where the burden of the expense "could and should have been carried by others financially able to do so and who, under the law, are liable for such support."

The report added that: "It is the understanding of this body that Frederick County is spending approximately $270,000 per year for relief in even what can certainly be considered prosperous times." Of this amount, about $43,800 is included in the county budget, raised by county taxes, and the balance is made up by State and Federal grants. "The grand jury feels that this expenditure is excessive and recommends a thorough study of this conditoin toward the purpose of reducing such expenditure to an absolute minimum.

Civilian Ban Brecah Charges to Be Probed

London, Sept. 25 (AP).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters disclosed today that civilian business men—American, British and others alike—have been banned from the military "forward zone" and added that a "thorough investigation" will be made of assertions the ban has been violated. An order against civilians starting businesses in newly liberated areas was promulgated early this month. The London Daily Mail raised the question with charges that American business men were given facilities for travel to France.

5 Men Cleared In Payroll Fraud

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 23 (AP).—Five men arrested recently by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on charges of conspiring to defraud the Government by collecting pay for time not worked at the Norfolk Navy Yard were freed today after being arraigned before United States Commissioner Harry A. Brinkley. The commissioner ruled that "evidence of criminal intent" was lacking.

Defendants against whom charges were dismissed are Walter Lloyd Brock, Jasper Jones, Willie Moore, Cwrus R. Majette and Lloyd Bowser. They were charged with having conspired with Garland M. Taylor, Navy Yard timekeeper, to be recorded as working on days they did not report for duty. Taylor, who is now in the Merchant Marine service, is at present out of the country, the commissioner was told.

Fort Eustis Returns To Inactive Status

By the Associated Press

Fort Eustis, Va., has been removed from the War Deparement's list of surplus properties and returned to inactive status, the department informed Representative Bland (D., Va.) yesterday.

The facilities, except the hospital which has been taken over by the Navy, will be used by the Army Service Forces, the department said.

McIntosh Heads Drive

Leesburg, Va., Sept. 23.—Bruce McIntosh, president of the Peoples National Bank in Leesburg, will serve as treasurer for the National War Fund, which begins on October 5. The quota for Loudoun is $9,950. Lieut. Col. Robert Pickens is the county chairman.

Ship Workers Push Demands For Pay Boost

By Ben W. Gilbert

Thinly veiled threats by representatives of the Nation's 1,500,000 shipyard workers to rescind their wartime no-strike pledge unless the Government permits a substantial increase in wages were received by the War Labor Board Friday at a public hearing.

The threats were made by John P. Frey, veteran president of the AFL Metal Trades Department, and John Green, president of the CIO Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers.

Both officials charged that the Government had broken its agreement with the Nation's shipyard workers in which the no-strike pledge was incorporated by failing to allow cost of living wage adjustments last year in accordance with the agreement.

The hearing was held to review shipyard rates in accordance with the shipbuilding stabilization pact.

Want 17½-Cent Increase

Green filed a demand for a 17½ cent an hour wage increase for approximately 800,000 shipyard workers. Frey was content to ask WLB to apply a "yardstick of rough justice" and grant a "substantial increase" in wage rates. Green also filed six other demands, including requests for severance pay, sick leave, a uniform upgrading and promotion system, stabilization of night-shift differentnials and establishment of an 11.6 per cent differential for ship repair work, over new ship construction rates.

H. G. Smith, representing the industry, stated that "no increase is warranted," since shipyard workers have received a 24.1 per cent cost of living increase since January 1, 1941, to May 1, 1944, with straight-time earnings rising 41.2 per cent and weekly earnings 69.5 per cent. Shipworkers are the highest paid in any industry, Smith said.

Frey told the board that he considered the Government's "violation of one item of the agreement as a repudiation of the whole agreement."

Cites Government Evasion

"We want the agreement put into effect or we will take matters into our own hands," he shouted angrily, saying that the pact had been "evaded and avoided" by the Government.

"The workers are seething with resentment," Green said. "They are ripe for the agitation of any demagogue. It is no wonder that patriotic American workers are listening to those who call for revocation of the no-strike pledge."

Green accused the Navy and Maritime Commission of "lack of interest" in the workers, problems and stated that the workers were "tossed a crumb of patriotism" instead of a rollback in prices.

"Last year we did not want to insist on our pound of flesh," he said.

Green's union is holding a convention in Atlantic City starting next Thursday at which consideration will be given to withdrawing the no-strike pledge and ceasing participation in the shipbuilding commission of the WLB.

Regional Editors Tour Baltimore War Factories

Baltimore, Sept. 23 (AP).—Approximately 50 members of the Chesapeake Association of the Associated Press toured Baltimore area war plants today as the two-day annual meeting drew to a close.

Editors and publishers from Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and the District of Columbia visited the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Mt. Clare repair-yard before luncheon at Towson.

The afternoon schedule included visits to the Bendix Aviation Corporation's radio and friez instrument divisions, where association members were to see a miniature radio station attached to a balloon record weather information to a ground receiver.

A dinner tonight concluded the meeting.

The group reelected William L. Geppert, editor of the Cumberland (Md.) News, chairman; Oscar L. Morris, Salisbury (Md.) Times, vice chairman, and William O. Varn, chief of the Baltimore Bueau, secretary, yesterday.

County 4-H Girls Plan Exhibits at Fair

Frederick, Md., Sept. 23 (AP).—Twelve Frederick County girls 4-H clubs will exhibit at the Frederick County Fair, which opens September 26. Miss Dorothy Emerson, girls' club leader for the State Extension Service, College Park, will judge the exhibits.

Preparing Peaches for Storage

FOOD REFRESHER COURSE—Preparation of peaches for freezer-locker storage is being demonstrated by Margaret I. McPheeters, University of Maryland extension nutritionist, to Miss Evelyn B. Howard, assistant home demonstration agent in Frederick County. The demonstration was part of a refresher course in food preservation which ended at the university yesterday

RUSSIA

From Page 1

to envelop scores of thousands of members of shattered German divisions fleeing toward the imperilled Riga corridor, which starts 160 miles south of Tallin.

West of Valga, 7 miles northeast of shell-torn Riga, the Germans admitted the Russians were nearing the Gulf of Riga after scoring a "deep penetration" in their double effort to block the escape of the Germans streaming down the Baltic coast from northern Estonia. Battles of "tremendous violence" are going on between Valga and the Gulf of Riga, Berlin said.

In the Gulf of Finland, off Tallinn, Soviet minesweepers went into action, clearing a path for the Red Baltic fleet emerging from an uneasy three-year sleep in its Kronstadt lair near Leningrad. The capitulation of Finland and the reconquest of the north Estonian coast opened up the gulf to the fleet.

Russian sappers also went to work on the graveyard of German ships sunk in Tallinn Harbor. Berlin declared it would be a matter of weeks before the Russians could use the port.

Quick Mop-Up Remains

The liberation of Estonia appeared to be only a quick mop-up job now that German resistance has collapsed in the north and the enemy is running to the few little west coast ports for evacuation by ship, or turning southward toward Riga, harried by Soviet fighter planes.

A Polish communique from the Warsaw underground said Russian troops crossing the Vistula River from captured Praga had reached the Warsaw side and the "heavy fighting is going on in sectors of the western bank where Soviet units are landing."

Polish guerrillas are attacking the Germans from the rear, the bulletin said.

In Romania the Russian and Romanian troops under Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky attacked toward Cluj and Targu-Mures, important communication cities, on a 55-mile front curving eastward from the Transylvanian capital to Targu-Mures, and then northward to Reghin, a German broadcast said.

No Natural Axis Defenses

Far to the west other powerful Soviet units were drawn up on a 60-mile front close to the Hungarian border and there were no natural Axis defenses to stop them from smashing across the frontier in an enveloping movement on Szeged, Hungary's second city, and other important rail cities controlling German-Hungarian escape routes out of northern Transylvania.

Lieut. Col. Alfred Von Olberg, German Tran Ocean Agency commentator, warned that a Soviet "mass entry into Slovakia" from southern Poland was to be expected in conjunction with the slashing Russian attacks on the lower arm of the big pincers movement.

Soviet units in the Reghin area on the Targus-Mures-Brasov railway in Transylvania were only 120 miles from other Soviet troops drawn up in the Delatyn area of old Poland near the Tatar Pass.

Red army mobile units attacking beyond Sepreus, near the pre-war Hungarian frontier, were only 185 miles from a union with Col. Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukraine army units attacking near the Lupkow Pass running from Poland into Slovakia.

Slovakia is only a strip 40 or 50 miles wide between Poland and northern Hungary in this area, and Czechoslovak government reports said 10 days ago that Red army patrols already had crossed into Slovakia and contacted that partisan-infested country.

That a Soviet crossing into Slovakiain force wac imminent was indicated by Moscow dispatches saying that Lieut. Gen. Rudolph Viest, newly-named first Czechoslovak army commander, had left Moscow and gone to the East Beskid Mountain area to make contact with Slovak forces.

A Czechoslovak government delegation in Moscow also had packed its bags and was awaiting a dramatic return to the homeland. Overland couriers had established contact between the delegation and the Slovak National Council, which organized a country-wide revolt August 29 and administers freed areas from its headquarters at Banska Bystrica.

A communique from the interior forces said that heavy fighting was going on in theregion of the Turciansky - Svaty - Martin, in central Slovakia.

WAR

From Page 1

Holland—declared the Germans were feverishly digging in on the east bank of the Rhine indicating the high command foresees the collapse of fortifications to the west.

Standing at bay on their home soil, the German troops gave no indication of flight even though they finally were routed from Stolberg, the city 6 miles east of the Siegfried Line's fortified outpost of Aachen.

Nor was there any sign of enemy weakening on the Third Army front, where on the plans of Lorraine east of Nancy the biggest tank battle ever fought on French soil thundered into its fifth day. Sixty more enemy tanks were knocked out.

Position Hopeless

But, as Gen. Dwight D. Esenhower declared in a press conference at an advanced command post in France, the military position of Germany is hopeless and the lgneth of the war depends upon how long the army can stand the terriffic pounding from the west, south and east and upon how long the Gestapo can rule the Reich.

Eisenhower asserted the Germans could no longer mount a really effective counteroffensive, and further fighting meant only further destruction for Germany without hope of changing the outcome.

The fighting in Hollond, however, was an indication of the German will to resist.

Hundreds of Hitler's soldiers died in their tracks rather than retreat as the British Second Army fought up opposite Arnhem. The Tommies traveled over a road where fighting still raged on both sides and where the Germans often were close enough to sweep it with artillery.

Operations Spread Out

The base of operations at Eindhoven was widened a mile or so on both sides, with the British advancing well beyond Vessem, eight miels to the west.

A Dutch government spokesman said the Germans had flooded the entire western stretch of Holland from Amsterdam 70 miles south through Utrecht and Breda, isolating the big city of Rotterdam.

This broad flood zone, which the Dutch estimated would ruin the soil for cultivation for the next ten years, covered the retreat of the Germans pulling out of northwestern Belgium across the Schelde River.

Radio Orange, Free Netherlands station in London, reported the Germans were preparing to destroy the great harbor works at Amsterdam.

The Canadian First Army wiped out the last German positions south of the Leopold Canal and pressed enemy remnants into a narrow strip 28 miles long on the south bank of the Schelde from Zee brugge eastward to Terneuzen.

Stolberg in Ruins

Doughboys of the First Army who conquered Stolberg after four days of sanguinary street fighting found th ecity a smoking ruins from days of shelling.

Southeast of Stolberg, concentrated artillery fire broke up a big German counterattack with heavy losses. A counterattack also was checked north of Stolberg near Geilenkirchen.

The enemy threw more tanks and infantry into a strong counterattack east of the Luxembourg town of Diekirch, forcing the Americans to give some ground. Resistance also was stiffening near the Siegfried Line fortress of Prum, to the north of this fighting.

(The Berlin radio said that in fighting in the Diekirch area the Americans were driven from German soil at the frontier village of Wallendorf and lost 41 tanks.)

Whole Front Static

The whole First Army front was more or less static as the Germans sapped their fighting strength in counterattacks. A front dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead said the Germans had few top-notch divisions left and older men, boys and cripples were appearing among replacements.

Southward on the Third Army Front, American troops broke up a counterattack 5 miles south of the French railway city of Metz, which still is in enemy hands.

AP Correspondent Wes Gallagher said the Germans were being beaten in every battle, but were fighting "with the tenacious fury of a trapped tiger."

"What the Russians did," he reported, "Hitler's followers are now trying to do. Every house, every natural obstacle is turned into a trap for any harvest of death it ay yield."

'FIRST AND LAST' HURRICANES—Decorated with banners and pennants, the last Hurricane produced by the Hawker Aircraft company in England stands (left) on a field alongside Hawker's first fighter plane, built in 1929.

Text of President's Political Address to Teamsters' Union

Roosevelt Cites GOP Platform Indorsement Of New Deal's Policies

Following is the text of President Roosevelt's speech last night before the AFL International Teamsters Union:

Well, here we are together again—after four years—and what years they have been!

I am actually four years older—which seems to annoy some people. In fact, millions of us are more than 11 years older than when we started in to clear up the mess that was dumped in our laps in 1933.

We all know certain people will make it a practice to depreciate the accomplishments of labor—who even attack labor as unpatriotic.

They keep this up usually for three years and six months. But then, for some strange reason, they change their tune—every four years—just before election day.

When votes are at stake they suddenly discover that they really love labor, and are eager to protect it from its old friends.

I got quite a laugh, for example—and I am sure that you did—when I read this plank in the Republican platform adopted at their national convention in Chicago last July:

"The Republican Party accept the purposes of the National Labor Relations Act, the Wage and Hour Act, the Social Security Act, and all other Federal statutes designed to promote and protect the welfare of American working men and women, and we promise a fair and just administration of these laws."

Says GOP Is Blind

Many of the Republican leaders and Congressmen and candidates, who shouted enthusiastic approval of that plank in that convention hall would not even recognize these progressive laws if they met them in broad daylight. Indeed, they have personally spent years of effort and energy—and much money—in fighting every one of those laws in the Congress, in the press, and in the courts, ever since this Administration began to advocate them and enact them into legislation.

That is a fair example of their insincerity and their inconsistency.

The whole purpose of Republican oratory these days seems to be to switch labels. The object is to persuade the American people that the Democratic Party was responsible for the 1929 crash and depression, and the Republican Party was responsible for all social progress under the New Deal.

Imitation may be the sincerest form of flattery—but I am afraid that in this case it is the most obvious common or garden variety of fraud.

There are enlightened, liberal elements in the Republican Party, and they have fought hard and honorably to bring the party up to date and to get it in step with the forward march of American progress. But these liberal elements were not able to drive the Old Guard Republicans from their entrenched positions.

Can the Old Guard pass itself off as the New Deal?

I think not.

Charges "Handspring"

We have all seen many marvelous stunts in the circus, but no performing elephant could turn a handspring without falling flat on his back.

I need not recount to you the centuries of history which have been crowded into these four years since I saw you last.

There were some—in the Congress and out—who raised their voices against our preparations for defense—before and after 1939—as hysterical war mongering, who cried out against our help to the Allies as provocative and dangerous.

We remember the voices.

They would like to have us forget them now. But in 1940 and 1941 they were loud voices. Only they were a minority and—fortunately for ourselves, and for the world—they could not stop America.

There are some politicians who kept their heads buried deep in the sand while the storms of Europe and Asia were headed our way, who said that the lend-lease bill "would bring an end to free government in the United States," and who said "only hysteria entertains the idea that Germany, Italy or Japan contemplate war upon us."

These very men are now asking the American people to entrust to them the conduct of our foreign policy and our military policy.

What the Republican leaders are now saying in effect is this: "Oh, just forget what we used to say, we have changed our minds now—we have been reading the public opinion polls about these things, and we now know what the American people want. Don't leave the task of making the peace to those old men who first urged it, and who have already laid the foundations for it, and who have had to fight all of us, inch by inch, during the last five years to do it—just to turn it all over to us. We'll do it so skillfully—that we won't lose a single isolationist vote or a single isolationist campaign contribution."

Not Double-Voiced

There is one thing I am too old for—I cannot talk out of both sides of my mouth at the same time.

This Government welcomes all sincere supporters of the cause of effective world collaboration in the making of a lasting peace. Millions of Republicans all over the Nation are with us—and have been with us—in our unshakable determination to build the solid structure of peace. And they, too, will resent this campaign talk by those who first woke up to the facts of international life a few short months ago—when they began to study the polls of public opinion.

Those who today have the military responsibility for waging this war in all parts of the globe are not helped by the statements of men who, without responsibility and without knowledge of the facts, lecture the chiefs of staff of the United States as to the best means of dividing our armed forces and our military resources between the Atlantic and Pacific, between the Army and the Navy, and among the commanding generals of the different theaters of war.

When I addressed you four years ago, I said: "I know that America will never be disappointed in its expectation that labor will always continue to do its share of the job we now face, and do it patriotically and effectively and unselfishly."

Today we know that America has not been disappointed. In his order of the day when the Allied armies first landed in Normandy, General Eisenhower said: "Our home fronts have given us overwhelming superiority in weapons and munitions of war."

I know that there are those labor baiters among the opposition who, instead of calling attention to the achievements of labor in this war, prefer to pick on the occasional strikes which have occurred—strikes which have been condemned by every responsible national labor leader—every national leader except one. And that one labor leader, incidentally, is certainly not among my supporters.

Cites Production Miracle

Labor baiters forget that, at our peak, American labor and management have turned out airplanes at the rate of 109,000 per year; tanks—57,000 per year; combat vessels—573 per year; landing vessels—31,000 per year; cargo ships—19 million tons per year; and small arms ammunition — 23 billion rounds per year.

But a strike is news, and generally appears in shrieking headlines—and, of course, they say labor is always to blame.

The fact is that, since Pearl Harbor, only one-tenth of 1 per cent of man-hours have been lost by strikes. But even those candidates who burst out in election-year affection for social legislation and for labor in general still think you ought to be good boys and stay out of politics. And above all, they hate to see any working man or woman contribute a dollar bill to any wicked political party. Of course, it is all right for large financiers and industrialists and monopolists to contribute tens of thousands of dollars—but their solicitude for that dollar which the men and women in the ranks of labor contribute is always very touching.

They are, of course, perfectly willing to let you vote—unless you happen to be a soldier or sailor overseas, or a merchant seaman carrying the munitions of war. In that case they have made it pretty hard for you to vote—for there are some political candidates who think they may have a chance if only the total vote is small enough.

And while I am on the subject of voting let me urge every American citizen—man and woman—to use your sacred privilege of voting, no matter which candidate you expect to support. Our millions of soldiers and sailors and merchant seamen have been handicapped or prevented from voting by those politicians and candidates who think they stand to lose by such votes. You here at home have the freedom of the ballot. Irrespective of party you should register and vote this November. That is a matter of good citizenship.

Recalls 1932 Breadline

Words come easily, but they do not change the record. You are old enough to remember what things were like for labor in 1932.

You remember the closed banks and the breadlines and the starvation wages; the foreclosures of homes and farms, and the bankruptcies of business; the "Hoovervilles," and the young men and women of the Nation facing a hopeless, jobless future; the closed factories and mines and mills; the ruined and abandoned farms; the stalled railroads and the empty docks; the blank despair of a whole Nation—and the utter impotence of our Federal Government.

You remember the long, hard road, with its gains and its setbacks, which we have traveled together since those days.

Now there are some politicians, of course, who do not remember that far back, and some who remember but find it convenient to forget. But the record is not to be washed away that easily.

The opposition has already imported into this campaign the propaganda technique invented by the dictators abroad. The technique was all set out in Hitler's book—and it was copied by the aggressors of Italy and Japan. According to that technique, you should never use a small falsehood; always a big one, for its very fantastic nature will make it more credible—if only you keep repeating it over and over again.

For example, although I rubbed my eyes when I read it, we have been told that it was not a Republican depression, but a Democratic depression from which this Nation has been saved—that this Administration is responsible for all the suffering and misery that the history books and the American people always thought had been brought about during the 12 ill-fated years when the Republican Party was in power.

Ties "Depression" to GOP

Now, there is an old and somewhat lugubrious adage which says: "Never speak of rope in the house of one who has been hanged." In the same way, if I were a Republican leader speaking to a mixed audience, the last word in the whole dictionary that I think I would use is that word "depression."

For another example, I learned—much to my amazement—that the policy of this Administration was to keep men in the Army when the war was over, because there might be no jobs for them in civil life.

Why, the very day that this fantastic charge was first made, a formal plan for the method of speedy discharge from the Army had already been announced by the War Department—a plan based upon the wishes of the soldiers themselves.

This callous and brazen falsehood about demobilization was an effort to stimulate fear among American mothers, wives and sweethearts. And, incidentally, it was hardly calculated to bolster the morale of our soldiers and sailors and airmen fighting our battles all over the world.

Perhaps the most ridiculous of these campaign falsifications is the one that this Administration failed to prepare for the war which was coming. I doubt whether even Goebbels would have tried that one. For even he would never have dared hope that the voters of America had already forgotten that many of the Republican leaders in the Congress and outside the Congress tried to thwart and block nearly every attempt which this Administration made to warn our people and to arm this Nation. Some of them called our 50,000 air plane program fantastic. Many of those very same leaders who fought every defense measure we proposed are still in control of the Republican Party, were in control of its national convention in Chicago, and would be in control of the machinery of the Congress and of the Republican Party in the event of a Republican victory this fall.

Blasts Fala Incident

These Republican leaders have not been content with attacks upon me, or my wife, or my sons—they now include my little dog, Fala. Unlike the members of my family, he resents this.

Being a Scottie, as soon as he learned that the Republican fiction writers had concocted a story that I had left him behind on an Aleution island and had sent a destroyer back to find him—at a cost to the taxpayers or two or three or twenty million dollars—his Scotch soul was furious. He has not been the same dog since. I am accustomed to hearing malicious falsehoods about myself—such as that old, worm-eaten chestnut that I have represented myself as indispensable. But I think I have a right to object to libelous statements about my dog.

But we all recognize the old technique. The people of this country know the past too well to be deceived into forgetting. Too much is at stake to forget. There are tasks ahead of us which we must now complete with the same will and skill and intelligence and devotion which have already led us so far on the road to victory.

There is the task of finishing victoriously this most terrible of all wars as speedily as possible and with the least cost in lives.

There is the task of setting up international machinery to assure that the peace, once established, will not again be broken.

And there is the task which we face here at home—the task of reconverting our economy from the purposes of war to the purposes of peace.

Reconversion Plans

These peace-building tasks were faced once before, nearly a generation ago. They were botched by a Republican administration. That must not happen this time. We will not let it happen this time.

Fortunately, we do not begin from scratch. Much has been done. Much more is under way. The fruits of victory this time will not be apples to be sold on street corners.

Many months ago, this Administration set up the necessary machinery for an orderly peace-time demobilization. The Congress has now passed legislation continuing the agencies needed for demobilization—with additional powers to carry out their functions.

I know that the American people—business and labor and agriculture—have the same will to do for peace what they have done for war. And I know that they can sustain a national income which will assure full production and full employment under our Democratic system of private enterprise, with Government encouragement and aid whenever and wherever it is necessary.

The keynote of all that we propose to do in reconversion can be found in the one word—"jobs."

We shall lease or dispose of our Government-owned plants and facilitieis and our surplus war property and land, on the basis of how they can best be operated by private enterprise to give jobs to the greatest number.

Jobs and Wages

We shall follow a wage policy which will sustain the purchasing power of labor—for that means more production and more jobs.

The present policies on wages and prices were conceived to serve the needs of the great masses of the people. They stopped inflation. They kept prices on a stable level. Through the demobilization period policies will be carried out with the same objective in mind—to serve the needs of the great masses of the people.

This is not the time in which men can be forgotten as they were in the Republican catastrophe which we inherited. The returning soldiers, the workers by their machines, the farmers in the field, the miners, the men and women in offices and shops, do not intend to be forgotten.

They know they are not surplus. Because they know that they are America.

We must set targets and objectives for the future which will seem impossible to those who live in and are weighted down by the dead past.

Organizing the Peace

We are even now organizing the logistics of the peace just as Marshall, King, Arnold, MacArthur, Eisenhower and Nimitz are organizing the logistics of this war.

The victory of the American people and their Allies in this war will be far more than a victory against fascism and reaction and the dead hand of despotism and of the past. The victory of the American people and their Allies in this war will be a victory for democracy. It will constitute such an affirmation of the strength and power and vitality of government by the people as history has never before witnessed.

With that affirmation of the vitality of democratic government behind us, that demonstration of its resilience and its capacity for decision and for action—with that knowledge of our own strength and power—we move forward with God's help to the greatest epoch of free achievement by free men the world has ever known or imagined possible.

ROOSEVELT

From Page 1

furious. He has not been the same dog since. . . . I think I have a right to object to libelous statements about my dog."

Hits "Lecture" to Military

Turning serious again, the President said the Nation's military leaders are not helped by men who "without responsibility and without knowledge of the facts, lecture the chiefs of staff of the United States as to the best means of dividing our armed forces and our military resources between the Atlantic and the Pacific, between the Army and the Navy, and among the commanding generals of the different theaters of war."

Replying to Governor Dewey's repeated charge that the Administration has been unable to solve unemployment, the President said the keynote of his entire reconversion program can be found in the word "jobs."

He said the Government will lease or dispose of plants and facilities on the basis of how they can be used best to give jobs to the greatest number, asserting:

"We shall follow a wage policy that will sustain the purchasing power of labor—for that means more production and more jobs . . .

No More "Forgotten Men"

"This is not the time in which men can be forgotten as they were in the Republican catastrophe which we inherited. The returning soldiers, the workers by their machines, the farmers in the field, the miners, the men and women in offices and shops do not intend to be forgotten."

He accused Republican leaders of bringing into the campaign the "propaganda technique invented by the dictators abroad . . . that technique: you should never use a small falsehood; always a big one, for its very fantastic nature will make it more credible if only you keep repeating it over and over again."

Republican leaders, he said, now are asking the country to forget what they used to say about preparations for defense and for the war itself.

"There are enlightened, liberal elements in the Republican Party and they have fought hard and honorably to bring the party up to date and get it in step with the forward march of American progress," he said. "But these liberal elements were not able to drive the Old Guard Republicans from their entrenched positions."

"Elephant's Handspring"

Then, accusing the opposition of trying to take over credit for the social progress of his own Administration, Mr. Roosevelt asked "can the old guard pass itself off as the New Deal?"

"We have all seen many marvelous stunts in the circus but no performing elephant could turn a handspring without falling flat on his back."

Mr. Roosevelt poked fun at the Republican platform plank which he said "accepts the purpose" of the National Labor Relations Act, the Wage and Hour Act, the Social Security Act and other Federal social laws, declaring:

"Many of the Republican leaders and Congressmen and candidates who shouted enthusiastic approval of that plank . . . would not even recognize these progressive laws, if they met them in broad daylight."

He said that as a matter of fact they have spent years of energy and money "fighting every one of those laws."

91, She Keeps House

Kennebunk, Me. (U.P.). — Mrs. Frances A. Brooks amazes her 13 grandchildren, 18 great-grandchildren and three great-great-grandchildren by cooking all her own meals and keeping house. She is 91.

30 Veterans' Aid Centers Established in Maryland

Baltimore, Sept. 23 (AP).—Assistant State Director Grafton L. Brown of the War Manpower Commission disclosed today that 30 permanent information centers for war veterans and warworkers had been set up in Maryland.

Brown, also State chairman of the new set-up, explained that trained veterans' representatives had been installed in each of the 15 permanent United States employment service offices of the WMC in the State. Another 15 itinerant points will be visited each week by other representatives who were trained to aid returning servicemen and warworkers with employment problems, he continued.

The information centers have been established in the WMC's USES offices in Baltimore, Annapolis, Cambridge, Chestertown, Cumberland, Easton, Elkton, Frederick, Hagerston, Hyattsville, Oakland, Salisbury, Silver Spring, Towson and Westminster.

The itinerant offices which will make the service available in every county in the State, included: Bel Air, Berlin, Centerville, Crisfield, Denton, Ellicott City, Frostburg, La Plata, Leonardtown, Lonaconing, Pocomoke City, Prince Frederick, Pricess Anne, Snow Hill, and Solomons.

The centers, handled on a national basis by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of the Retaining and Reemployment Administration, already have placed 6252 World War II veterans, Brown reported.

45 More Md. Men Reported Lost in Action

By the Associated Press

The War Department announced yesterday the names of 45 Marylanders killed in action in the European area. They are (not including Baltimoreans):

Pvt. Robert W. Burton, son of Mrs. Martha L. Burton, Hydes; Staff Sergt. John F. Bussard, son of Oda K. Bussard, Hagerstown; Pvt. James E. Campbell, son of Mrs. Isabell Campbell, Salisbury; Pvt. Roy F. Corbin, son of Mrs. Josephine Corbin, Reisterstown; Sergt. Richard L. Cottrill, son of Mrs. Myrtle L. Cottrill, 122 Conococheaque st., Williamsport; Pfc. Robert A. Cranford, son of Mrs. Evelyn I. Cranford, Indian Head; Pfc. Kenneth W. Crumbacker, son of Mrs. Carrie Bankert, Taneytown; Pfc. John W. Davis, son of Mrs. Dorothy Falk, Frederick.

Also Pvt. George E. Fansler, son of Mrs. Bessie Fansler, Cumberland; Pvt. James C. Fletcher, son of Mrs. Grace Fletcher, Little Orleans; Pvt. Ben L. Gaddie, husband of Mrs. Alice D. Gaddie, Capitol Heights; Pfc. Garrett E. Kelley, son of Mrs. Amelia M. Kelley, Cumberland; Pfc. Robert C. Kimmelshue, son of Mrs. Laural B. Kimmelshue, Catonsville; Pvt. Elbert B. Marsh, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Marsh, Havre De Grace; Pvt. Russell L. McClelland, husband of Mrs. Violet E. McClelland, Hagerstown.

Tech. Fifth Grade Lawrence E. Meeks, son of Percy F. Meeks, Worton; Sergt. Peter J. Nebel, brother of Mrs. Richard E. Fleshman, 12 Marshall ave., Colmar Manor, Bladensburg; Sergt. Alanan L. Sands, son of Mrs. Grace E. Sands, Preston; Pfc. Albert O. Schaeffer, jr., son of Mrs. Nina T. Schaeffer, Patapsco; Pvt. Richard C. Schonrank, husband of Mrs. Eunice A. Schonrank, Capitol Heights; Tech. Fifth Grade Linwood F. Stant, husband of Mrs. Harry F. Stant, Pocomoke City.

Pfc. John S. Thomas, son of Mrs. Netha M. Thomas, Wingate; Pfc. Howard W. Vickers, son of Hampton Vickers, Berlin; Pfc. James E. Wiles, son of Mrs. Viola A. Wiles, Frederick; Pfc. Earl W. Wilson, son of Mrs. James E. Wilson, Cumberland; Second Lieut. Robert D. Windsor, son of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Windsor, Eastport.

Heavy Rains Benefit Bean, Spinach Crops

College Park, Md., Sept. 23 (AP). The first ten days of September were not favorable to Maryland truck crop growth and despite recent rain only fair crops were expected, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported today.

The report said plentiful rains improved the late snap beans and spinach crops in all parts of Maryland. In the Baltimore area the snap bean crop was not expected to move in any appreciable volume until after October 1, while in the rest of the State the late acreage is mostly for canning.

Market tomatoes from the Baltimore area will move until frost, while in other sections of the State canning tomatoes movement was reported decreasing.

The fall spinach crop was reported just coming up in many areas as a result of the recent rains, although no appreciable movement was expected before October 20.

Apple Harvest Retarded by Rains

Winchester, Va., Sept. 23 (AP). While the recent heavy rains have held up the picking of apples and the seeding of some crops, they are generally regarded as having been beneficial to Frederick County.

Apples have brightened up and the slowing down of the picking of the crop in this section provided relief at local processing plants where a bottleneck was developing.

Although the month's rainfall in Frederick County has reached 5.14 inches—almost double the normal September rain—this area escaped floods which were suffered elsewhere in Virginia.

World's Largest Oil Tanker Is Launched

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 23 (AP).—The tanker Phoenix, described by her designers, Sir Joseph Isherwood & Co., as the world's largest, was launched here this afternoon at the plant of Welding Shipyards, Inc. She was the tenth welded tanker to leave the ways of the builders.

The Phoenix is of 24,000 tons, is 556 feet long and 115 feet from keel to truck, carries 9,450,000 gallons of oil and is the first of the ships built here to be butt-welded. The ship is powered by high-speed steam turbines and is expected to attain speeds well above average for similar vessels. She has a bulbous bow and a cruiser stern.

Gen. Opie Appointed To Va. Hospital Board

Richmond, Va., Sept. 23 (AP).—Governor Darden announced today the appointment of Brig. Gen. E. W. Opie, publisher, to the State Hospital Board.

General Opie was named to succeed C. G. Quesenbery, of Waynesboro, member of the House of Delegates, who resigned last spring prior to the expiration of his term in June. The appointment is for a term of four years.

Fascist Pensions Ended

Rome, Sept. 23 (AP).—The government of Ivanoe Bonomi today annuled the pensions of widows of 15 Fascists, including Mrs. Italo Balbo, who was receiving 100,000 lire yearly. Marshal Balbo, killed in Africa, led the mass Italian trans-Atlantic flight to Chicago in 1933.

Rader Group To Dedicate New Church

New Market, Va., Sept. 23 (Spl.). A new $35,000 edifice, replacing one destroyed by lightning and fire in 1942, will be dedicated near here tomorrow by the congregation of Rader Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The dedication sermon will be given by Dr. Chars. J. Smith, president of Roanoke College in Salem. Rev. S. W. Berry, who has served since 1938, is the present pastor of the congregation which traces its founding back to 1772.

The new building is the fifth to house the Lutheran group. Following the destruction of the newly-modernized building in August, 1942, the congregation decided to rebuild on the same spot. Despite difficulties in obtaining priorities and material due to the war, the structure was finally finished.

Members of the building committee and church council who labored to erect the new edifice are: Rev. Mr. Berry, Paul H. Bushong, E. L. Simmons, Orr K. Lohr, Guy Ritchie, G. C. Pence, all of Timberville; Frank Miller, Lester Miller, Floyd Miller, Sidney Branner, John Branner, Justice Minnish, Claude Wittig and Berlyn Ryan, members of the council.

Charles Town Rites Set for T. A. Brown

Charles Town, W. Va., Sept. 23 (Spl.).—Theodore A. Brown, 59, well-known businessman here, died yesterday in a Baltimore hospital, where he had been a patient for the past 12 weeks.

He was associated with his late father and brother, Gustav, in a confectionery business here that was operated for more than half a century. More recently he had been in the insurance business. He was a lifelong member and deacon in the Presbyterian Church and a Mason.

Funeral arrangements had not been completed pending arrival of the body from Baltimore.

Mrs. Lillian Hardesty

Winchester, Va., Sept. 23.—Funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at Stephens City for Mrs. Lillian Hardesty, 86, who died Friday morning at a nursing home in Middletown. She was the widow of R. D. Hardesty, prominent merchant of Berryville, and a member of the Methodist Church.

Silas G. Roe

Winchester, Va., Sept. 23.—Funeral services were conducted this afternoon in the county for Silas G. Roe, 85, well-known farmer of the Siler section, who died Thursday after a long illness. Three sons survive.

Rev. W. E. Ferrell

Luray, Va., Sept. 23.—The Rev. John A. Tate of Richmond officiated today at funeral rites for the Rev. W. E. Ferrell, pastor of Christ Church here, who died Monday in Matthews of a heart attack. The Rev. Mr. Ferrell, born in Plymouth, N. C., was ordained 21 years ago and held pastorates in Kentucky, Mississippi, Maryland, Texas and Virginia. He is survived by his widow, formerly Miss Leona Holton, and a daughter, Mrs. Robert Pinkerton. Four brothers and sisters, all of Norfolk, also survive.

State Police Head Seeks Doubled Budget in 1946

Baltimore, Sept. 23 (AP).—Col. Beverly Ober, superintendent of the Maryland State police, has submitted a 1946 budget request more than twice as large as the present appropriation, Walter N. Kirkman, director of the budget, said today.

A permanent postwar police force of 350 men to handle increased traffic and other duties would require an appropriation of $1,886,888, Colonel Ober declared.

At present, the colonel added, there is only one patrolman for every 54 square miles or for every 90 road miles.

The budget director said that the State police budget was derived from receipts of the motor vehicle department.

Colonel Ober said that he has submitted a postwar construction plan to the postwar planning commission, which included new barracks at Waldorf, Cumberland and Frederick in addition to the new police headquarters.

Club Will Hear Talk on Roses

Niels J. Hansen will give an illustrated talk on roses before the Takoma Horticultural Club tomorrow at 8 p. m. in the Takoma branch of the Public Library, Fifth and Cedar sts. nw. Instead of the annual dahlia show, the club is a sponsor in a flower and harvest show now being held at the Silver Spring armory.

Stalin Gets Quebec Data

London, Sept. 23 (AP).—The Moscow radio said tonight Premier Stalin had received the American and British Ambassadors, W. Averell Harriman and Sir Archiband Clark Kerr, who on behalf of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill informed him of decisions at Quebec.

COULD CLEOPATRA DRINK A PEARL WITH STOMACH ULCER PAINS?

An intriguing story of Cleopatra is the one where an admirer praised the beauty of two of her pearls, whereupon she dropped one into a glass of wine and drank it. She would hardly have done this had she suffered after-eating pains. Those who are distressed with stomach pains, heartburn, burning sensation, bloat and other conditions caused by excess acid should try Udga. Get a 25c box of Udga Tablets from your druggist. First dose must convince or return box to us and get double your money back.

Casey Blasts Republican Labor Policy

Hagerstown, Md., Sept. 23 (AP).—The Washington County Democratic campaign was underway today after an executive assistant to President Roosevelt called upon Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to announce his intention of naming John L. Lewis Secretary of Labor.

"For Lewis is the only labor leader I know who is for the Republican candidate," presidential secretary Eugene Casey declared last night at a Democratic mass meeting.

Asserting that the Republican Party "had been anti-labor in a mealy-mouthed way," Casey said that it "now comes before labor with soft words instead of tommy guns; with crocodile tears instead of tear gas and with table-pounding speakers instead of gum-shoeing company spies; this is the time when the Republican Party comes before labor with a swivel tongue in its head."

The President's assistant declared that the GOP nominee would have started in his home State if he had been sincere in his promise to appoint a labor leader from the ranks of labor. Casey said that the office of New York State Labor Commissioner was kept vacant for nine months before Dewey appointed a social worker who held no membership in a labor organization.

W. Preston Lane, jr., Democratic national committeeman from Maryland, who presided over the session, introduced Casey. Other speakers were Daniel F. McMullen, Cumberland, candidate for Congress from the Sixth Maryland District, and Harold F. Bester, county campaign manager.

W. C. Clark, 71, Dies; Member Of Va. House

Richmond, Va., Sept. 23 (AP).—Governor Darden was advised this morning by telegram of the death of Delegate W. C. Clark of Callands, Pittsylvania County, member of the House since 1940.

Delegate Clark, who was 71, was a mmember of the House committees on claims, labor, agriculture and moral and social welfare.

Funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Christian Tabernacle at Callands. He had been pastor there for 40 years and was employed as a member of the sales force of one of Danville's largest tobacco warehouses.

He had been ailing for six months, but took to his bed a week ago as his heart ailment became more complicated.

He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Hattie Hensley of Henry County and nine children.

A native of Spencer, he was educated at the Johnson Bible College and the University of Virginia. He was a farmer and also served as a member of the board of supervisors of Pittsylvania County from 1932 to 1936.

He was a member of the Masons, Blue Lodge, Snow Creek, No. 90, and Cove Commandery No. 7, Danville.

Area Dental College Urged By Dr. Sanger

Richmond, Va., Sept. 23 (AP).—Dr. W. T. Sanger, president of the Medical College of Virginia, today proposed that Virginia join with neighboring States in the establishment here of a regional dental college.

"Neither Virginia nor her neighboring States can independently support a dental school of the size and strength required to serve the southeast," Dr. Sanger said in a report to the Board of Visitors of his institution.

"Richmond is large enough to furnish clinical material," Dr. Sanger said, "and we already operate a good dental school and have a unique opportunity to tie up medical and dental education on the clinical side to the advantage of each.

"In such a setting a regional dental school is certain to flourish once it is properly launched."

Virginia already has a cooperative medical program in operation with West Virginia whereby qualified West Virginia students may attend the Medical College of Virginia with certain expenses met by their own State government.

Nazi Vessel Blasted

Cairo, Sept. 23 (AP).—The Germans suffered another blow to their efforts to evacuate the Aegean Islands yesterday when rocket-firing beaufighters scored a dozen hits on a 1000-ton vessel at Samos Island and left it wreathed in flames, it was announced today.

3 Maryland Soldiers Get Decorations

By the Associated Press

The War Department announced yesterday that one Marylander has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and two have received the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Silver Star.

Pfc. Leslie B. Davis of Whiteford has been reported missing in action as a result of the engagement for which he received his decoration. His citation stated that he served as a member of a patrol protecting the right flank of his platoon during an attack against the enemy on Mount Croce, near Venafro, Italy.

Staff Sergt. George E. Wood of Leonardtown, was awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster for restoring communications between the forward platoons of his company in Italy. Sergeant Wood voluntarily left the cover of his foxhole with a reel of wire and crossed 150 yards of mined terrain covered by intense mortar and machine gun fire. Returning to his own platoon, after laying the telephone wire, he set off a mine and received severe injuries.

Sergt. James E. Badman of Baltimore, was posthumously awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster. He was a member of an infantry unit which launched an attack under terrific enemy artillery over ground protected by mine fields, booby traps and barbed wire. In the furious fighting which continued over a two-day period and cost the enemy enormous casualties in killed and wounded he lost his life.

Skating Dates Lead To Wedding on Wheels

Harrisburg, Pa., (U.P.).—They met on roller skates, first dated at a rink and finally were married on wheels—that is the simple story of the rolling romance of Corpl. and Mrs. Martin E. Blackwood.

Corporal Blackwood, a native of Zanesville, Ohio, and the former Enda May Weader, of this city, skated onto the Rainbow Rink floor as an organist played familiar wedding music, and took their solemn vows in a double ring ceremony as 500 guests wearing skates looked on.

The ceremony, believed to be the first of its kind performed in eastern Pennsylvania, was the culmination of a roller rink introduction and many skating dates.

Why be distressed needlessly when you can now get the effective aid of garlic for relief, without fear of offending with garlic breath. GOSEWISCH'S odorless GARLIC TABLETS, time proven by thousands of users, really are GARLIC MADE SOCIABLE Whiffless, pleasant, chewable like candy. Use them regularly in this handy form. 60c & 1.10 Mfr. Excelsior Laboratory, Staten Island, N.Y.

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All three contain sulfathiazole in amounts recognized by government authorities as harmless. All are offered on the basis of your money back without question if not satisfied.

The cost is $2 50 per product, postpaid. Inclose check or money order. Address Sulfa-Septic Products, 3103 Holmes, Dept. NI-13, Kansas City, 3, Mo.

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Timber must run 18" to 30" in diameter across stump. Would not be interested unless tract contains from 200 to 500 large trees. Aid the war effort by selling your timber now. This timber is used for the manufacture of packages for fresh fruits and vegetables, which are so vitally needed by civilians and also the armed forces. If you have timber for sale now is the time to sell it as more than likely it will not be worth half as much after the war is over.

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The Federal Diary

Federal War-to-Peace Plans Ordered Rushed

Federal agencies yesterday were given 30 days in which to make recommendations for immediate war-to-peace adjustments. The order was carried in a letter from Budget Director Harold D. Smith, who acted on the authority of a previous letter from the President which made him responsible for the unwinding of the Government's vast wartime machine. The Smith letter also asked each agency to set forth changes that can be made in organization, administrative procedures and reduction in personnel and appropriations after victory in Germany. "As rapidly as possible," Smith said, "personnel will be reduced, excess amounts in appropriations and unauthorizations will be placed in budgetary reserves and rteported to Congress."

KLUTTZ

The Smith letter, in fact, went further than the President's instructions to the Budget Bureau. The President asked the Budget Bureau to make plans now for the reconversion of Government and he implied that most of the plans couldn't be executed until after the war in Japan. But Smith demands immediate action . . . action that can be taken to reduce personnel, cut appropriations and simplify Government business within 30 days. And he plans further steps along these lines after the collapse of Germany, and again, when Japan falls. Smith emphasized that the reconversion process would be made gradually as the war progresses. It was learned, however, that Smith has turned loose most of his staff on the problem and he has high hopes of constructive action being taken reasonably soon.

Many war agencies, it's reported, already have asked the Budget to review their ccurrent operations. Among these are said to be War Production Board, Office of War Information, Office of Defense Transportation, War Foods, among others. But it is obvious that the Budget itself must lay down a clear program of future action as a basis for clear-thinking in the agencies. For example, will the the work week in Government be cut back to 44 or 40 hours after the German war? Will any provision be made to raise the base salaries of Federal people to offset the loss of overtime pay as is being contemplated in private industry? Will the decentralized agencies that were forced out of Washington be ovemd back here as the war agencies liquidate? These are problems that must be answered to provide an orderly reconversion plan.

Governor Dewey, in his New Dealish Los Angeles speech, touched on a question that's worse than poison to the old-line Federal employe. He suggested an amendment to the Social Security Act to provide old-age and survivors insurance to all uncovered groups and he cited specifically many Government employes. If Mr. Dewey ever becomes President, he'll soon discover that the one thing that career Civil Service employes are most jealous of is their own Civil Service retirement system. Some are extreme to an unreasonable degree about it and they resent the mention of the two systems in the same breath. This intense opposition, in fact, has blocked intelligent amendments that would benefit great numbers of Federal workers.

Dewey came out flatly for unemployment compensation for Federal workers. If he had revealed his stand a few dyas earlier it might have swung enough GOP votes in the House to have put over the provisions in the George bill. Employe unions now support unemployment compensation but not so long ago many hard-shelled employes opposed it on the flimsy ground that it would tie in Social Security with Federal workers. That gives you an idea of how unreasonable some employes can be and the dangerous ground Dewey was treading on. The truth is that this element in Government is ultraconservative and their votes will go to Dewey. Besides unemployment compensatoin, which will be revived after election, another reform badly needed is legislation that'll protect the Social Security accounts of people who work for the Government for less than five years and are therefore not eligible for a Civil Service pension.

Dewey touched on another subject in his Los Angels speech which provoked keen interest in Government agencies. He said the Employment Service and unemployment insurance are clearly parrts of one and the same job and ought to be handled in the same office by the same administrator. This is a timely statement as it came when Federal officials are debating over how War Manuower Commission is to be liquidated and what's to become of the Employment Service. Dewey would make it part of the Social Security Board from where it was before its transfer to War Manpawer. But the Labor Department is putting up a strong bid for it. It's known to be the view of Labor Secretary Frances Perkins that the Employment Service should be separated from unemployment compensation. The easiest job in the world, she says, is to give away other people's money, and she believes that if the offices were together it would be simpler to give people Government checks than get them jobs . . . Federal Diary of the Air, today over WRC at 4:35.

8 of Family Greet Soldier On First Call

By Emily Towe

Pvt. Francis Derocher, 20, a malaria victim returned from Indai, was the focus of a family reunion by telephone yesterday as he made his first call home from Walter Reed Hospital. His mother, father, five sisters and a brother clustered around the phone in Bark River, Mich., to take their turn at hellos during the veteran's five-minute free call.

The First Call Home Fund sponsored by The Washington Post made it possible for the young soldier to call his family without charge. Total donations to the fund yesterday reached $6028.03.

Mother Is Solicitous

Private Derocher was beaming into the telephone as one sister after another gleefully greeted him. Somehow or other all five of the sisters and a brother managed to say hello during the allotted time but his mother took up most of the call solicitiously seeking to find out about her son's condition and asking when he expected to come home.

Derocher was taking it all in through an extension on the second floor of their rambling farm house.

"They're going to let me come home as soon as they clear up this atabrine tan," the soldier said, referring in jest to his malarial complexion for which he is taking atabrine. "I think I'll be there next week. Gee, it'll be swell to see you—every one of you." His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Derocher.

Seeks News of Brother

The boy sought news of an 18-year-old brother inducted into the Army a month ago and now stationed at a base near Amarillo, Tex. Private Derocher had been overseas for 6 months, but he had not spoken with his folks for 10 months. He entered the Army six months after his grduation from high school.

Atotal of $223.83 was sent to The Post fund yesterday by the Veterans of Foreign Wars who collected the money Friday night at the organization's Carnival of Champions at Griffith Stadium. A check for $108 was contributed by the Ordnance Field Service, Small Arms, Automatic Weapons Section.

Additional Donors

Additional names of donors were announced yesterday as follows:

Veterans of Foreign Wars	$223.83
Anonymous	2.00
Class Section C. & R. Branch A. G. O.	5.00
Edna S. Eckenrode	2.00
Employes of Reports Division of W. M. C. as a farewell tribute to our boss, Emmett H. Welch	21.00
Louise E. Lee	10.00
Susan Lee McKay	1.00
George E. McNeil	5.00
Ruth W. Pirtle	10.00
Kathryn S. Rinker	2.00
Mrs. Charles Tiltman	15.00
War Production Board Construction Machinery Division	23.50
Mrs. Richard P. Whiteley	5.0
Women's Society Emmanuel Church, Brandywine, Md.	5.00
Ordnance Field Service, Automatic Weapons Section	108.00

Diapers Only Appeal To Clothesline Thief

Rogers, Ark., Sept. 23 (AP).—A Rogers clothesline, draped from one end to the other with various items of the family wash, was robbed at night of two dozen diapers.

Nothing else was disturbed.

Park to Be Closed

Dumbarton Oaks Park will be closed to the public this weekend to permit clean-up work following Thursday's storm, Irving C. Root, superintendent of parks, announced yesterday.

The one on the left is Jackie Gleason

IS HE RADIO'S BIGGEST NEW FIND? Lots of people think he is. Listen to him tonight and see for yourself. Jackie Gleason, comedy star of the Broadway hit "Follow the Girls," teams up with Les Tremayne, M.C.; Andy Russell, brilliant young singer; and the Old Gold orchestra. Tune in tonight on NBC station WRC at 10:30P.M.

FACTORY IN CAVE—Buried in deep caves in the side of a mountain, this Chinese munitions plant turns out guns and shells for the armies of China.

Coroner Investigating Death Of Woman After Visit to Dentist

The District coroner is investigating the death of a woman patient who failed to recover consciousness after she had been anesthetized with gas for a dental extraction, it was learned last night.

The woman, Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Meininger, 50, of 4210 Thirty-first st., Mount Rainier, Md., succumbed Wednesday at Sibley Hospital.

Mrs. Meininger appeared last Saturday at the office of Dr. John F. Keaveny, prominent dentist, in the Medical Science Building, 1029 Vermont ave. nw., for the extraction of two teeth, police stated.

Became Alarmed

She was given the anesthesia about 12:30 p. m. Following the extraction, Mrs. Meininger, still under the influence of the gas, was carried by the dentist and a nurse, Miss Eileen Hartley, to a couch in a room adjoining the office.

It was not until 3 o'clock that Dr. Keaveny became uneasy over Mrs. Meininger's condition, according to police, since it may take several hours for some patients to recover from the effect of anesthesia.

Dr. Keaveny tried to reach the woman's husband, George L. Meininger, Navy Yard ordnance employe, to inform him of Mrs. Meininger's condition, police investigators said. Failing to do so, the dentist then sought medical assistance in the building, but it being Saturday afternoon, the physicians were out.

Calls Ambulance

About 5 p. m. Dr. Keaveny located the husband, and at the same time he called for an ambulance from Flanagan Ambulance Service, 412 H st. ne.

At this point, according to police, the office phone rang, and Miss Hartley, the nurse, who was sitting by Mrs. Meininger's side, went to the adjacent room to answer the phone. Upon returning a few minutes latter, the nurse found Mrs. Meinginer on the floor, the patient apparently having struck her head on a low book shelf in rolling off the couch.

The dentist accompanied Mrs. Meininger in the ambulance to her home in Mount Rainier, where they arrived between 5:30 and 6 p. m. Dr. Isidor M. Lavine, of Mount Rainier, was called to the home. He immediately ordered Mrs. Meininger taken to Sibley Hospital.

An autopsy was held by the coroner's office Thursday, the day following the death, but the results of this examination have not yet been analyzed.

Last night, Dr. Christopher J. Murphy, assistant coroner, said that the preliminary verdict as to the cause of the death was "congestive heart failure," but that a final verdict must await the results of a "thorough pathological examination."

Dr. Keaveny, a dental surgeon here for more than 20 years and an instructor at Georgetown University, was unavailable for comment. He was confined in his home, 4208 49th st. nw., with a throat infection, according to his wife.

Services for Mrs. Meininger will be held today at 8:30 a. m. in William J. Nalley's funeral home, 3200 Rhode Island ave., Mt. Rainier. Mass will then be said at 9 o'clock at St. James' Catholic Church. Burial will be in Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

Besides her husband, Mrs. Meininger leaves two daughters, Lois, 20, and Eleanor, 11; and a sister, Mrs. J. Y. Jamison, of Washington.

London Linked to Front By Cable, Telephone

London (AP).—Soon after the invasion, Prime Minister Churchill could lift the telephone at his Downing street desk and speak directly to General Montgomery at headquarters in Normandy.

After D-Day a new cable was laid across the Channel for telephone and teleprinter circuits. Now girls of the Auxiliary Territorial Service in England work side by side with Signal Corps men at teleprinters to receive operational reports from headquarters in France and send instructions from Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force.

Safe Light for Shells

Wilmington, Del. (AP).—A new portable light for safe inspection of shells in danger areas is made by attaching a rod of methyl methacrylate resin, to a handle of soft, nonsparking metal. Concentrated, shadowless illumination is directed from a low-voltage lamp by the rod, which does not conduct heat readily and therefore does not generate dangerous temperatures in areas where high explosives are stored.

Couple Do More Than Bit

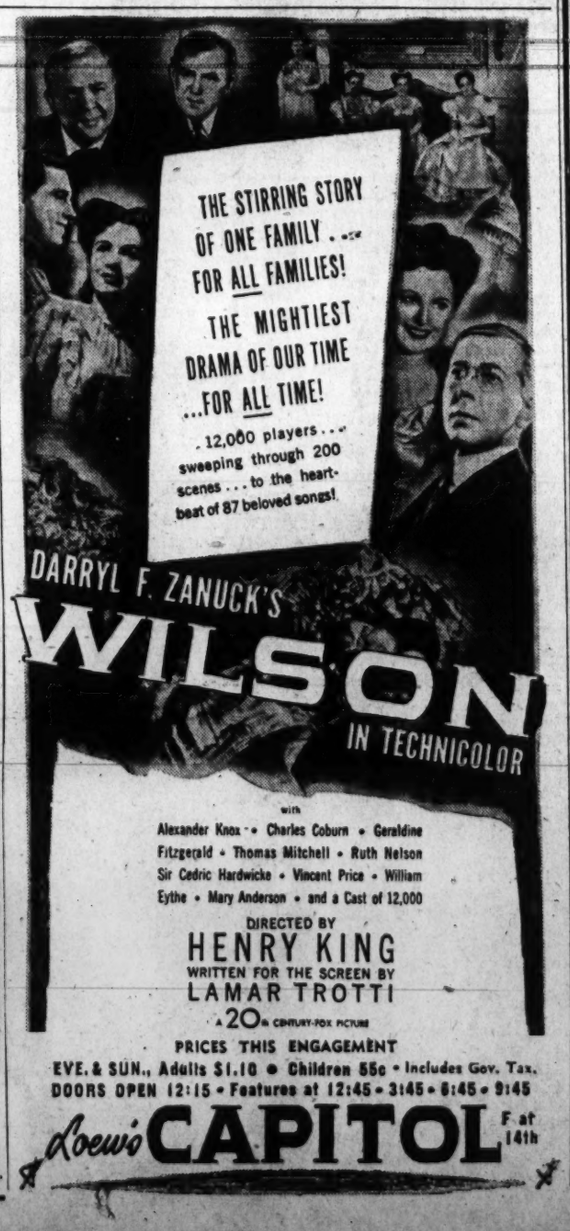
Ambridge, Pa. (U.P.).—Although both are physically handicapped, the Rev. and Mrs. Thomas E. Mills work side by side on the Navy's important shipbuilding program at U. S. Steel's American Bridge Co. here. In addition to war work and intensified church duties, the patriotic couple have more than met their quota in war bonds.

Sunlight Burns House

Latrobe, Pa. (U.P.).—Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Smith and their children, including an 18-month-old baby, found themselves homeless and without clothing due to the presence of a strange arsonist. A magnifying glass, left too close to sunlight streaming through an attic window, caused a blaze which totally destroyed their new 10-room brick home.

Not an Idle Moment

Brattleboro, Vt. (U.P.).—Brattleboro's number one volunteer warworker is Alfonse Ratte, a bank teller and World War I veteran, who works four hours every night in a war plant and in his spare time compiles the town's service honor roll.


THE STIRRING STORY OF ONE FAMILY . . . FOR ALL FAMILIES!
THE MIGHTIEST DRAMA OF OUR TIME ...FOR ALL TIME!
12,000 players . . . sweeping through 200 scenes . . . to the heartbeat of 87 beloved songs!
DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S
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Alexander Knox • Charles Coburn • Geraldine Fitzgerald • Thomas Mitchell • Ruth Nelson Sir Cedric Hardwicke • Vincent Price • William Eythe • Mary Anderson • and a Cast of 12,000

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HENRY KING
WRITTEN FOR THE SCREEN BY
LAMAR TROTTI
A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE

PRICES THIS ENGAGEMENT
EVE. & SUN., Adults $1.10 • Children 55c • Includes Gov. Tax.
DOORS OPEN 12:15 • Features at 12:45 • 3:45 • 6:45 • 9:45

Loew's CAPITOL F at 14th

D. C. Officers Awarded High Merit Medals

Three Washington officers have received the Legion of Merit, one was presented a gold star in lieu of a third Legion of Merit award, and an Air Corps sergeant was awarded the Air Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster.

UMBAUGH

The men and their awards are:

Col. Thomas B. McDonald of 3236 S. Stafford st., Arlington, Va., for the repair and overhaul of aircraft in the Air Service Command, where he served as chief of the control section, maintenance division.

Col. David C. Lingle, of 4000 Cathedral ave. nw., the Legion of Merit for services in connection with the United Nations aviation gasoline program from March 23, 1942, to June 30, 1944.

Capt. Lucien Raggonet, 44, of 3000 Lee Highway, Arlington, Va., the Legion of Merit, presented at mass decoration services in London by Admiral Harold R. Stark. Captain Raggonet, a graduate of Annapolis, has been in the naval service since 1922.

Capt. Edward A. Mitchell, jr., 49, whose mother lives at 1607 New Hampshire ave. nw., a gold star instead of a third Legion of Merit award. Captain Mitchell, who served in the planning division for amphibious operations for the Normandy campaign, has returned to this country for reassignment.

Tech. Sergt. Charles W. Unbaugh, 25, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Umbaugh of 1922 2nd st. ne., the Air Medal and Oak Leaf Cluster. Radio operator on a Liberator based in England where he has been since June, he recently wrote his parents that his plane had been shot down over France and that the entire crew escaped without injury.

Dog Rejects Sermon

Bellefontaine, Ohio (U.P.).—Mac, a 15-month-old cocker spaniel, causes not only trouble but "plenty of embarrassment" to his owner, Capt. E. C. Reed of the New York Central Railroad police here. Mac, who likes to hop freight trains, recently accompanied his master to an outdoor vesper service where, after listening attentively to the music, he shook loose of his leash and trotted out when the sermon began.

Unmentionable Mixup

Camp Campbell, Ky. (U.P.).—In a recent edition of the Fourteenth Armored Division's newspaper, Retreat to Taps, the following notice appeared. "If the Women's Army Corps member who recently found a slight mixup in her laundry will leave her name, Pfc. Edward J. Keleen of Company A will gladly exchange 'unmentionable for unmentionable.'"

Engel Charge On Pentagon Lands Denied

Charges of Representative Albert J. Engel (R., Mich.) that the Government paid 26 times the assessed valuation for two tracts acquired for the Pentagon site were denied yesterday by Baird Snyder 3d, assistant administrator of the Federal Works Agency, who said the correct amount in each instance was slightly more than three times the assessed valuation.

Aside from correcting Engel's figures, Snyder pointed out that an effort is made at all times to protect the Government's interests in such cases and that the FWA "welcomed" the congressional investigation of Pentagon land purchases proposed by the Congressman.

Purchases Explained

In a letter to Engel which appeared in the appendix of the Congressional Record, Snyder said:

". . . all of the lands required in Arlington County, Va., for the network of roads to serve the Pentagon Building were acquired by condemnation. As in all such cases, the proceedings were instituted and have been handled by the Department of Justice. It should be obvious, therefore, that the price to be paid in each case was determined through the process of the court in accordance with law and the established practices which apply in all such cases."

Tracts Specified

As to the two tracts specifically mentioned by Engel in his charges, Synder said:

"Tract No. 52—You give the assessed valuation of this tract at $240. The records in the tax office at the Arlington County courthouse is $500 for the land and $1400 for the improvements or a total of $1900 . . . The award for this tract was $6150, or slightly more than three times the assessed valuation instead of 26 times as you allege.

"Tract No. 53—You give the assessed valuation of this tract as $240. The records in the tax office at the courthouse of Arlington County, Va., show that this tract is assessed at $500 for the land and $1400 for the improvements, or a total of $1900 . . . The award was $6250, or only slightly more than three times the assessed valuation instead of 26 times as you allege."

Glass Insulation Reduces Cold and Noise in Planes

New York (U.P.).—United States warplanes are being insulated against the extreme cold of the stratosphere with glass fibers, bound with a thermosetting resin, which also deadens fatigue-causing sound, it has been revealed by the Bureau of Industrial Service in a release approved by the War Department.

The glass fibers have a diameter measured in ten-thousandths of an inch and weigh only four one-hundredths of a pound per square foot when formed into half-inch thick sheets.

Particularly on long flights, it has been found, a high sound level within the plane is a major factor contributing to the crew's fatigue. With planes operating at altitudes where temperatures of 60 degrees below zero are commonly encountered, insulation is necessary to reduce the burden on heating equipment and permit the use of lighter equipment.

The fibrous glass sheets are incombustible and are the lightest inorganic material commercially available for the sound-proofing and insulation of planes. Moreover, the sheets gain less than 1 per cent of their own weight from moisture in the air when subjected to temperatures of 125 degrees, Fahrenheit, and to 90 per cent relative humidity.

Marines Act as 'Papi'

Worcester, Mass. (U.P.).—Chaplain Frederick Gallagher, S. J., former Holy Cross College professor, tells of two unmarried Marines in the southwest Pacific who are called "Papi" by 140 native children. The Marines served as godfathers at a mass baptismal ceremony.

Atlantic City, N. J. *Atlantic City, N. J.*

Neptune be praised!

The Brighton wasn't affected by the hurricane

When the rains came and the gales circled around the Atlantic coast, we at The Brighton were thankful for being so safe and snug.

With our own power plant generating electricity and our own artisian well supplying water, thirst and darkness never settled upon us. In the calm after the storm, we were grateful that no outside damage had been done and that all was well . . . thanks to Father Neptune who rules The Brighton as well as the sea.

EMIL H. RONAY, *President*
LEONARD G. RUNDSTROM, *Resident Manager*

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We Can Hold Your Ad In Front Of Each Of Your Prospective Customers For 2 Hours And 40 Minutes Each week!

84.7% of all adults in 7 large cities studied by Dr. Daniel Starch and Associates use the public transportation system an average of 10.3 times a week. These figures probably hold true in Washington.

These riders average 28 minutes per ride

This offers an advertising advantage unparalleled in any other medium. 28 minutes spent in the presence of Transitads . . . and skilled writers are making those minutes count for hundreds of local and national advertisers.

YOU MAY MISS SOMETHING GOOD!

Advertisers in public transportation vehicles offer services, goods and ideas of great value. Make a habit of reading these interesting and instructive ads in the street cars and buses of Washington.

To make them valuable minutes for your, our representatives are glad to lay Dr. Starch's findings in front of you to give you a complete picture of

Who rides
How they ride
What they see
AND
What they READ!

A telephone call will bring them.

NATIONAL TRANSITADS

Colorado Building — Phone NAtional 2804

Washington, D. C.

Md. Tobacco Held Postwar Opportunity

By Phillip Austensen

GI Joe and his war-working brother, John, may find that the same golden opportunity exists to grow the fragrant weed that has been the backbone of Maryland farming since the early settlers learned the art from the Indians.

Surveys made by University of Maryland Extension Service experts indicate that the growing and marketing of tobacco in Maryland could be postwar employment solution for as many as 1500 workers with a consequent increase of a like number of tobaccco barns and a demand for hundreds of transplanters, plows, tractors, harrows, fertilizer distributors, work stock, hand tools and other equipment and supplies that also would aid postwar job hunters.

Reports on the situation were given at a meeting this past week of the U. S. Department of Agriculture War Board for the State held at the University of Maryland offices of the board.

Those Making Reports

Those who reported were: A. B. Hamilton, the extension service agricultural economist; W. B. Posey, extension tobacco specialist; George, Sachse general manager of the Maryland Tobacco Growers' Association; Dr. S. H. DeVault, head of the university's agricultural economics department. They gave reports on their studies and observation with respect to the opportunity of expanding Maryland's tobacco producing industry.

Normally, more than 5000 farmers are engaged in producing tobacco in Southern Maryland. Production has ranged from a low of 17,064,000 pounds for the 1943 crop to 32,800,000 in 1939. Unlike production, Maryland's tobacco acreage has varied within a narrow range. The lowest acreage in recent years was 32,600 in 1943 and the highest was 40,000 in 1939.

Expansion Greater Elsewhere

The 1944 crop is estimated at 37,500 acres and a probable production of 29,062,000 pounds. Whereas Maryland has boosted its tobacco acreage only about 25 per cent in the last 35 years, North Carolina has expanded 320 per cent, South Carolina about 355 per cent and Tennessee by nearly 30 per cent.

On the consumption side of the ledger, the Nation as a whole is smoking more tobacco than ever before, consuming in cigarets last year 864,700,000 pounds as compared with 31,300,000 pounds in 1910, according to Dr. Devault. In 1910, the per capita consumption of tobacco in cigarets was slightly more than one-third of a pound, while the 1942 report showed more than five pounds.

The average price for Maryland tobacco in 1910 was 7 cents a pound and fluctuated between 12 and 20 cents a pound annually until 1942 when the average price was reported at 56.5 cents per pound. Last year the record shows 60 cents a ponnd was paid.

Hamilton said in his report:

"The two major factors which limit the expansion of tobacco production in Maryland are labor and space for curing. Some persons also have expressed the opinion that expansion has not been pushed in an organized manner. Farmers in southern Maryland have been, to a large degree, satisfied with their economic status and there was little desire for more income. The war and higher prices probably have stimulated the desires and in the postwar period, as more labor becomes available, expansion in tobacco acreage is expected.

"A recent study showed that farmers in Charles County intend to build 142 new tobacco barns in the pastwar period. If this is taken as representative of all of southern Maryland, it would mean an increase of more than 12 per cent in the number of tobacco barns.

Land Is Available

"Land is not a limiting factor. There is considerable idle land in the region and also a surplus of land classed as plowable pasture. On the basis of soil adaptability, there is sufficient good quality tobacco land in Southern Maryland to more than double the present acreage.

"If the present crop rotation is continued, the acreage of tobacco doubled and the acreage of other crops held constant there still would be considerable idle land," Hamilton said.

On this point it is averred by other observers that a sizable portion of the land is in big farms and that all of the land is relatively high-priced, much of it far higher than its economic worth. Many farm owners refuse to offer their land for sale at any price.

Camp Bradford Head To Be Transferred

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 23 (AP).—Capt. J. W. Whitefield, USN, commanding officer of Camp Bradford since it became a training center for amphibious warfare, has been ordered transferred, but no date for his departure has been set, the Navy announced today.

Colonel Irvine In Command of Belvoir Center

Col. Elroy S. J. Irvine, 53, Army Engineer officer, has assumed command of the Army Service Forces Training Center at Fort Belvoir, coming to the post from southern California, where he has been commanding officer of the First Engineer Petroleum Production Depot since February of this year.

A graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., in the class of 1916, Colonel Irvine succeeds Col. Donald C. Hill, who has been acting commander of the center since the transfer of Brig. Gen. Arthur William Pence.

Colonel Irvine was stationed in the Philippine Islands following graduation from the Military Academy and during World War I served in France with the 318th Engineers and at the Engineer School in Langres.

Holder of a degree in engineering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was later in charge of the engineer section of the Reserve Officers Training Corps from 1937 to 1940, he was awarded the Legion of Merit for his work in the Panama Canal Department from the period of Pearl Harbor to May of 1943, when defense of the canal was particularly vital to defense of the Western Hemisphere.

1943 Level Set For Processed Apple Prices

Grower prices established last year will be used again this year as the basis for processors' ceiling prices for processed apples, the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration said in a joint statement yesterday.

The OPA will establish ceiling prices for all apple products based on grower prices for apples for processing not in excess of the following:

U. S. No. 1 cannery grade, 2¼-inch and up, $3.10 per 100 pounds for class "A" variety and $2.50 2½ for class "B" variety.

U. S. No. 2 cannery grade, 2¼-inch and up, $1.65 for class "A" varieties and $1.50 for class "B."

Apples which grade less than U. S. No. 2 cannery grade, 2¼-inch size, class "A" varieties, $1, and class "B" varieties, $1.

Regulations establishing ceiling prices at the grower level for apples sold to processors will be revoked within the next few days, the statement said.

To encourage maximum production of dried apples, all of which will be set aside for Government requirements, the WFA has announced that a growers-support program will be developed and prices for dried apples will be supported at ceiling prices for sales to Government agencies.

Goering's Paper Admits the Nazis 'Took It on Lam'

By the United Press

A British broadcast recorded by the FCC yesterday quoted the Essener National Zeitung, Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering's newspaper, as saying German troops showed "a certain amount of lack of discipline" during their retreat from France, Holland and Belgium.

The newspaper said some soldiers "showed signs of a most undesirable independence," the broadcast reported, but claimed that the "demoralization has now been entirely stamped out."

Land Deeded For Arlington County Park

Arlington, Fairfax Bureau, The Post, 1630 No. Buchanan St. Tel. Chf. 3230.

Arlington County Manager Frank C. Hanrahan announced yesterday that approximately 16½ acres of land in Glen Carlyn, adjoining Lubber Run Park, have been deeded to the county for park purposes by the State Conservation Commission.

Originally deeded to the State by the Carlyn Springs Cooperative Association in 1898, the site was not in the State program for development. Two years ago the county board authorized Manager Hanrahan to negotiate for acquisition of the property. At the last session of the State Legislature an act was passed authorizing the commission to deed the land to Arlington County.

County Planning Engineer Frank L. Dieter said surveys have already been completed and that acquisition of the property will greatly assist in furthering proposed plans for park recreational activities.

Citizens' Meeting Is Set

The first fall meeting of the Cherrydale Citizens Association will be held tomorrow at 8 p. m., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Smythe, 2240 N. Quebec st., Arlington, when indorsement of the resolution of the Arlington Board of Trade to erect a military memorial tablet on the Courthouse lawn, support of the recently organized YMCA, and the politax question, will be among the subjects to be discussed. A report of the State School Committee hearing at Manassas will be presented by the organizations' delegates.

School Report Set

A report of the school committee will feature the first meeting of the season of the Parkway Citizens Association to be held tomorrow at 8 p. m., at the Grace Episcopal Church Hall, N. Fillmore st. and Lorum lane, Arlington.

Blood Donations Rise

Donations at the Fort Myer mobile session of the Arlington Red Cross Blood Donor Service last week brought to a grand total of 4581 pints the post's contribution. Three post donors joined the Gallon Club at the meeting, two made their ninth donation, and one his tenth.

Those who joined the Gallon Club are: T/4 Isaac I. Kleinerman, Mrs. M. L. Knee and Lieut. Col. Carroll C. Batson. Pvt. Simon Wiss and Mauricio Markman made their ninth donation and Pvt. Charles Ernst contributed for the tenth time.

Acting Health Assistant

Frank C. Hanrahan, Arlington County manager, announced yesterday the appointment of Dr. Thomas A. Moneymaker as acting assistant health officer.

Dr. Moneymaker succeeds Dr. Verlin E. Miles, recently resigned, and will act on a temporary basis until a permanent assistant health officer is appointed.

Candidate to Speak

Mrs. Elizabeth Chilton Murray, of Fairfax, Independent Democratic candidates for Congress from the Eighth Congressional District, will be the guest speaker at the meeting of the Child Progress Club of Arlington on Wednesday at 8 p. m. at 1624 South Pollard st.

Clothing Drive Set

Beginning tomorrow and continuing through Monday, October 2, an emergency drive for the collection of clothing and bedding for UNRRA and Russian relief will be conducted by the Women's League of the Arlington Jewish Community Center, 3150 Wilson blvd., it was announced yesterday.

Mrs. H. Schecter, cochairman of the War Activities Committee, emphasizing the need of the liberated areas for warm clothing for men, women and children, stated that suits, warm coats and woolen hats, dresses, skirts, underwear, shoes, blankets, sheets pillow cases, quilts and afghans in good condition are wanted.

Collection depots are as follows: Colonial Village and vicinity basement at 1903 Wilson blvd., open Thursday evening 7:30 to 9:30, and daily from 3 to 5 p. m.—closed Wednesday; Arlington Village and vicinity: Cohen Bros. jewelry store, 2510 Columbia pike, daily from 9:30 a. m. to 7 p. m.—closed Wednesday; Buckingham and vicinity—Garage No. 75, located at 5th and Pollard sts.—open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 3 to 5 p. m.

Myersville to Protest Rail Service Halt

Frederick, Md., Sept. 23.—Residents of Myersville today announced that a petition is being circulated protesting the proposed discontinuance of electric rail service between the town and Middletown and Frederick. Board of directors of the Potomac Edison Co. announced last week that the Public Service Commission would be asked for permission to discontinue the service.

Parade to Open Alexandria Chest Drive

Alexandria Bureau of The Post, 110 North St. Asaph St., Temple 6328.

A total of 40 units have been entered in Alexandria's parade tomorrow night which will open the Alexandria Home and War Fund campaign sponsored by the Community Chest. Headed by Maj. Henry A. Schauffer of 2365 North Quincy st., Arlington, special services officer at Fort Belvoir, who will serve as grand marshal, the column, extending several blocks, will form on side streets entering King, near the George Washington Masonic National Memorial on Shooter's Hill.

Five bands will provide music as the five divisions arranged by the parade chairmen, Miss Anne H. Monroe and City Treasurer Roger C. Sullivan, proceed down King to St. Asaph st., where they will march around the block to the drive headquarters at the USO Drop In Center, 115 North Washington st. The parade will begin at 7 p. m. and an hour later a public rally will be conducted at the center by the general campaign chairman, John R. Schafe, and the executive director, J. Paul Tribles.

Floats have been entered by the agencies to be benefited by the campaign to raise $118,701.33, and by interested organizations including the Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions and Civitan Clubs, Soldiers, Wacs, and Alexandria Virginia State Guard Company 112 will be in the line of march, followed by floats entered by the United States Naval Torpedo Station at Alexandria.

Bands will include the 367th Army Service Forces Band from Fort Belvoir, the Navy School of Music Band, Alexandria Citizen's Band, George Washington High School Cadet Band, and Alexandria Salvation Army Band.

At the rally, ward and division leaders, neighborhood captains and workers who have volunteered to solicit for the drive will receive envelopes with instructions and work sheets for entering returns. They will be addressed by the campaign leaders and David C. Book, president of the Alexandria Community Chest.

P-TA Meeting Tuesday

The George Mason School Parent-Teacher Association meeting has been postponed one day and will be held Tuesday at 8 p. m. at the school. Mrs. Dorothy Balsbaugh, director of school cafeterias in Alexandria, will explain the new cafeteria setup. The meeting will be followed by a reception in honor of the new teachers.

Zoning Appeals Up Tomorrow In Fairfax

The Fairfax County Board of Zoning Appeals, at its meeting tomorrow at 11 a. m. in the board rooms at Fairfax, will consider nine applications for exceptions or variances of the county ordinance.

The S. & S. Corp. seeks permission to retain a dwelling at City Park subdivision in the Lee blvd., Falls Church district.

Edward P. Monroe has applied for permission to erect a garage on east side of State rd. No. 600, Mount Vernon district, with less than the required setback.

J. F. Chichester wants permission to erect a garage at Fairview, Mount Vernon district, with less than the required setback.

Permission is sought by W. K. Holfinger to erect a garage at Langley, Providence district, with less than the required setback.

Plans Kindergarten

Glenna A. Wilcox has filed an application to conduct a kindergarten at Leewood, Falls Church district.

W. F. P. Reid seeks permission to erect a building for servicing airplanes incidental to the operation of an airfield at Groveton, on the west side of U. S. Route No. 1, Mount Vernon district.

Permission to erect a garage with less setback than required, at Beverly Manor, Providence district, is requested by Franklin C. Bray.

Horace D. Payne has asked permission to erect a garage and meat house at Old Courthouse subdivision, Providence district, with less than the required setback.

Thomas A. McCloskey is seeking permission to erect a garage at Groveton Heights, Mount Vernon district, with less than the required sideline setback.

Council Organized

The new Fairfax Town Council has organized for the two-year term, ending August 31, 1946, and appointed town officers and committee members, Mayor Robert D. Graham announced yesterday.

Walter Tancil Oliver was reappointed town treasurer; Miss Virginia Carr, clerk; Perry Leonard, town sergeant, and Lark F. Blunk, assistant town sergeant. Committee members include the following councilmen:

Law, S. Gail Landon; building, Albert R. Sherwood; roads and streets, Robert B. Walker; utilities, O. B. Campbell; finance, Warren N. Watson, and supplies, Dr. Fred M. Everly.

New Agent Named

Miss Mayme Hart of Loudon, Tenn., has been appointed home demonstration agent for Fairfax County. She succeeds Miss Lucy Blake, recently granted a leave of absence for one year by the county board of supervisors, to attend Columbia University on a fellowship. Miss Hart was home demonstration agent at Huntington, Ky., thee years.

Hurry and Worry

"Hurrying and Worrying" will be the subject of a talk by Dr. Harry D. Appleby at the dinner meeting of the Falls Church Lions Club at 6:45 p.m., Tuesday in the Village Inn, E. Broad st.

President John W. Koons has appointed Frank A. McGonegal and John Turnbull to serve with Boy Scout Troop No. 147 of Falls Church, sponsored by the Lions. Koons was elected permanent representative of the club on the Postwar Planning Committee of Falls Church.

Jury Panel Chosen

A jury panel of 24 Fairfax County residents has been selected, from which a jury of 20 will be summoned for the September term of the County Circuit Court, which convenes at 10 a. m. tomorrow, with Judge Paul E. Brown presiding.

Eighteen indicted persons will be tried or arraigned and appeals from the trial justice court and civil cases are scheduled to be heard. The session continues through November 8.

On the panel are:

Centerville district—George Aubrey.

Dranesville district—L. G. Franklin, A. L. McDonald, Robert Miller, Douglass B. Wilson and W. W. McGlincey.

Falls Church district—George M. Lester, jr., J. E. Brunner, W. Guy Shreve and Joseph C. McCaskill.

Lee district—Raymond L. Demory, J. C. Dumaine, J. Leonard Besley, sr.

Mount Vernon district—C. E. France, Clemons Gailliott, Fred M. Lecey, W. W. Berry and Victor Fewell.

Providence district—Henry A. Huschke, Jerome M. Graham, T. M. Rees, Earl M. Sanders, E. S. Blue and R. V. Palmer.

OES Special Meeting

Herndon Chapter No. 66, Order of Eastern Star, will hold a special meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m., when the Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of Virginia, Mrs. Jessie Hancock, of Portsmouth, will visit the chapter. There will be degree work, entertainment and refreshments. These hostesses will serve: Mrs. Esther Thompson, Mrs. Edna M. Bready, Mrs. Katherine Kirk, Mrs. Lavinia Harrison, Mrs. Alice Naff, Mrs. Virgie Wynkoop.

WSVA

550 Kilocycles

SUNDAY

MORNING

7:00 Rev. Malden.
7:30 News.
7:45 Tips and Tunes.
8:00 Good Morning.
8:30 Music and Poetry.
9:00 Breakfast Club.
9:45 News.
10:00 Lutheran Hour.
10:30 Organ Reveries.
10:45 Church.

AFTERNOON

12:00 Twelve o'Clock Show
12:30 News.
12:45 Adams Family.
1:00 Bible Hour
2:30 Matinee Music.
3:00 News
3:15 Something for the Girls.
3:30 Voice of Prophecy.
3:00 Pan-American.
3:30 Dance Time.
4:00 Soldiers of Press.
4:15 Musical Memories.
4:30 Brandt's Fashions.
4:45 News.
5:00 Old Fashioned Revival
6:00 Dance Time.
6:30 Evening Melodies.
6:45 News.
7:00 Sign Off

SHENANDOAH VALLEY BROADCASTING CORPORATION
Harrisonburg, Va.

WFMD

930 Kilocycles

SUNDAY

MORNING

7:30 Bishop Russell Smith.
8:00 The Rev. J. Owens.
8:30 The Rev. John North.
9:00 The Rev. R. E. Marquiss
9:45 Rev. B. M. Slye.
10:30 Wings Over Jordan.
11:00 Warren Sweeney.
11:05 Rev. John Pitcher.

AFTERNOON

12:00 News.
12:15 Rev. C. Herman.
1:15 Jolly Serenaders.
1:30 Edward Murrow.
1:45 Rev. William Fowler.
2:45 Waltz Time.
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra.
4:30 Pause That Refreshes.
5:00 Familiar Hymns.
5:45 William Shirer.

EVENING

6:00 Lazy River Trio.
6:15 Gospel Singers.
6:30 Toasties Time.
7:00 Kate Smith Hour.
8:00 Blondie.
8:30 Greenmount Church.
9:00 Revival Hour.
10:00 Take It or Leave It.
10:30 We, the People.
11:00 World News
11:15 Maria Kurenko.
11:30 Jack Pepper Show.
12:00 News. Sign Off.

MONOCACY BROADCASTING CO.
Frederick, Md.

WCHV

1450 Kilocycles

SUNDAY

MORNING

8:00 Revival Hour.
9:00 News.
9:15 Latter-Day Saints.
9:45 At the Organ.
10:00 Voice of Prophecy.
10:30 The Southernaires.
11:00 Church Services.

AFTERNOON

12:00 War Journal.
12:30 Andrini Continentales.
12:45 Show Tunes.
1:00 News.
1:15 Repeat Performance.
1:30 Sammy Kaye.
2:00 Chaplain Jim.
2:30 Parade of Stars.
2:55 News.
3:00 Listen, the Women
3:30 Shades of Blue.
4:00 Darts for Dough.
4:30 World of Song.
5:00 Mary Small Revue.
5:30 Hot Copy.

EVENING

6:00 Philco Summer Hour.
7:00 Drew Pearson.
7:15 News.
7:30 Say It With Music.
8:00 Village Choir.
8:15 Rhumba With Cugat.
8:30 Soldiers of the Press.
8:45 Songs America Sings.
9:00 Walter Winchell.
9:15 Chamber Music.
9:45 Jimmie Fidler.
10:00 Life of Riley.
10:30 Young People's Church
11:05 Eddie Oliver's Orchestra.
11:15 Vera Massey, Songs.
11:30 George Paxton Orchestra.
11:55 News
12:00 Sign Off.

VIRGINIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM.
Charlottesville, Va.

WFVA

1300 Kilocycles

SUNDAY

MORNING

8:00 Young People's Church.
8:30 Voice of Prophecy.
9:00 News.
9:15 Sunday School.
9:45 Morning Melodies.
10:00 Baraca Bible Class.
10:30 Southernaires.
11:00 First Baptist Church.

AFTERNOON

12:00 News.
12:30 Musical Matinee.
12:45 Suzanne Kaye Sings.
1:00 J. Kennedy.
1:15 Music by Morais.
1:30 Concert Hall of the Air
2:00 Revival.
3:00 Listen, the Women.
3:30 Lutheran Laymen.
4:00 Darts for Dough.
4:30 World of Song.
5:00 Mary Small.
5:30 Hot Copy.
6:00 Philco Summer Hour
7:00 Sign Off Melodies.

FREDERICKSBURG BROADCASTING CORPORATION
Fredericksburg, Va.

WINC

1400 Kilocycles

SUNDAY

MORNING

8:00 Heavenly Gospel Chorus.
8:30 Meditation.
9:00 Blue Correspondents.
9:15 International Sunday School.
9:30 Coast to Coast.
10:00 Radio Bible School.
10:30 Southernaires.
11:00 Church Service.
12:00 War Journal.

AFTERNOON

12:30 Faith of Our Fathers.
1:00 John B. Kennedy.
1:30 Serenade.
2:00 Revival Hour.
3:00 Listen, the Women.
4:30 World of Song.
5:00 Mary Small Revue.
5:00 Where Do We Stand?
5:30 Hot Copy.

EVENING

6:00 Concert Hall.
6:30 That's My Name.
6:45 Book Parade.
7:00 Drew Pearson.
7:15 News.
7:30 Quiz Kids.
8:00 Greenfield Chapel.
8:15 Tony Dalton.
8:30 Keepsakes.
9:00 Walter Winchell.
9:15 Chamber Music Society.
9:30 Jimmie Fidler.
10:00 Listen, the Women.
10:30 Sign Off

WINCHESTER, VA.

WJEJ

1240 Kilocycles

SUNDAY

MORNING

8:00 Rev. Rittenhouse.
9:00 Young People's Church.
9:30 Voice of Prophecy.
10:00 Bible Class.
10:30 News; Organ Melodies.
11:00 Grace Brethren Church.

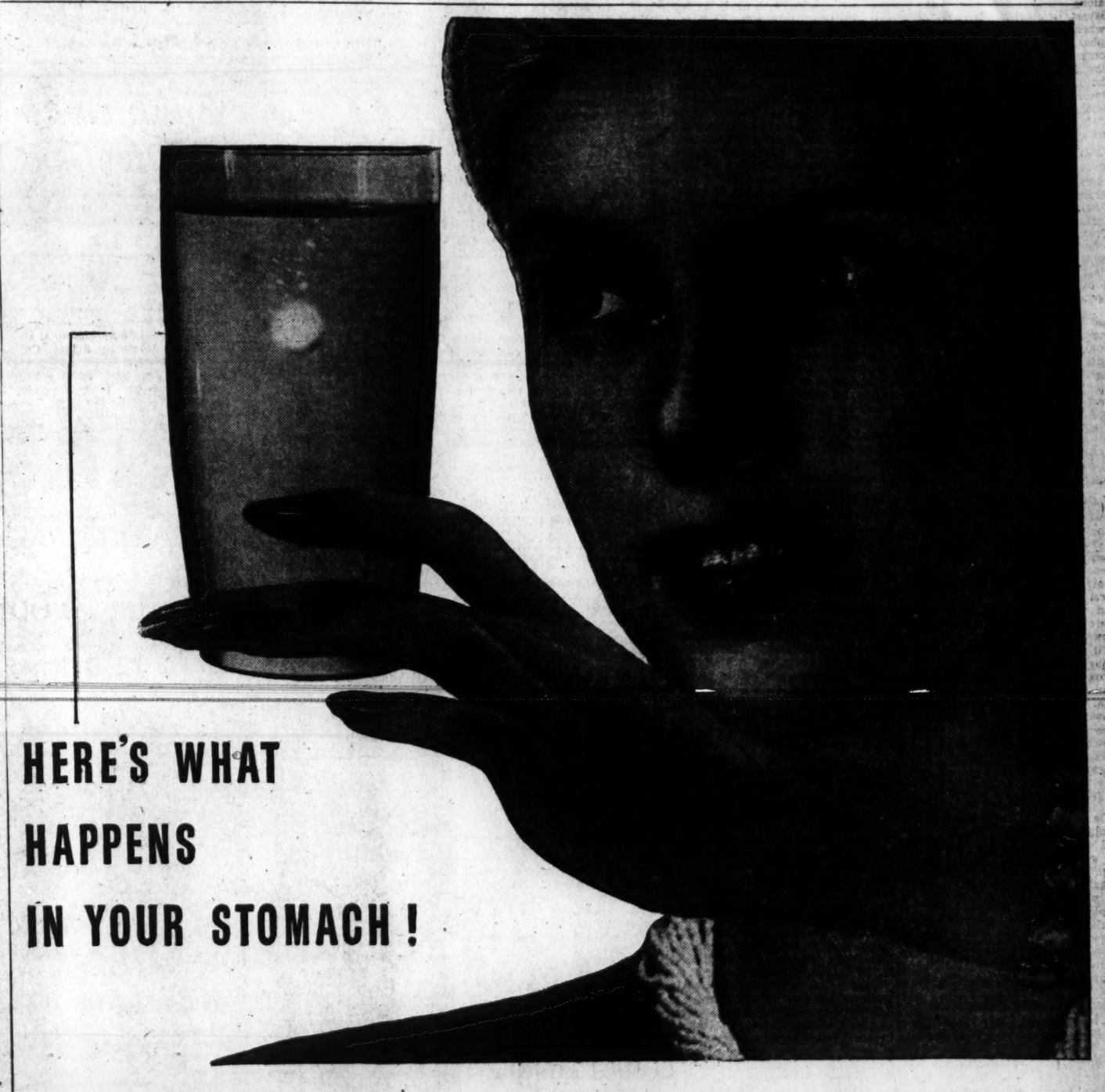
AFTERNOON

12:00 Pilgrim Hour.
12:30 Lutheran Hour.
1:00 Stanley Dixon.
1:15 Mennonite Choir.
1:30 Rev. J. Zoller.
2:00 Sky Riders.
2:30 Billy Rogers.
3:00 Roosty of the AAF.
3:30 Mysterious Traveler.
4:00 California Melodies.
4:15 Home Front Quartermaster
4:30 What's The Name of That Song.
5:00 Mississippi Showboat.
5:30 The Shadow.

EVENING

6:00 Quick as a Flash.
6:30 Upton Close.
6:45 Home Makers.
7:00 Revival.
8:00 News.
8:15 Souvenirs.
8:30 Happened During Week.
8:45 Jabbering Jewlies.
9:00 Leonidas Witherall.
9:30 Cloric Foster.
10:00 Organ Melodies.
10:15 Organ Melodies.
10:30 Harry Brewer.
10:45 Lest We Forget.
11:00 California Melodies.
12:00 Sign Off.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.



You're lucky, and unusual, too, if you've never had an ordinary headache, neuritic or neuralgic pain. Most of us get them, and when we do, nothing matches the importance of getting the fastest relief possible. No headache tablet can work until it has dissolved in your stomach. Bayer Aspirin is especially made to dissolve with amazing speed. That's why it starts easing pain so swiftly, yet gently.

You can see it...

To see the quick action that takes place in your stomach when you use Bayer Aspirin, drop a Bayer tablet in a glass of water. *In as little as two seconds, it will start disintegrating!*

That simple test will show you why millions have found Bayer Aspirin one of the fastest reliefs possible for ordinary headache and neuritic and neuralgic pain.

Dependability—proved the hard way

Sure relief is just as important as swift relief. Bayer Aspirin is in more homes than any other medicine—and one reason for this is Bayer's long record of dependability. Since 1898, Bayer Aspirin has been used by literally millions of perfectly normal people for the relief of pain—without the slightest trace of unpleasant reaction. There's reliability for you—*proved* in action!

BE SURE BAYER **WITH BAYER**
ASPIRIN

Great Lakes Downs Purdue, 27-18; Minnesota Bows

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Trout Scores 26th as Tigers Beat Bosox, 8-2

This Morning
—With Shirley Povich

To Whom It May Concern:

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Sammy Baugh has said privately that the Redskins can take their new T formation and throw it in the river because (a) it hasn't worked, (b) it won't work and (c) he doesn't like it . . . Baseball fans of Windsor, Canada, across the river from Detroit, are faced with a problem in their attempts to buy World Series tickets for the Tigers' home games. Grandstand seats are sold in three-game sets costing $19.60 and Canadians are permitted to take no more than $10 out of the country, even if the trip is just across the river . . . On the day that Larry Rosenthal of the A's beat the Yankees with a home run last week, Manager Joe McCarthy raged: "And that guy beats us. You look at the batting averages and you can't find Rosenthal's name in the papers at all" . . . Whereupon Buck Newsom cracked, "Look in the papers tomorrow morning, Joe" . . . Mrs. Lou Gehrig, who bought the New York franchise in the new pro football league that is scheduled to operate next season won't be able to obtain Yankee Stadium for the club's home games, as she had hoped . . . Because a New York franchise in yet a third pro football league is partly owned by one of the largest stockholders in the Yankees, who will have first call on the stadium . . . Jake Powell says he is retiring from baseball at the end of this season.

POVICH

The rapid baseball turnover of the last few years is illustrated by the fact that Rudy York and Pinky Higgins are the only Detroit players remaining from the 1940 team thta last won a pennant for the Tigers. . . . Adding fuel to the Sammy Baugh vs. Sid Luckman debate: In the seven years he has played with the Redskins, Baugh has thrown 1250 passes and completed 695 for a .556 average, while Luckman in five years with the Bears built a .525 mark with 306 completions in 582 attempts. . . . The five baseball writers who have been delegated to tour the war theaters with the five squads of big leaguers after the World Series won't be permitted to file stories to their papers during the trip, because they are not classed as war correspondents. . . . Joe Kuhel, of the Nats, was selected to be one of the touring ball players because of his talent for magic with which to entertain the troops. He is a member of the American Society of Magicians and a former pupil of the great Cardini. . . . That picture showing the Cardinals celebrating in the dressing room after clinching the National League pennant couldn't miss being a good one, because they've had four months to rehearse the scene. . . . The seventh place White Sox will draw more than 600,000 home customers this season, 100,000 more than last year when they were in the first division.

In a sly jibe at St. Louis baseball writers, Manager Luke Sewell of the Browns said: "I sympathize with President Roosevelt. He's been second guessed for six months." . . . Hank Gowdy was the first big league ball player to enlist in the last war, and the last one to be mustered out, he says. . . . The Great Lake football team tried to be merciful on the day it beat the Fort Sheridan Soldiers 62-0, punting twice on second down with only a yard to go. . . . Dick Wakefield's value to the Tigers is seen in the figures. They've played 65 games since he joined the club and won 45 of 'em. . . . When a White Sox player sauntered back to his hotel at 2 a. m. and found Manager Jimmy Dykes waiting for him in the lobby, he ducked quickly in a different direction. The next morning he found a note from Dykes in his mail box reading: "When you see the manager waiting for you, come on in, it doesn't cost any more. In your case it's $250." . . . Steve O'Neill has already announced that if the Tigers win the pennant, Hal Newhouser will pitch the first World Series game and Dizzy Trout the second.

When the horse Randam Breeze won at a $96 mutuel at Hawthorne this week, his owner, Dave Feldman, Chicago racing writer, had no bet riding on him. Feldman, handicapper for the Herald-American, commented on the horse's chances earlier in the day in his racing column, to wit: "In very tough, too bad." . . . Quoting one baseball man: "If I needed a manager, my choice would be Paul Richards, catcher of the Tigers and the smartest baseball player in the American League." . . . Ken Overlin, who has won three straight fights since his discharge from the Navy, wants a bout in Washington. . . . The eighth-place Nats are as far from a pennant as a team can be, but they may have a part in deciding it when they play the Tigers in the last four games of the season. . . . Johnny Niggeling is the only Washington pitcher who decides for himself when he shall be taken out of a ball game. . . . Before he made good in baseball, Niggeling worked at the trade of barber and proved it the other night at St. Louis by giving teammate Ed Butka a snazzy haircut with a deft wielding of the shears and comb in the Nats' dressing room.

Cards' Byerly Downs Phils By 6-2 Count

Philadelphia, Sept. 23 (AP).—Bud Byerly let the Phillies down with six hits in pitching the St. Louis Cardinals to a 6-2 victory here today. Dan Litwhiler hit a three-run homer in the seventh for the Cards.

St. Louis.	AB	H	O	A
Bergamo,rf	4	3	2	0
Martin,cf	1	0	1	0
Sanders,1b	4	0	13	0
Musial,cf,rf	4	2	4	0
W.Cooper,c	5	1	2	0
K'rowski,3b	5	1	0	3
Litwhiler,lf	5	3	2	0
Marion,ss	4	1	1	4
Verban,2b	2	0	2	2
Byerly,p	4	1	0	4
Totals	38	12	27	13

Philadelphia	AB	H	O	A
Letchas,2b	3	0	0	4
Adams,cf	5	1	0	0
Lupien,1b	4	2	14	1
Northey,rf	4	1	2	0
Wasdell,lf	4	0	1	0
Peacock,c	4	1	5	0
Stewart,3b	3	0	1	3
Hamner,ss	4	1	3	7
Lee,p	2	0	0	2
*Cieslak	0	0	0	0
Covington,p	0	0	1	0
†Triplett	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	6	27	17

*Batted for Lee in seventh.
†Batted for Covington in ninth.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Runs—W. Cooper (2), Kurowski, Litwhiler (2), Verban, Adams, Stewart. Error—Letchas. Runs batted in—Northey, Litwhiler (4), Byerly, Bergamo. Two-base hits—Musial, Bergamo. Three-base hits—W. Cooper, Litwhiler. Home run—Litwhiler. Sacrifice—Verban. Double play—Letchas to Hamner to Lupien. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 9. Strikeouts—Byrerly, 2; Lee, 4. Base on balls—Lee, 3; Byrerly, 5. Hits—Lee, 12 in 7; Covington, 0 in 2. Wild pitches—Byrerly (2). Passed ball—Peacock. Losing pitcher—Lee. Umpires—Sears, Conlan and Barr. Time—2:04.

Warren Gridders Face Eight Game Schedule

Front Royal, Va., Sept. 23.—Seven lettermen constitute the nucleus around whom coaches "Connie" Ring and "Don" Shannon will build a Warren County High School football eleven this year.

Q. D. Gasque, principal, has announced the playing schedule of eight games, of which two are still open:

October 7—Handley High School, at Winchester; October 13—Open; October 20—Mount Vernon High School, Alexandria, at Alexandria; October 28—Handley High School, at Front Royal; November 10—Open; November 17—Fairfax High School, at Front Royal; November 23 — Charles Town (W. Va.) High School, at Front Royal.

Arkansas Upsets Missouri, 7 to 6

St. Louis, Sept. 23 (AP).—The University of Arkansas Razorbacks today upset University of Missouri, 7 to 6 in a game played in a slow drizzle. A blocked punt by Melvin McGaha that Henry Ford fell on in the end zone brought Arkansas a touchdown and Jim Young converted for the point that proved the winning margin. Missouri scored on a 66-yard march but failed to make their point after touchdown.

Wake Forest Gridders Top Tarheels, 7-0

Chapel Hill, N. C., Sept. 23 (AP).—Wake Forest's all-civilian football team cleared its first hurdle in its race for Southern Conference supremacy today by edging out North Carolina, 7-0, before 13,000 fans.

Wake Forest, aided by an 18-yard sprint by Sacrinty, drove to Carolina's 25 in the first scoring threat of the game but the drive stalled. The Deacons, after a punt exchange, began another march, sparked by a 13-yard dash by Sacrinty, but the Tarheels again stopped their visitors at their 37-yard line.

Wake Forest set the Tarheels back on the first play of the second period by kicking to the N. C. Three, but the Tarheels kicked back to their 49. Sacrinity tossed two passes to Brinkley, one for 28 and the other for 15, to the Carolina 22. Carolina took over on downs and kicked out of danger. They were see-sawing in midfield as the half ended without score.

Carolina penetrated Wake Forest territory for the first time when Bob Warren returned the kickoff 38 yards to the Deacon 49. The Tarheels failed to gain and kicked to the Wake Forest 16. From that spot the Deacons marched straight along the field. Passes of 13 and seven yards by Ognovich, who replaced Sacrinity, helped the drive. At the Carolina 24, a Statue of Liberty play sent Smathers 18 to the six. From there Brinkley drove over in four plays. Hobbs kicked the point and Wake Forest led 7-0.

The Tarheels got the short end of a punt exchange, one of Perry's kicks going out on the Carolina three. Warren punted out to his 34 and the Deacons marched back to the 22, but were held for downs. Carolina made its first down on a pass from Foster to Lowe, who lateraled to Weant, gaining 16 yards. The game ended with the Deacons driving from their 40 to the Carolina 40.

Hamas Back in Ring

Maj. Steve Hamas, former Penn State and professional heavyweight boxer, is back in the ring. He's refereeing bouts for GI's in the European war theater.

Lion on Service Team

Pvt. Lou Palazzi, Penn State's 1942 football captain, is playing center on the Second Air Force team at Colorado Springs, Colo.

Great Lakes Wins, 27-18, Over Purdue

Great Lakes, Ill., Sept. 23 (U.P.).—A corn-belt sailor from Iowa, Quarterback Jim Youel, struck by land and by air today to give the Great Lakes Bluejackets a 27-to-18 victory over Purdue's Boilermakers, before 25,000 cheering servicemen at Ross Field.

The former Iowa University passing star had no qualms about spoiling the coaching debut of Cecil Isbell of the Boilermakers, whose season started in bleak reverse to that of 1943 when Purdue went unbeaten and untied in eight games.

Youel made a spectacular 93-yard touchdown pass to End Jim Keane, also a former Iowan, to provide another. Purdue had an 18-to-14 lead before Youel opened up his offensive maneuvers.

Boilermakers Take Lead

Great Lakes scored in every period but the third when Purdue took the lead on a 35-yard downfield march, Sophomore Ed Cody of New Britain, Conn., going over on a plunge from 1 foot out.

The pass from Youel to Keane started the Bluejackets on the road to victory in the fourth period. Keane and Purdue Halfback Stan Dubicki leaped high into the air in the end zone and grabbed the long pass. Both men came down with the ball but it was ruled a touchdown for Great Lakes.

The echo of the Sailors' cheer had hardly cleared the stadium before Youel took Dubicki's punt on his own 15, fumbled, recovered on his own 7, and raced down the field to the goal line. Not a Boilermaker laid a hand on him as he made the 93-yard dash.

Saenz Scores on Pass

Purdue opened the game with a powerful offensive, spearheaded by Halfback Boris Dimancheff, that carried the Boilermakers to the Great Lakes 5-yard line where the ball was lost on downs. A penalty put Great Lakes back on its 1-yard line and Youel was forced to kick from behind the goal. Dimancheff fumbled the kick on the Great Lakes 40 and Keane recovered for the Sailors.

The Bluejackets then marched directly to the goal line where Edward Saenz, former Southern California halfback, scored on a short pass from Youel.

Purdue scored its first touchdown in the second when Tackle Pat O'Brien recovered a Great Lakes fumble that started a 30-yard offensive to the 4-qard line, and Cody went over. Great Lakes came back in the same quarter with a 40-yard pass from Youel to Halfback Don Mangold for its second score.

Purdue.		Great Lakes.
Morton	L.E.	Young
O'Brien	L.T.	Rees
Haverstock	L.G.	Bauer
Winkler	Center	Sullivan
McMillen	R.G.	Hahn
Glaesner	R.T.	Mullins
Bauman	R.E.	Keane
Schultz	Q.B.	Youel
Elliott	L.H.	Hanlon
DiMancheff	R.H.	Avery
Cody	F.B.	Mello

Purdue	0	12	6	0—18
Great Lakes	7	7	0	13—27

Purdue scoring: Touchdowns—Cody (2), Dimancheff.
Great Lakes scoring: Touchdowns—Saenz (for Hanlon), Mangold (for Avery), Keane, Youel. Points after touchdowns—Mello (2, two placekicks and one on recovery of blocked placement).
Substitutions: Purdue — Tackle, Hughes; guard, Lenczyk; centers, Lockwodo, Poremba; backs, Dubicki, Mihal, Pfohl. Great Lakes—End, Plank; tackles, Reeder, Holt, Williamson; guards, Krivonak, Fritz; center, Izzo; backs, Saenz, Mangold, Spencer, Lesher.

STATISTICS

Great Lakes		Purdue
10	First downs	13
123	Yards gained by rushing (net)	21
12	Forward passes attempted	7
7	Forward passes completed	3
0	Yards gained, runback of int. passes	0
36	Punting average (from scrimmage)	39
154	Total yards, kicks returned	74
2	Opponents' fumbles recovered	2
70	Yards lost by paneltles	60

Pirates Beat Giants, 6 to 4

New York, Sept. 23 (AP).—Pinch Hitter Tommy O'Brien's two-run single with the bases full in the 13th inning gave the Pittsburgh Pirates a 6-4 victory over the New York Giants today. Rip Sewell, pitching one scoreless inning, gained his 20th victory of the season.

Pittsburgh	200	002	000	000	2—6	14	3
New York	000	000	220	000	0—4	11	2

Butcher, Roe (9), Sewell (12), Cuccurullo (13) and Lopez; Brondell, Fischer (7), Adams (9) and Lombardi. Winning pitcher—Sewell. Losing pitcher—Adams.

Trinity Horse Show Booked Saturday

Upperville, Va., Sept. 23.—Twenty classes, including three for ponies, are listed for the eighth annual Trinity Horse Show, which will be held next Saturday on the Upperville Horse Show Grounds, estate of Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Randolph. The entries will close September 27. Three places will be awarded in each class, with war bonds being given as prizes. All proceeds derived from the show will be used for Trinity Church, Upperville.

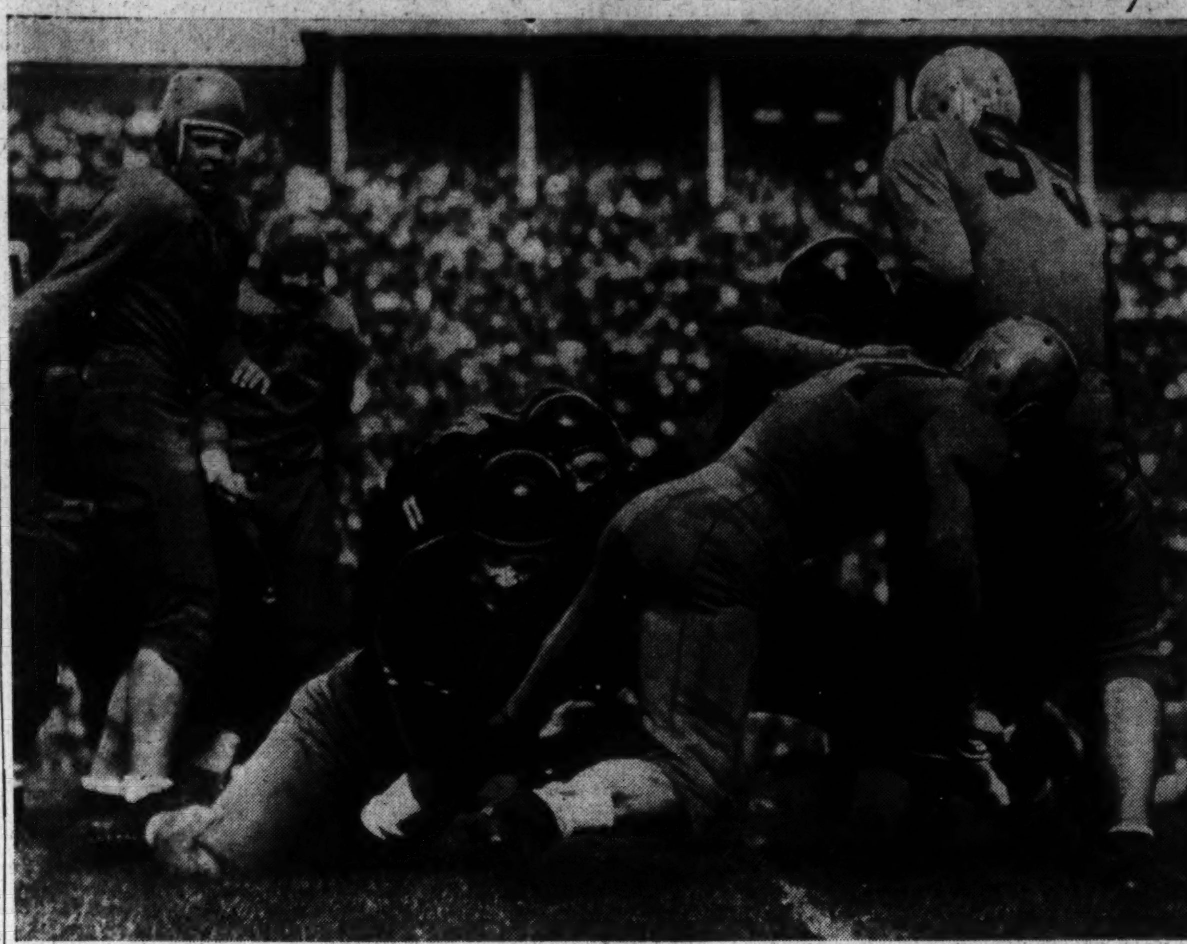
Front Royal's Nine In Vital Test Today

Winchester, Va., Sept. 23.—Defeated last Sunday on their home diamond, 5-2, the Front Royal All-Stars will have to win the second game of the series here tomorrow afternoon to stay in the race for the Northern Virginia baseball championship.

Coach "Sandy" Baker will start Mentzer, who held the All-Stars to five hits last Sunday.

The largest crowd of the season is expected. Winchester Park, with a record of eight straight wins, is the favorite to end the series tomorrow

Minnesota Fullback Gets Six Yards the Hard Way



Tom Cates (84), Minnesota fullback, stopped after he had gained 6 [illegible] the hard way in the opening period of the Minnesota-Iowa Navy game yesterday at Minneapolis. George Stroheimer (62), Seahawk center, made the tackle. Tome Reinhardt (95) is just ahead of the tackler, while coming into the play from behind is Merlin Kispert (33), Gopher quarterback.

Associated Press Photo

West Virginia Beaten, 26-13, By Pitt Eleven

Pittsburgh, Sept. 23 (AP).—Clark Shaughnessy sent out his second T-formation edition of the Pittsburgh Panthers here today and defeated the Mountaineers of West Virginia, 26-13.

Pitt completed only three forward passes from T-formation plays but amassed 296 yards from rushing to 22 for West Virginia.

Pitt scored late in the first quarter when Kalminir skirted left end for 17 yards and then crashed over from the 1-yard line. In the third period, Sprock scored from the 4-yard line after the Panthers had moved 44 yards on five plays.

Then the Mountaineers' passing attack caught Pitt flat-footed. Walthall tossed and Anderson received West Virginia to the Panther 8 and Rader took it over from the 1 after a penalty.

Sprock and Gaugler gave Pitt another touchdown in the same period with Kalminir scoring and Kosh kicking the extra point.

Both teams scored in the last period, with Matthews Banasick and Itzel carrying the ball from their own 22 and Freese going over the line and kicking the point. Haman tossed a long one to Kesling who galloped across the goal for the Mountaineers.

West Virginia.		Pitt.
Anderson	L.E.	Paton
Smith	L.T.	DeFrank
Kemp	L.G.	Mattioli
Lopez	Center	Hammond
Keadle	R.G.	Ranii
Bom	R.T.	Roussos
Crookshank	R.E.	Zimmovan
Lucente	Q.B.	Freese
Walthall	L.H.	Kalminir
Bowers	R.H.	Sprock
Rader	F.B.	Itzel

West Virginia	0	0	7	6—13
Pitt	6	0	13	7—26

West Virginia scoring: Touchdwons—Rader, Kesling (pass from Haman). Point after touchdown—Walthall (dropkick).
Pittsburgh scoring: Touchdowns—Kalminir (2), Sprock, Freese. Points after touchdowns—Kosh, Freese (placekicks).

Round Hill Dog Show Set. Oct. 2

Round Hill, Va., Sept. 23.—The fall field trials of the Loudoun Gun Dog Club will be run October 2 and 3 on the J. D. Thomas farm, near Round Hill. There will be three stakes, a derby, all-age and shooting dog. The drawings will be held the evening of October 1 at the "Fairway" in Purcellville. Entries are expected from Maryland, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, West Virginia and Virginia.

The judges will be George Suttle of Newport News, Va., and Parke Brinkley, of Suffolk.

Harvard Shreds Bates, 43 to 6

Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 23 (U.P.).—Harvard's "informal" football team, manned by collegiate sailor-trainees, swept to an easy 43 to 6 victory today over a little Bates eleven which was short on manpower but long on fight.

Scores

EAST
Pitt, 26; West Virginia, 13.
Worcester, 12; Rensselaer, 0.
Harvard, 43; Bates, 6.
Villanova, 13; Scranton, 7.
Rochester, 27; Union, 7.
Bucknell, 14; Muhlenber, 6.
Connecticut, 27; Norwich, 0.
Coast Guard Academy, 40; Tufts, 7.
Atlantic City Naval Air Station, 3; Swarthmore, 0.
Franklin and Marshall, 26; Ursinus, 0.

MIDWEST
Maryville, 28; Warrensburg, 6.
Denison, 40; Ohio Wesleyan, 6.
Great Lakes, 27; Purdue, 18.
Miami University, 13; Oberlin, 7.
Arkansas, 7; Missouri, 6.
Illinois, 26; Indiana, 18.
Iowa Preflight, 19; Minnesota, 13.
Baldwin Wallace, 13; Bowling Green, 6.
Bunker Hill Naval Station, 33; Western Michigan, 7.

WEST
Fairfield Army Base, 0; Calif. Ramblers, 0.
Second Air Force, 78; Whitman, 0.

SOUTH
Duke, 61; Richmond, 7.
Wake Forest, 7; North Carolina, 0.

SOUTHWEST
Oklahoma A. & M., 41; West Texas, 6.

Seahawks' Late Pass Beats Gophers, 19-13

Minneapolis, Sept. 23 (AP).—Completing a long forward pass in the final three minutes of play, the Iowa Seahawks defeated Minnesota in the opening game of the season here this afternoon, 19 to 13, before 31,687 spectators.

The Gophers, holding a 13 to 12 advantage, saw the Seahawks take to the air effectively in the final period to pull the game out of the fire.

In the fourth period Minnesota put together a couple of penalties and a 21-yard run to score on the first play of the final period. On the kickoff Strohmeier of the Seahawks was ejected from the game for slugging at Minnesota's Williams. Iowa was penalized half the distance to the goal, which put the ball on their 26. Iowa was penalized 5 more yards for offside, and on the first completed play Williams broke into the clear and ran 21 yards for a touchdown. Williams' placekick for the extra point was wide.

Score: Seahawks, 12; Minnesota, 13.

Play remained in midfield until Minnesota, threatening another comeback, lost the ball on a fumble on the Iowa 42 and the Seahawks opened an aerial attack.

After Iowa had worked the ball to the Minnesota 30 on running plays, Waldron passed to Swanke for a first down on the 21. After two incomplete passes, Waldron dashed around left end to the 2. Rushing plowed across on the next play and McEvoy placekicked for the extra point, making it Iowa Navy, 19; Minnesota, 13.

Minnesota received but was unable to dent the Seahawk defense, losing the ball on downs less than a minute before the game ended.

Seahawks.	Position.	Minnesota.
Phillips	L.E.	Juhl
W. Smith	L.T.	Reinhardt
Kapter (C.)	L.G.	Jensen
Strohmeier	Center	Lossie
Holmes	R.G.	Day
Aramovich	R.T.	Juster
Horvath	R.E.	Wainwright
Downing	Q.B.	Kispert
Waldron	R.H.	Braun
R. Smith	L.H.	Williams (C.)
McEvoy	F.B.	Cates

Iowa Navy	0	6	6	7—19
Minnesota	0	0	7	6—13

Iowa Navy scoring: Touchdowns—Swanke (sub for Phillips), Woodward (sub for McEvoy), Rushing (sub for McEvoy). Point after touchdown—McEvoy (placement).
Minnesota scoring: Touchdowns—Lundquist (sub for Braun), Williams. Point after touchdown—Williams (placement).

Braves Blank Reds, 4 to 0

Boston, Sept. 23 (AP).—Al Javery won his eighth victory, scattering six Cincinnati hits, today as the Boston Braves took the first of a three-game series with the Reds, 4 to 0.

Six errors were attributed to a high wind that played tricks with the ball. Cincinnati was without Frank McCormick, still nursing a bad hand, and Gerry Walker, laid up with a cold.

The Braves collected a run in the second on a walk for Phil Masi and singles by Charles Workman and Damon Phillips. Masi scored again in the 2-run fourth on Stuart Hofferth's double and the Braves' catcher came in on Workman's single to center.

Cincinnati.	AB	H	O	A
W'liams,2b	3	1	4	2
Clay,rf	4	1	4	0
White,cf	4	1	0	1
Aleno,1b	4	0	6	2
Mueller,c	4	2	4	2
†Beeler	0	0	0	0
Tipton,lf	3	0	0	0
Mesner,3b	3	1	1	4
Miller,ss	4	0	5	2
Shoun,p	2	0	0	1
*Criscola	1	0	0	0
Malloy,p	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	6	24	14

Boston.	AB	H	O	A
Culler,ss	4	1	2	7
Wietelm'n,2b	4	1	4	7
Holmes,cf	2	1	1	0
Nieman,lf	4	0	1	0
Masi,1b	3	0	13	2
Hofferth,c	4	2	5	0
Workman,rf	3	2	1	0
Phillips,3b	4	2	0	3
Javery,p	4	1	0	0
Totals	32	10	27	19

*Batted for Shoun in eighth.
†Ran for Mueller in ninth.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Boston	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	x	—4

Runs—Culler, Masi (2), Hofferth. Errors—Aleno, Williams, Miller, Wietelmann, Culler, Phillips. Runs batted in—Phillips, Hofferth, Workman, Nieman. Two-base hit—Hofferth. Double plays—Aleno to Miller, Miller to Williams to Aleno, Wietelmann to Masi, Phillips to Wietelmann to Masi, Wietelmann to Masi to Culler. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Boston, 8. Base on balls—Shoun, 3; Javery, 3. Strikeouts—Shoun, 1; Javery, 4. Hits—Shoun, 8 in 7; Malloy, 2 in 1. Hit by pitcher—Shoun (Workman). Losing pitcher—Shoun. Umpires—Ballanfant, Boggess and Pinelli. Time—1:46.

Duke Gridders Steam-Roller Richmond, 61-7

Durham, N. C., Sept. 23 (AP).—Scoring easily in every quarter, Duke University steam-rollered to a 61-7 victory over Richmond today in a Southern Conference football game before 8000 fans. A group of unpublicized reserves led Duke much of the way.

FIRST PERIOD

With the game four minutes old, Lewis hurled a pass to Carver good for 25 yards and a touchdown and Raether converted for the extra point. The score had been set up by Lewis' run from his own 15 to the Richmond 28. Eight minutes later Davis plunged over from his four for another touchdown, but Raether missed his try for the extra point.

Second Period

Duke added 21 points in second period. Clark passed to Larue for 50 yards to the Richmond three, and Balitsaris plunged over. Raether converted from placement. Larue skirted left end for 38 yards for another touchdown and Raether again converted. Balitsaris broke 17 yards through center for the third touchdown, Raether adding the point from placement. With but two minutes remaining in the half Milner of Richmond passed 37 yards to Suttenfield for a score and Milner converted. Duke led at intermission, 34-7.

THIRD PERIOD

Duke continued its steam-roller tactics in the third period, annexing two more touchdowns and again Raether added the points from placement. Davis plunged over for 6 yards for the first touchdown of the period and Clark raced around right end for 15 yards for the second. The ball was never in Duke's territory in the quarter.

FOURTH PERIOD

Clark of Duke traveled 46 yards for the first touchdown of the last quarter but Raether missed a kick for the point. While fans were leaving the stadium Reynolds single-handedly led the way to the final Duke score. He fought his way to Richmond's 23 and slashed into pay dirt on a reverse. Raether converted.

Gil Dodds in New Role in Chicago

Chicago, Sept. 23 (AP).—Gil Dodds, Boston divinity student and famous distance runner will appear in a new role in Chicago tonight—delivering two sermons at Orchestra Hall.

Dodd's last appearance in Chicago was last March at the Chicago relays when he set a new world's record of 4:06.4 in the one-mile race. That was Dodds' last competitive race, but he is planning on competing in indoor meets this winter.

After delivering a sermon Sunday at North Shore Church, Dodds will leave for Boston for his final semester at the Gordon School of Theology.

Yank Rookie Whips Indians, 7-2, on 5 Hits

Cleveland, Sept. 23 (AP).—The New York Yankees kept their faint pennant hopes alive today by taking their second straight from the Cleveland Indians, 7-2, before a slim crowd of 2500 fans.

Rookie Floyd Bevens gained his third triumph of the season, holding the Tribe to five hits. It was not until the eighth inning that the Indians were able to score, tallying twice on Jeff Heath's single with the bases full. Until then Bevens had allowed only two hits. Three Yankee double-plays helped the young right-hander out of many holes.

The Yankees pounded Steve Gromek, Paul Calvert and Ray Poat for 12 hits, including Nick Etten's twenty-first homer of the year. Oscar Grimes batted in three runs with his second straight four-hit game.

The Yankees got nine hits and five of their runs off Gromek before he retired for a pinch hitter in the sixth. Gromek had won six straight before today. It was his ninth defeat against 10 victories.

The victory kept the Yankees from losing any ground to the league-leading Detroit Tigers, who conquered the Red Sox today, 8-2.

New York.	AB	H	O	A
St'weiss,2b	5	3	3	4
Metheny,rf	4	0	2	0
Martin,lf	4	0	2	0
Lindell,cf	2	2	4	0
Etten,1b	4	2	6	0
Crosetti,ss	5	1	3	1
Grimes,3b	5	4	2	1
Garbark,c	4	0	5	1
Bevens,p	3	0	0	1
Totals	36	12	27	8

Cleveland.	AB	H	O	A
Hockett,cf	3	0	0	0
Calvert,p	0	0	0	0
*Heath	1	1	0	0
†Henry	0	0	0	0
Poat,p	0	0	0	0
Rocco,1b	4	0	10	0
C'lenbine,rf	3	0	2	1
Boudreau,ss	4	2	0	5
Seerey,lf	4	0	3	0
Keltner,3b	2	0	1	4
Rosar,c	1	0	4	0
Susce,c	2	1	3	0
Mack,2b	3	1	3	1
Gromek,p	1	0	0	0
O'Dea,cf	1	0	1	0
Totals	29	5	27	11

*Batted for Calvert in eighth.
†Ran for Heath in eighth.

New York	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Runs—Stirnweiss, Lindell (2), Etten (2), Crosetti, Grimes, Susce, Mack. Runs batted in—Etten (3), Grimes (3), Stirnweiss, Heath (2). Two-base hits—Crosetti, Grimes (2). Home run—Etten. Stolen base—Stirnweiss. Sacrifices—Martin, Bevens. Double plays—Grimes to Stirnweiss to Etten. Bevens to Garbark to Etten. Stirnweiss to Crosetti to Etten. Left on bases—New York, 9; Cleveland, 3. Base on balls—Bevens, 3; Gromek, 3; Calvert, 2. Strikeouts—Bevens, 4; Gromek, 5; Calvert, 1. Hits—Gromek, 9 in 6; Calvert, 2 in 2; Poat, 1 in 1. Losing pitcher—Gromek. Umpires—Summers, Hubbard and Jones. Time—1:52.

B. C. Elevens Sought

The Boys' Club of Washington Football League has openings for several teams in the 90, 105, 120 and 140 pound classes. Call Paul Casassa after 6 o'clock at Michigan 2122.

The Majors

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.	GB.	TP.
DETROIT	83	63	.568	....	8
*ST. LOUIS	81	64	.559	1½	9
NEW YORK	79	66	.545	3½	9
BOSTON	74	72	.507	9	8
CLEVELAND	69	77	.473	12½	9
*PHILADELPHIA	67	78	.462	15½	9
*CHICAGO	66	77	.462	14½	10
*WASHINGTON	61	83	.424	21	10

*Does not include night game.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS
Detroit, 8; Boston, 2.
New York, 7; Cleveland, 2.
WASHINGTON at Chicago (night).
Philadelphia at St. Louis (night).

TODAY'S GAMES
BOSTON AT DETROIT
NEW YORK AT CLEVELAND
PHILADELPHIA AT ST. LOUIS
WASHINGTON AT CHICAGO (2)

National League

	W.	L.	Pct.	GB.
ST. LOUIS	99	46	.683	....
PITTSBURGH	86	58	.597	12½
CINCINNATI	82	62	.569	16½
*CHICAGO	69	73	.486	28½
NEW YORK	63	81	.438	35½
BOSTON	60	84	.417	38½
PHILADELPHIA	58	85	.406	40
*BROOKLYN	58	86	.403	40½

*Does not include night game.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS
Pittsburgh, 6; New York, 4.
Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 0.
St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 2.
Chicago at Brooklyn (night).

TODAY'S GAMES
CHICAGO AT BROOKLYN (2)
CINCINNATI AT BOSTON (2)
PITTSBURGH AT NEW YORK (2)
ST. LOUIS AT PHILADELPHIA (2)

Bengals' Big First Inning Fatal to Sox

Detroit, Sept. 23 (AP). — The league-leading Detroit Tigers exploded for seven runs in the first three innings today before 14,370, and then went on to defeat the Boston Red Sox 8 to 2, with Paul (Dizzy) Trout registering his twenty-sixth victory of the season.

The Tigers climbed on Rookie Rex Cecil for four hits and the quartet of runs in the opening frame. Two walks and a passed ball aided in the scoring, with Cramer, Higgins, Outlaw and Hoover getting singles.

Metkovich doubled for the Sox with one out in the first, but was stranded. In the second Finney singled with one away, but Partee hit into a double play.

York Drives in Pair

The Tigers, seeking to increase their one-game lead over the St. Louis Browns in the torrid flag race, came right back for two more runs in the second. With one out Mayo walked, and Higgins singled, both riding home on York's single to center. With two out and the bases loaded, Hoover fanned.

The Red Sox went out in order in the third, but the Tigers scored a run and batted Cecil out of the game, Haussmann going to the mound for Boston. Trout singled to start the frame, and Mayo walked. Haussmann came in, and Higgins got his third straight single to score Trout. The Tigers filled the sacks with one out, but Wakefield fanned and Outlaw hoisted to Metkovich.

Fox singled and Johnson wolked to start the Red Sox fourth, but Bucher hit into a double play and Finney grounded out The Tigers went out in order in their half, Swift and Trout rolling to Bucher, and Hover striking out

Tiger Infield Collapses

A double play snuffed out the Red Sox after Partee walked to open the fifth, and the Tigers went out in order in their half. In the sixth Lake was safe on Hoover's error, but the next three Sox were easy outs With one out in the Tiger half, Wakefield beat out a roller to second, and Swift walked with two away, but both were stranded as Hoover flied out.

After the Sox were retired in order in the seventh, Mayor of Detroit walked with two out, but Higgins popped out.

The Red Sox got a run in the eighth when the Tiger defenses collapsed for three straight errors, by Hoover, May and Higgins. Newsome, who started the frame by hitting a grounder between Hoover's legs for a two-base error, scored when Higgins threw wide to second in an attempt to force Lazor, who got on base when May fumbled his grounder.

The Tigers got the run back in their half when Wakefield singled, took second on a walk to Swift, and scored on Hoover's single to center.

Johnson doubled to left to open the Red Sox ninth, and came home on Finney's single to center, for the final run of the game as the Tigers won, 8 to 2.

All-Class Horse Show Scheduled Today at Fairfax

Classes for all comers will be offered by the Falls Church (Va.) American Legion Post today at a horse show on the Fairfax show grounds on Lee highway, opposite the Fairfax High School. First class is set for 1 p. m.

Alice Siste, famed trick rider, will be one of the features of the outing. The Navy School of Music will supply a band for the occasion and Waves will have a recruiting booth on the grounds.

Entrants include Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Herbert Bryant's Ferry Landing and Red Water, Lieut. and Mrs. William Hurst's Grey Lark, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Hallman's Applejack, Mrs. Ralph Retler's Misty Morn, Anne Hagner's After Dark, Frances Crouse's Hollejo, Lieut. F. H. Morrison's Poinciana, Dr. A. C. Lynn's Flying King, and a long list of other hunters, jumpers and saddle horses from the District, Maryland and Virginia.

Mrs. "Liz" Whitney, general chairman of the event, also will van five of her famous show string to the show.

Illinois Defeats Indiana, 26 to 18

Champaign, Ill., Sept. 23 (U.P.).—Illinois, presenting a vast array of speedy backs, opened the 1944 Big Ten football season today by coming from behind to defeat Indiana, 26-18.

Navy Tickets on Sale At Keystone Auto Club

Admission tickets for all Navy football games scheduled for Annapolis and Baltimore will be on sale again this year at the Keystone Automobile Club, 1643 Connecticut ave. nw.

Tickets for the Navy-N. C. Preflight game at Annapolis September 30 are now aavilable. The ticket windows will be operated from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. each day except Sunday.

Some Chance, $8.80 Shot, Scores at Laurel

On the Line

—With CONSIDINE

New York, Sept. 23.—Here are some World Series records, carefully built by the Titans of the game, which in all probability will remain unchanged when the St. Louis Cards meet guess who in the 1944 edition:

CONSIDINE

None of those Johns come lately—except Frankie Crosetti (if the Yanks win the A. L. pennant will come within striking distance of George Ruth's record of playing in 10 World Series. Nor will any of them be able to reach, even with a long pole, Bill Dickey's mark of playing with eight series-winning clubs.

Several of the boys will be acquainted with the color and tension of series play, but the late Lou Gehrig's mark of averaging .361 over all of his series (7) isn't in danger. We are inclined, too, to doubt if Ruth's .625 batting average for the four-game 1928 series will be tampered with, nor the .500 averages which John B. McLean of the Giants, rang up in 1913 and Joe Gordon equaled in 1941 (for five-game series); or the .500 marks which Dave Robertson of the 1917 Giants and Pepper Martin of the 1931 Cards posted in six and seven-game series, respectively.

Frank Frisch's 50 stands as the all-time mark for the most series games one man played; Ruth scored the most runs, 37, including nine in that four-game 1928 series between the Yanks and Cards—a mark which Gehrig tied in 1932. Three more Yanks—Ruth, Earle Combs and Frank Crosetti—share the record of scoring the most runs in a single series fame, four.

Ruth (that man's in again) is the only series player ever to score in nine consecutive games, and in the whole history of World Series only two men have scored twice in one inning—Frisch in 1921, when he was a Giant, and Jimmy Foxx in 1929, when he was with the A's. Frisch has also been to bat more than any other series player—197 times in eight series.

Gehrig's 35 tops the runs batted in department, and his mark of batting in nine of them in the four-game 1928 series is also tops. Elmer Smith of Cleveland hit a home run with the bases filled against Brooklyn in 1920, and then drove in another run to set the mark of five runs belted home in one game, a mark later tied when Tony Lazzeri and Bill Dickey did the same against the 1936 Giants.

The most hits a man ever made in a four-game series belong to Ruth, who socked out ten of them in 1928. The tops in that department for five-game series is shared by Eddie Collins (1910). Home Run Baker (1913), Heinie Groh (1922) and Joe Moore (1937). Dave Robertson of the Giants made 11 in the six-game 1917 series, Sam Rice (1925 Nats) and Pepper Martin (1931 Cards) made 12 in seven-game series, and the record for an eight-game series is 12—struck by Buck Herzog (1912 Giants) and the lamentable Joe Jackson, who was ruled out of baseball after making an even dozen hits in the 1919 series.

Only eight men ever made two hits in one inning—Ross Youngs, Jimmy Dykes, Jimmy Foxx, Al Simmons, Joe Moore, Hank Leiber, Joe DiMaggio and—of all people—Dizzy Dean. Frisch made the most singles, 45; the most doubles, 10, and Tris Speaker made the most triples, four.

A fat man with skinny legs, who used to play for the Yanks, holds the home run record, of course, George smote 15, including three of them against the 1926 Cards and three against the 1928 Cards. George was a Yank, but he was something of a card, too. He also belted the ball far enough to take the most bases—96, and was passed 33 times in series games, while the mobs booed. To show his versatility he also holds the record for striking out more times than any man who ever got in what used to be called the blue ribbon classic. George whiffed 30 times, but always with vehemence.

Roger Peckinpaugh's eight errors in the 1925 series stand as an all-time high, or low. Waite Hoyt pitched in seven series to set a record, and Red Ruffing tied it. Ruff's seven series wins is a record, but Lefty Gomez's six victories without a setback is also prominently mentioned in the record books. Only four pitchers ever won three games in one series, Christy Mathewson (all shutouts), Babe Adams, Jack Coombs and Stanley Coveleskie.

Ruth, as a pitcher, won the longest game—the 14-inning game of the 1916 series. Babe also holds the record of pitching the most scoreless innings, 29 2-3. Joe McCarthy used the most pitchers in one game when he sent nine Cub hurlers into the battle against the same Cubs. It is still a record.

The Yanks hold most of the team records for hitting, and the American League has won 25 of the 40 series which have been played. The 40 series have attracted $27,301,141.51 in cash customers and One-Eye Connolly. There hasn't been a tie game in 22 years. If the Cards win this year they'll become the first National League team ever to win five times. If they don't . . . but why spoil Billy Southworth's weekend?

Laurel Racing Charts

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1944—BY WALTER HAIGHT.
WEATHER CLEAR, TRACK FAST.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $2500. For 3-year-olds up; allowances. Start good. Off 1:47½. Winner, H. P. Metcalf. Value, $1625. Time, 1:15⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
DOG DAY	(Clark)	112½	3	1	3^{2}	1^{hd}	1^{1}	1^{nk}	$1.35
LORD WIN	(Jemas)	115	5	5	1^{hd}	2^{nk}	3^{4}	2^{1}	7.35
ROMNEY REX	(Snellings)	110	2	2	2^{hd}	3^{2}	2^{nk}	3^{4}	3.60
TOWN HALL	(Dodson)	115	6	6	6^{nk}	6^{2}	4^{nk}	4^{6}	7.15
POMPEY CORNERS	(Young)	111	1	7	4^{nk}	4^{2}	5^{2}	5^{2}	36.15
BLACK AFRICA	(Scocca)	110	7	3	7	7	7	6½	16.95
ROUGH COMMAND	(Basile)	115	4	4	5^{2}	5^{1}	6^{2}	7	5.75

DOG DAY, $4.70, $3.40, $2.50; LORD WIN, $8.20, $3.60; ROMNEY REX, $2.90.

SECOND RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $1500. For 3-year-olds; claiming. Start good. Off 2:17. Winner, Galt Davis. Value, $975. Time, 1:50⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
SEA COMMAND	(Root)	116	3	1	2^{nk}	2^{2}	2^{1}	1½	1^{2}	$3.40
HOBBY'S FIRST	(Bowers)	110	6	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	1½	2^{4}	2^{4}	7.55
CHERBOURG	(Basile)	116	1	6	6^{2}	4^{1}	4½	4^{2}	3½	4.95
SAY MISS	(Jemas)	109	9	10	7^{1}	6^{2}	3^{1}	3^{1}	4^{6}	2.35
PAULA'S STAR	(Rienzi)	116	10	3	5^{1}½	3^{2}	5^{6}	5^{4}	5^{6}	6.70
SPANISH UHL	(Snellings)	113	2	5	4½	7^{6}	6^{2}	6^{2}	6^{4}	20.80
GRAYMAR LAD	(Rudert)	109	4	7	8^{2}	8^{2}	7^{6}	7^{6}	7^{6}	27.10
GARAND	(McCoy)	116	5	8	9^{2}	9^{4}	9^{2}	8^{2}	8^{2}	158.90
BARK	(Cook)	112	7	9	10	10	10	9^{2}	9^{6}	40.15
WORRIES	(Young)	118	8	4	3^{2}	5½	8½	10	10	14.90

SEA COMMAND, $8.80, $5.00, $4.20; HOBBY'S FIRST, $7.80, $5.80; CHERBOURG, $5.50.

DAILY DOUBLE—DOG DAY AND SEA COMMAND—PAID $26.40.

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $2000. For 2-year-olds; claiming. Start good. Off 2:46½. Winner, W. W. Waters. Value, $1300. Time, 1:17.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
LAND CRUISER, $9.80,	$5.10,	$270;	HELEN	DEAR,	$9.30,	$3.80;	SKIP	BID,	$2.30.
HELEN DEAR	(McCoy)	117	2	6	5^{1}	4^{1}	1^{nk}	2^{4}	9.20
SKIP BID	(Scawthorn)	112	6	4	3^{1}	5^{6}	4½	3½	1.00
WAR BIRD	(Dodson)	114	4	2	1^{1}½	1^{1}½	3^{2}	4^{2}	13.20
TEDDY LASS	(Bowers)	110	5	3	2½	2^{hd}	5^{4}	5^{2}	6.30
FLOREDNA	(Cook)	113	1	5	6	6	6	6	8.35

LAND CRUISER, $9.80, $5.10, $2.70; HELEN DEAR, $9.30, $3.80; SKIP BID, $2.30.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $2500. For 3-year-olds up; claiming. Start good. Off 3:17. Winner, H. Bruce. Value, $1625. Time, 1:14⅗.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
JAY JAY	(Bowers)	110	6	1	3^{1}	2^{nk}	1½	1^{2}	$0.70
THESEUS	(Luther)	115	5	6	5½	4^{2}	2^{2}	2^{4}	3.70
GIRLETTE	(Schmidl)	112	3	3	2^{1}	3^{1}	4^{1}	3^{1}	18.80
CHARTER MEMBER	(Snellings)	113	4	4	4^{2}	5^{2}	5½	4^{nk}	13.50
ASK AUNT ADA	(Scocca)	115	1	2	1^{1}	1½	3½	5^{1}	4.45
MILCAVE	(Root)	112	2	5	6	6	6	6	41.30

JAY JAY, $3.40, $2.40, $2.20; THESEUS, $3.20, $3.00; GIRLETTE, $3.80.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $2500. For 3-year-olds up; allowances. Start good. Off 3:48. Winner, H. P. Metcalf. Value to winner, $1625. Time, 1:15⅓.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
STAR COPY	(Clark)	112	4	2	2½	1^{hd}	1^{1}	1^{2}	$0.80
HAPPY LARK	(Meade)	110	5	1	1^{1}	2^{2}	3^{1}	2^{nk}	4.10
ASCERTAIN	(McCoy)	115	7	5	6½	4^{1}	2^{nk}	3^{2}	11.55
TOPPING	(Jemas)	107	6	4	4^{1}	3½	4^{1}	4^{1}	18.00
VINTAGE PORT	(Dodson)	115	2	6	5^{nk}	5½	5^{2}	5^{5}	5.15
LIT UP	(E.Smith)	115	3	7	7	6½	6^{4}	6^{6}	17.00
APPEAL AGENT	(Root)	110	1	3	3^{1}½	7	7	7	45.25

STAR COPY, $3.60, $2.60, $2.50; HAPPY LARK, $3.20, $2.80; ASCERTAIN, $3.80.

SIXTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles. Purse, $15,000 added. For 3-year-olds up. The Havre de Grace Handicap. Start good. Off 4:19. Winner, A. S. Hewitt. Net value to winner, $10,775. Time, 1:54⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
SOME CHANCE	(J.C.Gilbert)	111	3	1	1^{2}	1^{2}	1½	1^{3}	1^{3}½	$3.20
LORD CALVERT	(Breen)	111	2	2	2^{6}	2^{5}	2^{3}	2^{3}	2^{8}	2.65
MEGOGO	(Scawthorn)	111	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	.65

SOME CHANCE, $8.40, out, out; LORD CALVERT, out, out; MEGOGO, out.

SEVENTH RACE—One and one sixteenth miles. Purse, $2500. For 3-year-olds up; allowances. Start good. Off 4:45½. Winner, Edgehill Stable. Value, $1625. Time, 1:49⅕.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
HE ROLLS	(Luther)	118	6	5	5^{3}	4^{4}	2^{3}	1^{nk}	1^{1}½	$1.20
VALDIVIA	(McCoy)	112	1	3	3^{nk}	2½	1½	2^{6}	2^{10}	7.70
RELIOUS	(Arduini)	113	4	7	7	7	7	5^{6}	3½	9.60
SQUADRON	(Root)	118	3	2	2^{3}	3½	4^{4}	3½	4^{4}	1.95
SINGLE	(E.Smith)	113½	2	1	1^{nk}	1½	3^{1}	4^{nk}	5^{8}	42.05
ASTRAL	(Dodson)	115	5	4	4½	5^{1}	5^{3}	6^{3}	6½	11.10
MERCY ANGEL	(Beedle)	108	7	6	6^{8}	6^{8}	6^{1}	7	7	61.40

HE ROLLS, $4.40, $2.80, $2.50; VALDIVIA, $5.30, $4.00; RELIOUS, $4.40.

EIGHTH RACE—One mile and 70 yards. Purse, $2000. For 3-year-olds up; claiming. Start good. Off 5:15. Winner, E. B. Taborelle. Value, $1300. Time, 1:48.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
STYLUS	(Young)	118	1	4	6^{hd}	3^{nk}	4^{1}	1^{hd}	1¾	$2.45
GINOCA	(Bowers)	115	4	3	2^{nk}	2½	1^{hd}	2^{1}	2^{4}	1.85
ANZAC	(Wright)	122	5	5	5^{nk}	5½	3½	4^{2}	3^{hd}	26.75
FOGOSO	(Snellings)	113	9	6	1½	1^{1}½	2^{1}	3^{1}	4^{3}	5.70
TIDE'S IN	(Kirkland)	118	8	2	3½	4^{hd}	5^{3}	5^{2}	5½	6.10
SATIN CAP	(Cook)	118	3	9	9	9	8^{1}½	7^{2}	6^{4}	15.70
TOLE FREE	(McCoy)	115	7	7	4½	7^{3}	6^{4}	6½	7^{4}	49.90
MISS LOVABLE	(Meade)	108	2	1	7^{3}	6^{1}	7^{3}	8^{4}	8^{10}	15.00
QUENT REYNOLDS	(Beedle)	111	6	8	8^{3}	8^{3}	9	9	9	102.70

STYLUS, $6.90, $3.40, $3.00; GINOCA, $3.00, $2.80; ANZAC, $5.70.

Bainbridge Loses 3 More Football Stars

Bainbridge, Md., Sept. 23 (AP). The Bainbridge Naval Training Center reported today that three more Commodore football men received orders to report to other unannounced points.

The men were Quent Klenk, tackle from Southern California who starred in the 1941 Rose Bowl game; Charley Noble, reserve back from Marquette, and Sherry Fires, Colorado State fullback.

All three will be detached from the Training Center over the weekend.

A. S. Hewitt's Entry Wins by 3½ Lengths

By Walter Haight
A Staff Correspondent

Laurel, Md., Sept. 23.—A. S. Hewitt's Some Chance upset the best calculations of the favorite players today with an easy victory in the $15,000 added Havre de Grace Handicap. W. P. Wetherall's Lord Calvert was second, beaten three and a half lengths. In last position in the field of three came the heavily played favorite, Christiana Stables' Megogo.

Thus Megogo, winner of the $15,000 Potomac Handicap and two other races in his last three outings, went down to a stunning defeat. Backed down to 65 cents on the dollar, the 3-year-old failed to rally at any stage and trailed every inch of the way. Although he had soundly trounced horses of his age, Megogo found it impossible to give 7 pounds to his 5-year-old rivals at weight for age. Each of the three carried 111 pounds.

Dorothy Lamour Watches

A crowd of 15,000, including movie star Dorothy Lamour, saw the three-horse affair and bet more than $80,000 on the race. Some Chance in winning for the second time in nine starts this year paid $8.80 and was clocked for the mile and a furlong in 154 2-5 over a fast but soft racing strip. In fact, some experts believed that Megogo, kept close to the rail, failed to rally due to the deep going. Others contended he sulked.

There was no change in the running throughout. Some Chance, ridden by Apprentice J. C. Gilbert, went to the front at once. Lord Calvert with Jockey Johnny Breen up, settled into second position and Megogo ridden by Ken Scawthorn who was working his first day as a journeyman jockey trailed.

Lord Calvert made a mild bid entering the stretch, but Some Chance easily shook off the son of Discovery and drew out while being taken in hand. Entering the stretch, Some Chance and Lord Calvert went far out while Megogo came through on the rail.

Hawthorne

1—1⅛ mi.; $1500; 3-yr.-olds and upward.
Key Man, 115 (Martin)....... 8.00 3.20 2.60
Scotch Bread, 115 (Nichols)...... 3.20 2.60
Big Brand's Son, 117 (Brooks)......... 3.80
Stem-Winder, Air Raider, Praetorian, Intellect, Bookie Mc also ran. Time, 1:48⅘.

2—¾; $1500; 3-yr.-olds and upward; claim.
Doubt Not, 116 (F. Smith)..4.40 2.80 2.60
Rockwood Jean, 111 (Martin).... 6.80 4.60
Royal View, 112 (Freeman).......... 12.80
Purenuf, Keek Flying, Barsand, Wave Cap, Tusco, Valdina Seer, Mordecai, Rusty Gold also ran. Time, 1:13⅓.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $15

3—6½ fur. (chute); $1500; 2-yr.-olds.
Limestone, 118 (Bailey)......13.20 6.60 4.20
Nellie Weed, 110 (Nichols)........ 6.40 4.60
Alfa, 113 (Campbell)................... 6.00
Misty Fox, Ted Garner, Faff, Bolo Miss, Over Cross, Liason, All Depends also ran. Time, 1:20⅘.

4—6½ fur. (chute); $1800; 3-yr.-olds.
Mr. Rabbitt, 112 (Bailey)...33.00 15.20 7.60
Play Grier, 109 (Brokes)........ 10.60 5.40
†Robin's Crown, 118 (Haas)............ 2.60
†Whiteford Luck, 110 (Martin)......... 2.80
Wrightwood, Bohemia, Messari, Amalka, Creepin also ran. Time, 1:19⅗.
†Dead heat for third.

5—6½ fur. (chute); $1800; 3-yr.-olds.
Four Deep, 109 (Bodiou).....17.80 7.20 4.80
Head Flight, 107 (Nichols)........ 4.40 3.40
Compatriot, 104 (Martin)............... 4.40
Fair Sand, Thankful, Singing Wind, Fifth, Valdina Maiden also ran. Time, 1:20⅓.

6—¾; $7500 added; 2-yr.-olds; handicap.
Father Neptune, 109 (Bailey).62.00 14.80 4.80
Wall Flower, 108 (Bodiou)...... 4.00 2.80
Icangetit, 122 (Skoronswi)............. 2.40
Gallantry, Flying Colors, Jesting Fox, Darien, Tough Target, In the Bag also ran. Time, 1:13⅗.

7—¾; $7500; 2-year-olds; handicap.
Expediter, 115 (Haas)...... 6.20 4.80 3.80
Satin Ace, 109 (Bailey)......... 10.00 6.40
Foreign Agent, 114 (Knott)............ 5.20
Lexingtonian, Colonel Lee, Cross Bayou, Calm Seas, Joe's Choice also ran. Time, 1:12⅗.

8—Mile $1800; 3-year-olds up; claimign.
Quaker, 106 (Smith)...... 12.40 7.00 4.60
Brown Mate, 107 (Higley)...... 10.80 6.40
Topnard, 113 (Loturco)................ 3.60
Maejames, Wheatstraw, Banker Jim, Sunny Jackalso ran. Time, 144.

League Competition Today

Bears Face Packers; Rams Meet Chi-Pitts

Chicago, Sept. 23 (AP).—The National Football League race gains momentum tomorrow as three teams, including the champion Chicago Bears, make their debuts on two fronts.

The Green Bay Packers, who opened the chase last Sunday with a 14-7 victory over the Brooklyn Tigers, play host to the Bears in a renewal of the league's oldest rivalry and a contest that may go a long way towards determining the 1944 titlist.

In the day's second battle, the Cleveland Rams, returning to competition after a year's lapse, invades Pittsburgh to meet the new Chicago Cardinal-Pittsburgh Steeler combine.

Luckman Strengthens Bears

Although the Bears were strengthened considerably by the surprise return of Ensign Sid Luckman, brilliant quarterback who has been given permission by the Maritime Service to compete until he is called to sea duty, their tangle with the Packers is rated a toss-up.

He snared a touchdown pass and place-kicked two extra points in the victory over the Tigers, but peerless Don Hutson will be in the Packers' starting lineup for the first time Sunday. Hutson's presence, Coach E. L. (Curly) Lambeau hopes, will offset the appearance of Luckman who has spear-headed the Bears' famed T-attack for several seasons and last year was voted the league's most valuable player.

Favoring the Packers is the fact that Luckman has not been in the Bears' lineup since August 30 when he directed the pro champions to a 24-21 victory over the College All-Stars. In addition, the Bears will be lacking the services of injured Ray Nolting and Ray McLean, veteran halfbacks.

The Card-Pitt entry looms as a dark-horse contender following its strong showing against the Washington Redskins earlier this week. The combined outfit was edged by the Redskins, 3-0, in a ding-dong battle. The Rams boast 13 veterans and return to the pro wars under a new coach, Buff Donelli.

A third league fray is scheduled Tuesday night when the Philadelphia Eagles visit the Boston Yankees, new addition to the 10-member loops which stages its first full round of play on October 8.

Randolph-Macon Opepns Grid Drills

Front Royal, Va., Sept. 23.—Forty candidates have reported for the 1944 Randolph-Macon Academy football squad, including 10 lettermen who have returned, and early prospects indicate that a good team can be developed. Capt. Leslie J. Fouts is head coach and will give his special attention to backfield candidates. He will be assisted by Capt. Glen P. Davis and Capt. Wilfred Jones. Capt. Davis has been assigned the development of the line players.

The following schedule was announced today: October 7, Fishburne Military School, at Waynesboro; October 15, Augusta Military Academy, at Front Royal; October 21, pending; October 28, Woodberry Forest School, in Front Royal; November 4, Episcopal High School, at Front Royal; November 11, Virginia School for the Deaf and Dumb, Staunton; November 18, Virginia Episcopal School, at Lynchburg; November 25, pending.

SID LUCKMAN

Middle-Atlantic Women's Golf Meet Scheduled Oct. 10-12

The Middle Atlantic Golf Association Women's Amateur Championship will be decided after a three-day stand at the Kenwood Country Club, October 10-12.

The tournament, a 54-hole medal play affair, is being resumed after a one-year layoff due to war restrictions, and will include links-women from Maryland, District and Virginia clubs.

The entry fee is $2.50 and players having handicaps of 25 or less are eligible. Entries should be sent to the executive secretary, MAGA, 1150 Conn. ave. and the deadline is noon, Saturday, October 7. Each contestant is requested to bring her own caddy if possible.

Belmont

1—¾; $3000; 3-year-olds up.
Go Chicago, 119 (Permane).. 5.00 3.80 2.90
Ragged Rascal, 116 (Jones)...... 9.00 5.00
Pennypacker, 124 (Grohs)............ 3.90
Frances D'Oh, Research, Cal's Will, Junction City, Paulina W., Gay Legend, Firebet, *Fiddlestick, *Saratoga Polly, *Gamboleer, Silver Plate also ran. Time, 1.13.
*Field.

2—6½ fur.; $3000; 2-year-olds.
Sea Swallow, 113 (Jones)... 13.20 4.60 3.30
Sir Francis, 116 (Longden)....... 2.90 2.40
*Adonis, 116 (Snider).................. 3.40
Cashmere, Hail Victory, *Liberty Head, †Nite Cries, *Humoresque, ‡Isology Stage Fire, *Galroy, *Ranch Rider, Tasajillo, Bread Basket, *Air Alert, †Richmond Jac, Rockwood Play, *Jack Madigan, Hal, ‡Helvetian also ran. Time, 1.17⅗.
†Barrington Stable entry. ‡Belair Stud and Wheatley Stable entry.
*Field.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $55.50.

3—About 2 miles; $3000; 3-years old up.
Longchamp II, 145 (Magee)... 5.60 3.90 2.80
Peat Moss, 135 (Gallaher)...... 10.60 5.60
†Black Ned, 136 (McCulloch)........... 3.80
†Floating Isle, Arrive On Time, Yankee Chance, Sunday Puzzle, Ralwyn also ran. Time, 3.56⅗.
†J. Stuart and T. T. Mott 2d entry.

4—¾; $10,000 added; 2-year-olds.
Busher, 119 (Arcaro)........ 4.80 3.10 2.40
‡Twosy, 115 (Westrope)........ 5.10 3.40
Price Level, 123 (Gilbert)............ 3.30
†Leslie Grey, War Date, Silver Smoke, Subdued, ‡Thine, One Ripple, †Sicily, Nomadic, Surosa also ran. Time, 1.09⅗.
†Longchamps Farm and H. La Montagne entry. ‡Calumet Farm entry.

5—¾; $3000; 3-year-olds.
Romanock, 116 (Wright).... 5.20 2.70 2.40
Respire, 116 (Thacker)......... 3.10 2.60
Abignonia, 116 (Permane)............. 3.30
Sorisky, Bay Magic, Susan's Trick also ran. Time, 1.11⅘.

6—1½ mi.; $15,000 added; 3-year-olds up.
Devil Diver, 125 (Arcaro)....... 6.00 4.20 out
Caribou, 102 (Atkinson)............ 6.90 out
Bolingbroke, 126 (Permane)............... out
Alex Barth also ran. Time, 2.36⅗.

7—1⅛ mi.; $3500; 3-year-olds.
Sammy Angott, 114 (Zufelt) 13.50 6.30 4.30
De-Reigh-Mi, 117 (Longden)...... 7.20 4.70
Autocrat, 114 (Atkinson).............. 3.90
Broad Grin, Alorays, Markobob also ran. Time, 1.43⅘.

8—1⅛ mi.; $3500; 3-year-olds.
Dora Dear, 111 (Permane)... 8.90 5.20 3.90
Tarpan, 111 (McCreary).......... 6.20 4.70
Gay Town, 117 (Longden)............... 3.80
All Day, Morani, Sea Base, All Bright also ran. Time, 1.43⅗.

Cavaliers Rout Tigers, 37-0; Duda Stars

Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 23. Opening a nine-game schedule, Virginia's team looked impressive today in registering a 37-to-0 victory over Hampden-Sydney, touted as one of the best elevens sent out from Death Valley in recent years. The Tigers were held to two first downs, one of which was a 10-yard sprint by Quarterback Curles.

The Cavaliers scored in every quarter. Dominating the play throughout the first half was John Dudz, former star at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, a Navy trainee. He contributed three touchdowns in a row, the first on a 38-yard dash soon after the contest got under way. Near the end of the quarter he sprinted 21 yards around the Tigers' left end for his second score, and midway the second period broke through tackle and raced 31 yards to score.

Hickman Goes Over

Two clever quick kicks by Gorman soon after the start of the second half slowed up the Virginia attack, but near to the end of the third period the Cavaliers launched another drive, Godwin taking the ball across for the fourth touchdown.

Two touchdowns were added in the final quarter, most of the ground gaining being done by Hickman-who finally dashed through tackle on a seven-yard run.

Henry Walker, a Georgia youth who formerly played at end for the University of South Carolina, registered the sixth touchdown. Burnett, Cavalier fullback, had an off-day in trying for the extra points, missing five out of six.

The Cavaliers resorted mainly to straight football and few passes were attempted.

Virginia.	Position.	Hampden-Sydney.
Speer	L. E.	Lenardi
Kirkland	L. T.	Blawusch
Meador	L. G.	Nickel
Palmer	Center	Staples
Wood	R. G.	Johnson
Roberts	R. T.	Cole
Shay	R. E.	Louis
Ellis	Q. B.	Hobbs
Davis	L. H.	Curles
Duda	R. H.	Gouldin
Burnett	F. B.	German

Virginia	13	6	6	12	—37
Hampden-Sydney	0	0	0	0	—0

Touchdowns—Duda (3), Goodman, Hickman, Walker. Extra point—Burnett. Substitutions: Virginia—Clay, Hall, Johnson, Walker, Hickman, Michels, Holtz, McCary, Gianakos, Goodman, Parrish, Laurie. Hampden-Sydney—Gay, Manupelli, Hudson, Moe, Dalton, Crist, Overton, Kostel, Bond, Dietz, Ney, Magerevitch, Owen, Hallit. Referee—Epes (Virginia Polytechnic Institute). Umpire—Meets (N. C. State). Linesman—Heath (N. C.). Field judge—Proctor (Richmond Y).

Navy Shows Great Power In Scrimmage With Terps

Annapolis, Sept. 23 (AP).—Four powerhouse Navy football squads turneqd on the heat today to swamp Maryland University in one game and defeat the Middie Junior Varsity and Plebe teams, 62-0, in another.

No official score was kept on the Maryland fray as Coach Doc Spears of College Park and Navy's mentors directed the play on the field.

However, approximately 500 Midshipmen and their guests watched the first and second Tar teams pile up 18 points in both the first and third periods and 13 points in each of the remaining two quarters against the Jayvees and Plebes.

Terps Held Scoreless

The Terps, who were held scoreless throughout the scrimmage, improved their play during the second half particularly in the line but Navy's Ralph Ellsworth, a Plebe from the University of Texas, turned on the heat by connecting for several long passes and receiving two tosses from Dick Ambrogi of Upper Darby, Pa.

The Jayvee-Plebe versus first and second string varsity contest was held amid actual playing conditions with Dave Kaufman and "Hap" Enright officiating and the scoreboard and public address system in Thompson Stadium giving grandstanders typical play-by-play coverage.

The first team, fronting a backfield composed of Jim Pettit, Joe Sullivan, Bob Jenkins and Dick Duden, ripped through the junior varsity in the opening minutes of play and on the second play, Jenkins tore off his own right tackle for 41 yards and the first score.

Seven minutes later, Joe Sullivan bucked over the line from the two-yard stripe to rack off the second score and from then on it was only a matter of simple addition.

In the second quarter, the Plebes stopped the second string varsity on their own five and proceeded to march 50 yards into varsity territory—the only sustained drive by the losers in the entire fray.

Hamberg Stars

The second string backfield, with only four minutes left of the first half, managed to click with 1943's star Hal Hamberg tossing three successive aerials and backs Bill Barron and Al Walton successfully running fake reverses and off-tackle plays into the Plebe paydirt. The half ended, varsity 31, Plebe-Jayvee 0.

Navy's coaches expressed satisfaction at the showing but did not apepar over-confident about the opening game one week hence against North Carolina pre-flight. The pre-flighters have a man who will be hard to stop and who has a passing record worth no little attention. The man—Otto Graham, formerly star at Northwestern.

Morgenthau Eyes Race Tracks for Additional Revenue

Boston, Sept. 23 (AP).—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau is eyeing the pari-mutuel handle as a possible source of further Federal revenue, he said today.

Some observers have declared total pari-mutuel wagering may top a billion dollars before the season ends.

"That's the kind of money that we ought to tax," he commented at a press interview in the Boston Federal Reserve Bank.

He said that a 5 per cent levy had been suggested.

The cabinet member arrived Friday to see his son, Lieut. Robert M. Morgenthau, assume his duties as executive officer of a newly commissioned naval vessel.

Semipros Change Name

New York, Sept. 23 (AP).—The National Semipro Baseball Congress has changed its name to the National Baseball Congress for nonprofessional clubs. It was explained the word "semipro" was unknown in the 12 foreign countries now affiliated with the outfit.

Do YOU Ow A "Scratchi Dog?

If you own and are f... a dog that is continually scratching, di...ing, rubbing, and biting himself until his skin is raw and sore, don't just feel sorry for him. The dog can't help himself. But you may. He may be clean and flea free and just suffering from an intense itching irritation that has centered in the nerve endings of his skin. Do as thousands of pleased dog owners are doing.

At any good drug store, pet or sport shop, get a 25c package of Rex Hunters Dog Powders, and give them once a week. Note the quick improvement. One owner writes: "My female setter on Sept. 29th did not have a handful of hair on her body—all scratched and bitten off. I gave her the powders as directed. By Nov. 10th she was all haired out." Learn what they will do for your dog. Make a 25c test. (Economy size box for only $1.00).

SCHICK INJECTOR BLADES ARE BACK!

(Sorry—No New Razors Yet
Except for the Armed Forces!)

Here you are, sir—looking and feeling your best after tomorrow morning's shave. And for good reason! Schick Injector Blades are back again in force!

Yes, tomorrow just return to your Schick Injector Razor—and presto! It's smooth shaving from then on.

We now have blades to supply civilian as well as military demands—but we still can't get the material for new razors except for the Armed Forces. So keep your Schick Injector Razor in A-1 condition and keep on enjoying these Schick Injector features. They're the only basic improvements in safety razor shaving in the past 40 years.

AUTOMATIC BLADE CHANGE

...an exclusive Schick Injector feature. A pull and push on the Injector shoots out the old blade, slides in a fresh one instantly. Nothing to take apart or re-assemble. No fumbling with sharp blade edges or messy paper wrappers.

SOLID GUIDE BAR

... has a sure-grip surface that stretches and flattens the skin just ahead of the blade. Pops up whiskers for closer, more comfortable shave. Corner guards protect against nicking and scraping.

DOUBLE-THICK BLADES

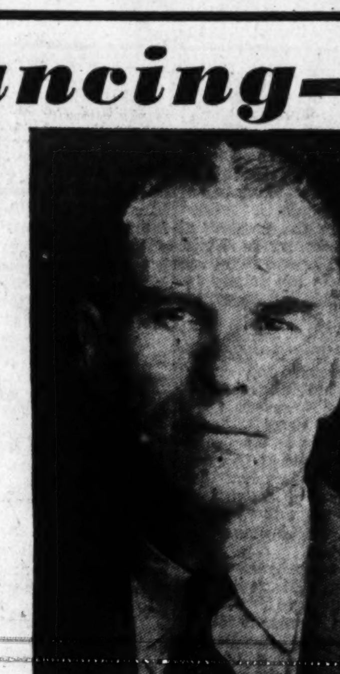
... just as long but twice as thick as ordinary blades. 3 times as thick as paper-thin ones. So they take and hold a really keen edge. Oil packed in special cartridge, their cutting edges are suspended in space.

SCHICK INJECTOR RAZOR BLADES

Magazine Repeating Razor Co., Bridgeport 1, Conn.

Announcing—

F. W. Williams appointment as dealer for CHEVROLET CARS AND TRUCKS

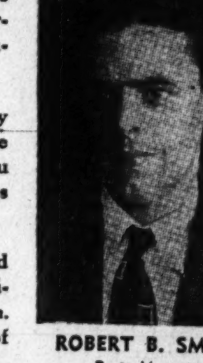

F. W. WILLIAMS

HOWARD E. SMITH
Service Manager

You are cordially invited to inspect Silver Spring's newest authorized dealership for Chevrolet passenger cars and trucks.

Here, at a location already well established as an active Chevrolet dealership, you will find increased facilities for both sales and service.

To keep your cars and trucks running at top efficiency is our highest aim. We shall be happy to be of service to you.


ROBERT B. SMITH
Parts Manager

* *New paint and bump shop*, modernly equipped, is being arranged to handle any job, from a scratch to a total wreck.
* *Scientific service equipment*, backed by a staff of experienced mechanics, to master any car or truck ailment.
* *Complete stock of Chevrolet parts and accessories* for both cars and trucks, either to serve you in our shop or for your purchase over the counter.
* *A good place* to buy or sell your used car.
* *1944 Chevrolet trucks* on hand for essential users.

READY TO SERVE YOU with the best values in everything automotive

Chevrolet Cars and Trucks . . . Used Cars and Trucks . . . Modern Paint and Bump Shop . . . Specialized Lubrication Service . . . Complete Battery and Electrical Service . . . Thorough Motor Tuneup Service . . . Expert Brake Service . . . Authorized Chevrolet Parts . . . Genuine Chevrolet Accessories!

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8503 COLESVILLE RD. SHEPHERD 3400

Radio Output By February Seen Possible

Civilians may be able to buy brand-new radios within four or five months to replace sets which have been wheezing and coughing for lack of top-rate tubes or parts, trade circles said yesterday.

Manufacturers are expected to resume at least partial civilian output—stopped since April, 1942—after Germany collapses. Industry predictions are made on the premise that military progress continues in Europe.

Dr. Orestes H. Caldwell, former Federal commissioner and editor of the trade magazine, Radio and Television Retailing, said:

"Home radios by February or March seem well within possibilities if Germany collapses before snow falls. Small sets should be ready within 30 to 45 days after the War Production Board go-ahead is given; consoles will take two to three months.

"The radio industry and trade are now getting ready to produce and sell a billion dollars of civilian-radio products every 12 months, two to three months after Germany falls."

Cost of home sets was expected to be approximately 20 to 30 per cent above prewar prices with some estimates as much as 50 per cent higher.

Parley Called To Safeguard U. S. Investors

Philadelphia, Sept. 23 (AP).—The Securities and Exchange Commission announced today that it has invited representatives of stock exchanges and investment and securities organizations to an October 3 conference on ways and means of safeguarding postwar investments.

James A. Treanor, jr., director of the trading and exchange division, said the conference is being called to hear the securities industry's views on the promotion of a joint educational program to "reduce the public's vulnerability to unscrupulous promoters and security salesmen."

Cites Record Savings

Among the groups invited to send representatives are the National Association of Securities Commissioners, the National Securities Exchanges, the board of governors of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.; the Investment Bankers Association of America and the National Association of Better Business Bureaus.

In a letter to these organizations, Treanor said:

Individuals' savings today "have reached totals which heretofore had never even been approached."

"Over 21 billion dollars of series E bonds alone are outstanding in public hands. The number of buyers of such bonds is several times as great as the number of liberty loan purchasers in World War I. Included among them are many persons who are totally ignorant of securities and securities markets.

Fears Swindles

"To the extent that the situation facilitates legitimate and useful financing it is highly desirable," he continued. "However, widespread frauds and swindles would have serious effects on our economy. Not only would they cause considerable public loss but they would also create a distrust of legitimate financing and thus imperil the free flow of funds into productive channels.

"There is widespread recognition of the fact that the legislative enactments designed to protect investors would be more effective if supplemented by a coordinated program to reduce the public's vulnerability to an unscrupulous promoter or salesman by educating it to the pitfalls likely to be encountered when dealing in securities with such persons."

Utility Issue Awarded

New York, Sept. 23 (AP).—Stone & Webster and Blodget and associates were successful bidders yesterday for 120,000 hares of Gulf States Utilities Co. $4.40 preferred stock. The group offered 106, less $210,000 as compensation for handling the exchange offer to present stockholders.

Died

BARR, ROBERT FRANK. On Friday, September 22, 1944, ROBERT FRANK BARR of 3900 8th st. nw., beloved husband of Gertrude L. Barr. Remains resting at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw. Funeral services at Mount Vernon Methodist Church, 9th st. and Mass. ave. nw., on Monday, September 25, at 12 noon. Interment Winchester, Va.

DANIELS, RUSSELL A. On Friday, September 22, 1944, RUSSELL A. DANIELS, beloved husband of the late Annie T. Daniels and father of Mrs. Veronica Egan. Funeral from the W. K. Huntemann funeral home, 5732 Georgia ave. nw., on Monday, September 25, at 8:30 a. m. Requiem mass at Nativity Church, 6008 13th st. nw., at 9 a. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment New Cathedral Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.

DULEY, THOMAS BURTON. Suddenly, on Thursday, September 21, 1944, near Buck Lodge, Md., THOMAS BURTON DULEY, beloved husband of Catherine V. Duley of Travilah, Md. Funeral services at the Colonial funeral home of Wm. Reuben Pumphrey on Sunday, September 24, at 3 p. m. Interment Potomac, Md.

HESS, HARRY B. Suddenly, on Friday, September 22, 1944, at the residence of his sister, 136 West Broad st., Falls Church, Va., HARRY B. HESS, son of the late George A. Elizabeth J. Hess and brother of George W., James A., Robert E. and Fred C. Hess, Mrs. Andrew Kramer, Mrs. Amy Freet and Mrs. W. Gutridge. Remains resting at the above address, where funeral services will be held on Monday, September 25, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Oak Hill Cemetery.

KINNA, ROSA V. On Friday, September 22, 1944, at Frederick City Hospital, ROSA V. KINNA of Comus, Md., wife of Hadd Kinna. Services at the Hyattstown Methodist Church, Hyattstown, Md., on Sunday, September 24, at 2 p. m. Interment adjoining cemetery.

WALTERS, JOHN. On Friday, September 22, 1944, JOHN WALTERS of 516½ 2nd st. se., beloved son of the late John and Elizabeth Walters. Funeral from James T. Ryan funeral home, 317 Penna. ave. se., on Monday, September 25, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Peter's Church, where mass will be offered at 9 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

WATKINS, ALBERT B., JR. On Friday, September 22, 1944, at Georgetown University Hospital, ALBERT B. WATKINS, Jr., beloved son of Albert B. and Edna B. Watkins of 4610 Highland ave., Bethesda, Md. Funeral services at the Bethesda-Chevy Chase funeral home of Wm. Reuben Pumphrey on Monday, September 25, at 1 p. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

D. C. Parley Set On War Order Terminations

By S. Oliver Goodman

Complex problems expected to arise from terminations of war contracts will be threshed out by Washington accountants and Government experts.

A joint conference of their respective groups has been called for Wednesday night at the Washington Hotel by John J. C. Macdonough, president of the Washington chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants, and Henry A. ONeil, president of the District of Columbia Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Among the Government officials who will take part in the discussions is Lieut. Col. Robert C. Downie, chief of the Pittsburgh Ordnance District. Colonel Downie is well known here as an expert on war contracts and in civilian life was president of the Peoples-Pittsburgh Trust Co.

Technical chairman of the conference will be Maj. Herbert F. Taggart of the Office of Fiscal Director of the Army Service Forces. Before entering the Army, Taggart was chief accounting officer of the Office of Price Administration and prior to this was professor of finance and economics at the University of Michigan.

Others expected to take part in the discussions on war contract terminations are Robert H. Hinckley, director of Office of Contract Settlements; Assistant Secretary of Commerce, George D. Bailey, accounting adviser to the office of Contract Settlements; Col. John W. McEachren, C. P. A., fiscal director, Audit Division, War Department; Commander J. Harold Stewart, C. P. A., executive assistant to the head of the Cost Inspection Service, Navy Department; Capt. N. Loyall McLaren, C. P. A., chairman of New York Division, Navy Price Adjustment Board.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

Controllers to Meet

The District of Columbia control of the Controllers Institute of America will meet Tuesday evening at the Carlton Hotel. Earl Bunting, president of the O'Sullivan Rubber Co., Inc., and formerly a lecturer at the School of Business, University of Oregon, will speak on "Scheduling for Profits."

Area Actuaries Meet

Present and future developments in social insurance were discussed yesterday by Richard A. Hohaus, associate actuary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. at the tenth anniversary meeting of the Middle Atlantic Actuarial Club.

The session was held in the boad room of the Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co. here and was followed by a reception and dinner at the Mayflower Hotel. The club is composed of actuaries of life insurance companies and Federal departments in the Washington, Maryland and Virginia area.

Lloyd K. Crippen of Acacia was chairman in charge of arrangements for the meeting and presiding was W. R. Williamson, club president and chief actuary of the Social Security Board.

Among speakers were A. Kenigson of Sun Life and Fergus J. McDiarmid of Lincoln National Life.

Siddons to Teach Bank Course

Frederick P. H. Siddons, vice president of the American Security & Trust Co., will teach a course in "Money and Banking" during the 1944-45 scholastic year at National University, it was announced yesterday by chancellor of the University George P. Barse.

The course, to be taught during the evening, is a part of the Department of economics curriculum of National University's Junior College. The university will, on October 2, begin its seventy-sixth academic year in new quarters at 1225 New York ave. nw.

Naval Stores

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 23 (AP).—TURPENTINE—Receipts, 34; shipments none; stocks, 41,021.

ROSIN—Receipts, 438; shipments, 265; stocks, 29,431.

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Total stock sales yesterday, 311,910 shares; previous day, 546,460; week ago, 275,240; year ago, 330,760; two years ago, 226,825; January 1 to date, 192,497,420; year ago, 224,780,322; two years ago, 75,825,011.

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, Sept. 23.—

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
30 inds.	145.61	145.86	145.52	145.78	+0.18
20 rails.	39.87	39.98	39.79	39.90	+0.15
15 utils.	24.82	24.88	24.79	24.85	+0.07
65 stks.	51.97	52.08	51.92	52.03	+0.11

Transactions in stocks used in averages today: Industrials, 13,100; rails, 11,770; utilities, 13,200; 65 stocks, 38,070.

	Sales Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab	1	61½	61½	61½	....
Acme Stl	1	61	61	61	— ½
Adams Exp	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Alleg Corp	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Alleghany pf	3	28¼	28¼	28⅛	+ ⅛
Alleg Lud Stl	3	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
Allied Mills	2	29⅞	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
Allied Strs	6	20⅛	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg	4	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
Alpha P Chem	1	22	22	22	— ½
Am Ag Ch Del	1	28	28	28	....
Am Airlines	1	75¼	75½	75½	+ ⅜
Am Bosch	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	....
Am Cab & Rad	11	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Am Can	1	89	89	89	....
Am Car & Fdy	17	39¾	39	39¼	— ⅜
Am Car & F pf	1	81½	81½	81½	— ⅜
Am Ch & Cable	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ¾
Am Distill	11	28½	28¼	28¼	— ¾
Am Sncaus Til	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Am & F P $7	1	89½	89½	89½	— ⅛
Am & F P 2 pf	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leat	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Am Home Prod	3	69½	69⅛	69⅛	— ⅛
Am Ice	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Am Loco	11	20⅞	19⅞	20⅞	+ ⅞
Am Loco pf	3	93¼	92½	93¼	+ ¾
Am M & Met	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	....
Am Pow & Lt	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	17	55½	54⅞	55⅛	+ ½
Am P & L $5 pf	5	49	48⅛	48⅝	+ ⅛
Am Rad & St S	9	12	12	12	....
Am Roll Mill	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	....
Am Smelt & R	1	38½	38¼	38½	....
Am Stl Fdrs	37	25½	24¾	25¼	+ 1
Am Sugar Ref	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¼
Am Tel & Tel	7	161¾	161⅛	161⅛	....
Am Tob B	3	72½	72¼	72¼	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	....
Am Viscose	3	54¾	54⅛	54⅛	+ ½
Am Viscose pf	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	....
Am Zinc pr pf	1	47½	47¼	47¼	....
Anaconda Cop	13	27	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
A P W Paper	2	24⅜	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Arnold Const	3	161¾	161¾	161¾	+ ¼
A T & S F	11	64¼	63⅜	64¼	+ ¾
A T & S F pf	3	94½	94¼	94¼	+ ¼
Atl Coast Line	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
Atl G & W In pf	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ¼
Atl Refining	7	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	....
Atlas Corp	5	14¾	14⅜	14¾	....
Atlas Corp pf	2	56⅞	56⅜	56⅞	+ ⅛
Aviation Corp	13	5	4⅞	5	....
Bald Loco ct	96	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅝
Balt & Ohio	14	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅜
Balt & Oh pf	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	....
Bath Ir Wks	16	17⅛	17	17	....
Beech Airc	27	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅜
Bell Airc	17	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅜
Bendix Aviat	2	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	....
Benef Ind Ln	1	20	20	20	+ ¼
Best Foods	5	18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
Beth Steel	6	61¾	61⅜	61¾	+ ¼
Bigelow-Sanf	6	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅛
Black & Deck	1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox	4	10	10	10	....
Boeing Airpl	12	15⅛	15	15	+ ¼
Bond Strs pf	1	116½	116½	116½	....
Borden Co	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	....
Borg-Warner	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ¼
Boston & Me	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅜
Braniff Airw	1	20	20	20	....
Bridgeport Br	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg	5	40	39⅞	40	....
Brunswick-Balke	4	21½	21½	21½	— ½
Budd Mfg	7	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅛
Budd Wheel	10	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Budd Add M	9	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Butler Br pf	1	31	31	31	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Ld	5	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Calumet & Hec	3	6½	6½	6½	....
Can Dry G Ale	4	31	31	31	....
Canad Pacific	8	10	10	10	....
Carriers & Gen	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
Case J I Co	1	36	36	36	— ½
Celanese Corp	3	35½	35⅜	35½	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	....
Cent Aguirre	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	....
Cent Fdy	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas	2	32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ¼
Cert-teed Prod	8	6½	6½	6½	....
Checker Cab	2	43½	43	43½	+ ½
Ches Corp Va	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	....
Ches & Ohio	7	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	....
Chi & E Ill A	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	....
Chi Grt W pf	1	21	21	21	....
Chi & NW	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	....
Ch & NW pf	5	44⅜	44	44	....
Chi Pneu Tool	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	....
Chi Pneu T cvpf	1	46	46	46	....
Chick Cot Oil	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	....
Childs Co	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	....
Chrysler Corp	3	91½	91¼	91½	....
City Ice & Fuel	5	21⅞	21½	21½	....
Clark Equip	1	44	44	44	— ¾
Climax Molyb	4	33	33	33	....
Cluett Peabody	1	36	36	36	....
Colgate-Palm-P	3	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Colum G & El	13	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6% pf	47	15⅝	15⅛	15½	+ ½
Colum Carbon	1	86	86	86	....
Coml Credit	1	26	26	26	....
Coml Inv Tr	3	45¼	45	45	— ⅛
Coml Solvents	3	15¾	15⅝	15¾	....
Comwlth Edis	3	27¾	27¾	27¾	....
Comwlth & Sou	27	1	1	1	....
Com & Sou pf	11	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
Congoleum-N	2	26	26	26	....
Consol Cigar	2	15½	15	15½	+ ½
Cons Copperm	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Edison	7	24⅝	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
Consol F Ind	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	....
Cons F Ind pf	2	22½	22½	22½	....
Cons Nat Gas	3	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
Con RR Cuba pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee	45	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf	3	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	....
Cont Bak	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	....
Cont Can	2	39¾	39½	39¾	....
Cont Ins	1	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	....
Cont Motors	10	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del	1	28	27⅞	28	+ ¼
Cooper-Bess	3	15¼	15	15¼	+ ½
Copperweld Stl	6	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Corn Prod	1	58½	58½	58½	— ⅛
Cornell-Dub El	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	....
Coty Inc	4	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Coty Internat	2	4	4	4	....
Crane Co	1	25½	25½	25½	....
Crosley Corp	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
Crown Cork&S	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
Crown Zellerb	6	19	18⅞	18⅞	....
Crucible Steel	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
Cuban-Am Sug	2	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Curtis Publishg	10	10	9⅞	10	....
Curtiss-Wright	5	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Decca Records	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Deere & Co	4	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
Deere & Co pf	1	36	36	36	....
Del & Hudson	2	31½	31½	31½	....
Del Lack & W	2	7	7	7	....
Diam Match pf	1	41	41	41	....
Diam T Motor	7	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ¼
Dist Corp-Seag	3	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞	+ ⅛
Dome Mines	2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircr	2	65⅞	64⅞	65	+ ⅛
Dresser Mfg	6	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅜
Dunhill Int	56	12⅝	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
duPont de N	1	151	151	151	+ ½
Eagle Pich Ld	9	12¼	12	12¼	....
Eastern Air L	2	38¾	38¼	38¾	+ ⅜
East S Stl	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	....
El Auto-Lite	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	....
Elec Boat	25	13¼	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅜
El Pow & Lt	2	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
El P & L $7 pf	1	91	91	91	....
El Paso N Gas	1	33	33	33	— ¼
Eng Pub Serv	19	15⅛	14⅜	15	....
Erie RR ct	8	11	10¾	10⅞	....
Erie RR pf A	1	54	54	54	....
Eureka V Clean	2	12⅝	12⅛	12½	— ¼
Evans Products	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Ex-Cell-O	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ½
Exchange Buffet	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	....
Fajardo Sugar	3	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅜
Farns Tel & R	5	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
Fed Lt & Trac	1	16	16	16	....
Fed Mot Truck	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
Ferro Enam	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
Firest T & R	10	49	49	49	....
First Nat Strs	3	42½	41¾	42½	— ⅛
Fintkote	4	22⅛	22⅜	22½	+ ⅜
Foster Wheel	4	20½	20	20	— ⅜
Fruehauf Tra	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅜
Gair (Robert)	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont	6	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Am Invest	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans	5	50	49¾	50	+ ¼
Gen Baking	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Gen Elec	10	37¼	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
Gen Foods	4	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	+ ⅛
Gen T & Rub	2	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
Gen G & El A	8	3¼	3⅛	3¼	....
Gen Motors	7	62⅛	61⅞	61⅞	....
Gen Prec Eq	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	....
Gen Ry Signal	3	25	24½	25	....
Gen Rl & Util	4	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
Gen R & Ut pf	2	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
Gen Refract	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Gen T & Rub	2	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
Gillette Saf R	12	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
Gimbel Bros	3	17	16⅞	17	....
Glidden Co	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	....
Gobel Adolf	1	2½	2½	2½	....
Goebel Brew	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	....
Goodrich B F	6	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R	2	47¾	47½	47¾	— ⅛
Goodyr T&R pf	1	111	111	111	— ⅛
Grah-Paige Mot	28	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	....
Grant W T	2	38	38	38	— ⅛
Gt North Ry pf	1	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅛
Green H L	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp	2	21⅛	21	21	....
Greyhound pf	4	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	....
Grum Airc En	46	19⅝	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Gulf & Ohio	7	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Gulf Mo&Oh pf	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil	6	43	43	43	+ ⅛
Harb-Walker	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	....
Hayes Mfg	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	....
Hercules Mot	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	....
Hershey Choc	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ 2
Hind & Dau Pa	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Holland Furn	2	45	45	45	....
Houd-Hersh A	1	17	17	17	....
Houston L & P	3	69	69	69	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	3	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Hudson Mot	4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ¼
Hupp Motor	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Illinois Central	6	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
Ill Central pf	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
Indpls Pwr&Lt	1	19½	19½	19½	— ½
Inger-Rand	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ 1
Inland Steel	1	82	82	82	+ 1
Inspirat Con C	2	11	11	11	....
Intercon Rub	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Interlake Iron	9	9	8⅞	9	....
Int Bus Mach	1	177	177	177	— 1
Int Harvester	3	79¼	79	79¼	....
Int Min & Ch	2	17¼	17	17¼	....
Int Mining	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can	8	30⅛	30	30	....
Int Paper pf	3	83¼	83	83¼	+ ¼
Int Tel & Tel	22	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Interst Dept S	2	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
Jewel Tea	3	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
Jones & L Stl	11	24	24	24	....
Joy Mfg	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	....
Kan City Sou	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	....
Kayser (J)	1	23½	23½	23½	....
Kennecott Cop	20	33	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
Keystone S&W	1	22	22	22	— ⅛
Kinney(GR) Co	2	6	6	6	....
Kresge (S S)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
Kroger Groc	1	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
Lambert Co	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
Lehigh C & N	42	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Lehigh Port C	2	30	29⅞	30	— ⅛
Lehigh V C pf	20	25½	24⅞	25⅜	+ 1½
Lehman Corp	1	33	33	33	....
Lehn & Fink	2	20¼	20	20	— ¼
Lib-O-F Glass	3	52¼	52	52	— ¼
Libby McN & L	4	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Liggett & Myers	1	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	+ ⅛
Liggett & My B	1	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ ⅛
Lima Locomot	42	43½	42⅜	43¼	+ 1¼
Lion Oil Ref	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Lockheed Airc	15	20½	20	20	....
Loew's Inc	2	63⅜	63¾	63¾	+ ½
Long-Bell L A	1	10½	10½	10½	....
Loose-Wil Bis	1	34	34	34	....
Lorillard P	8	19	19	19	— ⅛
Louisv & Nash	2	84½	84¼	84½	+ ½
Mack Trucks	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	....
Macy R H	2	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
Magma Copper	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Manati Sugar	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Marine Midland	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Marshall Field	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	....
Martin G L	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	....
Martin-Parry	6	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Masonite Corp	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¾
Mathieson Alk	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
McCall Corp	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
McCrory Stores	2	19	19	19	....
McKess & Rob	2	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Mead Corp	4	12	12	12	— ¼
Melville Shoe	1	36	36	36	+ ⅛
Mengel Co	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Merch & Min Tr	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Mesta Machine	1	34	34	34	+ ¾
Mid-Cont Pet	2	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
Minn-Moline	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	....
Minn-Mol pf	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	+ ⅛
Mo-Kan-Tex pf	4	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	....
Mont Ward	3	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	....
Motor Wheel	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¾
Mullins Mfg B	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	....
Murphy G C	1	76	76	76	+ 1
Nash-Kelvin	27	16¼	16⅛	16¼	....
Nat Auto Fib	4	11	11	11	....
Nat Acme	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Biscuit	5	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Nat Can	15	13¼	12⅞	13	— ⅛
Nash Cash Reg	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
Nat Container	8	10¾	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
Nat Cylinder G	1	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Nat Dairy Prod	3	24¾	24⅜	24½	— ⅛
Nat Dept Strs	1	18½	18½	18½	....
Nat Distillers	2	35	34¾	35	+ ¼
Nat Lead	2	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
Nat Mal&St Cas	5	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¾
Nat Pow & Lt	3	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Natl Steel	4	66	66	66	....
Nat Supply	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	....
Nat Sup 2 pf	11	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ¼
Nat Tea	1	9½	9½	9½	....
Nehi Corp	12	17¼	16½	17¼	+ 1⅛
Newmont Min	1	29	29	29	....
Newpt News Sh	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	....
Newpt N Sh pf	1	106½	106½	106½	+ ¼
N Y Air Br	6	46	45¼	46	+ 1
N Y Cent RR	19	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
NY Chi&StL pf	2	85	84¾	85	+ ⅛
N Y Shipbldg	21	17⅛	16½	17	+ ⅜
No Am Aviatn	6	9⅛	9	9	....
North Am Co	5	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Northern Pac	6	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
Norwich Pharm	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Ohio Oil	12	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
Oliver Farm Eq	3	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ¼
Oppenheim Col	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
Otis Elev	9	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
Pac Am Fish	2	14½	14½	14½	....
Pac Gas&Elec	6	33⅛	33½	33½	+ ⅛
Pac Lighting	1	44	44	44	....
Pac Mills	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
Packard Mot	23	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Pan Am Airw	3	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	....
Panhand EPL	3	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	....
Panhandle P&R	3	4	4	4	....
Param Pic	18	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅜
Park & Tilford	11	32¾	31¾	32¼	+ ⅜
Park Utah C M	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Parke Davis	2	30	30	30	+ ¼
Patino Mines	7	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅜
Penn-Cent Airl	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
Penn Coal&C	13	15	14	15	+ 1¼
Penn RR	7	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
Peo Gas L & C	2	62⅜	62⅛	62⅜	+ ⅛
Pepsi-Cola	69	63	61⅞	63	+ 1¼
Pere Marq	4	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ¼
Pet Milk	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
Pfizer Ch & Co	2	62	61½	61⅞	+ ⅛
Phelps Dodge	6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Phila Co 6% pf	1	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅜
Philco Corp	7	34	33¾	33⅞	— ⅛
Phillips Pet	3	43¼	43¼	43¼	....
Pittsburgh Coal	2	6	6	6	....
Pitt Forgings	4	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Pitt & West Va	1	18	18	18	....
Pittston Co	3	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
Plymouth Oil	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Poor & Co B	31	10⅛	10⅛	10½	+ ¼
Pressed Stl Car	64	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
Press Stl C 2 pf	1	48	48	48	+ 1
Pub Svc N J	20	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Pullman	7	48⅞	48¼	48⅞	+ ⅝
Pure Oil	8	15¼	15⅛	15¼	....
Pure Oil 5% pf	1	105	105	105	+ ⅝
Purity Bak	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Radio Co of A	16	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
Raybestos-Man	1	31	31	31	....
Rayonier Inc	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Reading Co	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Reliable Stores	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
Rem Rand	2	20¼	20⅛	20¼	....
Rem R pf	1	99	99	99	....
Repub Steel	5	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
Rep Steel pf A	2	98	98	98	....
Rever Cop & Br	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
Reynolds Metals	3	14	13⅞	14	....
Reynds Tob B	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
Rhem Mfg	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Roan Ant Cop	1	8	8	8	....
Safeway Stores	1	52	52	52	....
Safe St 5% pf	10	113½	113¼	113½	....
St Joseph Lead	7	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
St L-San Fr pf	1	2	2	2	....
Savage Arms	10	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅛
Schenley Distil	8	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
Seaboard Oil	4	21	21	21	— ⅛
Seagrave Corp	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Sears Roebuck	3	96½	96½	96½	....
Servel Inc	3	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Sharp & Dohme	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Shattuck (FG)	3	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Silv King Coal	2	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Sinclair Oil	21	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
Skelly Oil	2	36	36	36	+ ⅛
Sloss-Shef Stl	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
Smith (AO) Cp	4	37	36⅞	37	+ 1
Socony-Vac	18	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
Sou Am G & P	1	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Sou Cal Edison	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
South Pacific	20	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
Southern Ry	7	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Sparks Withing	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Sperry Corp	2	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
Spiegel Inc	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	....
Square D Co	1	34	33⅞	33⅞	....
Stand Brands	2	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
Std G&E $4 pf	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
StdG&E $6 pr pf	3	62⅛	62	62	+ 2⅝
StdG&E$7 pr pf	18	70⅜	69½	70¼	+ 1⅜
Stand Oil Cal	3	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	+ ¼
Stand Oil Ind	7	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
Stand Oil NJ	17	54	53⅝	54	+ ⅛
Stand Oil Oh	3	43⅝	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
Std Stl Sprgs	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
Stewart Warn	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Stokely Bros	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Stone & Web	5	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ¼
Studebaker Cor	51	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅝
Sunshine Mng	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	....
Superheater	30	24¾	24	24⅛	+ 1
Sweets Co Am	4	20½	20	20½	+ ¾
Swift & Co	2	29⅛	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
Swift Intl	1	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅛
Sylvan El Prod	4	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
Syming-Gould	47	7	6⅞	7	....
Talcott (J) Inc	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Tenn Corp	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
Texas Co	4	45⅞	45¼	45⅞	+ ⅛
Tex Gulf Prod	3	6	6	6	....
Tex Gulf Sul	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
Tex Pac L Tr	2	11	11	11	....
Thatcher Mfg	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Thermoid Co	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	....
Third Ave Tran	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Thompson (JR)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Thompson Pr	3	44	44	44	....
Thompson-Star	7	4	4	4	....
Tide Wat A Oil	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Timken-Det Ax	5	31	31	31	— ⅛
Transamerica	6	9½	9⅜	9½	....
Trans & W Air	1	23	23	23	....
Transue & Will	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Tri-Cont Corp	2	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+ ⅛
Truax-Traer C	2	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Tubize Rayon	4	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
Twent C-Fox	6	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
Tw C-F P pf	2	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
Twin City R T	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Union B & P	42	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
Union Carbide	4	78¼	78⅛	78¼	+ ⅛
Union Oil Cal	2	18¼	18⅛	18¼	....
Union Pac	2	107¼	107⅛	107¼	+ 1⅛
Union Pac pf	2	99¾	98⅞	98⅞	+ ⅛
United Air Lines	9	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
United Aircraft	3	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	+ ⅛
United Corp	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
Un Corp pf	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	....
Un Elec Coal	22	10½	10	10½	+ ½
Unit Fruit	1	88½	88½	88½	....
Un Gas Im	5	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
U S Freight	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
U S Gypsum	1	78½	78⅛	78½	+ ½
U S Hoffm Ma	2	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
U S Indus Chem	1	38	38	38	....
U S Lea A	7	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
U S Lines	3	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
U S Play Cd	1	46	46	46	+ 1⅛
U S Plywood	1	42	42	42	....
U S Real & Im	2	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
U S Rubber	11	50	49⅝	50	+ ⅝
U S Sm R & M	7	52⅛	51⅝	52⅛	+ ⅛
U S Steel	13	57	56⅞	56⅞	+ ⅛
U S Tobacco	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	....
Un Stores A	33	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Vanadium Cor	3	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ 1⅛
Va-C Ch 6% pf	2	53½	53	53	....
Virgin Ry pf	1	35	35	35	+ ⅛
Wabash RR pf	1	51	51	51	+ 1
Walker(H)G&W	1	53	53	53	+ 1
Warner Br P	5	12⅛	12	12⅛	....
Wesson O&S	1	24	24	24	+ ⅛
West Ind Sug	2	24¾	24⅝	24¾	+ ⅛
W Va Pulp&Pap	1	24	24	24	....
West Auto Sup	3	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅛
West Un Tel A	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	....
West Un Tel B	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
Westing Air Br	14	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅛
West El&Mfg	3	102⅛	102	102⅛	+ ⅛
White Motor	3	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
White Sew M	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	....
Willys-Overland	21	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Wilson & Co	13	10⅛	10	10	....
Wilson&Co $6 pf	2	92½	92½	92½	+ ⅛
Wilson-Jones	1	12	12	12	....
Woolwth (FW)	4	42⅝	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
WorP&Mcv pr pf	2	67⅛	67	67⅛	+ ⅛
Wor P&M pr pf	1	67	67	67	+ ⅛
York Corp	6	14	14	14	....
Youngst Stl Dr	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Zenith Radio	1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
Zonite Prod	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼

Stock Trend Firm as Quiet Week Closes

New York, Sept. 23 (AP).—The stock market today concluded a fairly satisfactory week, in the matter of prices if not of volume, with investment demand centering on specialties, principally rail equipments.

Throughout the six-day stretch dealings never approached the million-share mark and in the Monday session, while trends were firm, turnover dropped to the second lowest for a full session since August 30, 1943. There was a good upturn Tuesday on the best activity of the week. Modest buying persisted Wednesday but, after five successive average advances, the market stumbled Thursday. There was a moderate comeback Friday.

WHAT STOCKS DID	Sat.	Fri.
Advances	289	356
Declines	133	211
Unchanged	174	219
Total issues	596	786

Purchasing from Monday on was attributed, mainly to individual situations. Liquor bulged on predictions of another month's holiday for the manufacture of civilian beverages and the lifting of restrictions on use of grain sorghum for alcohol production. Reports of French negotiations for some 100 million dollars of American locomotives spurred shares in this field. Many customers held aloof, however, to await more light on the war, home politics and reconversion programs.

The Associated Press 60-stock composite was up .2 of a point and for the week showed a net advance of .6. Transfers totalled 311,910 shares, compared with 275,240 last Saturday, and were among the smallest of the year to date.

Pepsi-Cola and Grumman Aircraft touched new highs for 1944 today as talk revived of possible stock splitups for these companies. Best levels for the year also were recorded for American locomotive, Lima Locomotive and Pressed Steel Car. General Steel Castings preferred jumped 6 points on odd-lot transactions. In front were Santa Fe, Baldwin Locomotive, Bethlehem, Standard Oil (N. J.), Texas ?, U. S. Rubber, Pullman and Electric Boat.

Bonds were steady. At Chicao wheat was up 1⅜ to 2⅜ cents a bushel. Cotton gained 20 cents to $1.15 a bale.

Price Boost Expected To Raise Candy Output

By the Associated Press

More lemon drops and peppermints should turn up on candy shelves soon, the Office of Price Administration said yesterday in announcing new prices for these and other straight-flavor hard candies.

March, 1942, "freeze" price ceilings that have been in effect discouraged domestic production of these varieties, OPA said. The new cents-per-pound ceilings, effective September 28, are expected to increase output, it added.

Under the new schedule, single-flavor hard candies will sell at retail at 33 cents a pound in bulk and at 35 cents in 1-pound bags.

Harvester Settles Many Contract Terminations

Chicago, Sept. 23 (AP).—International Harvester Co. has settled nearly 100 war contract terminations and is working on about 15 others.

C. E. Jarchow, vice president and comptroller, recently told a meeting of the Illinois Society of Certified Public Accountants that the terminations involved a 217 million-dollar M-7 tank contract.

The effect thus far of the cutbacks in war work on Harvester payrolls has not been serious because of the need for farm implements and machinery, Harchow declared. The termination, he added, have enabled Harvester "thus far to transfer most of the employes affected to the production of regular civilian products."

Three Niagara Hudson Directors Resign

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 23 (AP).—Three members of the board of directors of the Niagara Hudson Power Corp., including Chairman Paul A. Schoelkopf, have resigned in order, they said, to devote their time to reorganization of the company's western New York affiliate, Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Corp.

Schoellkopf will continue as chairman of the board of B. N. & E. and as president of the Niagara Falls Power Co. Other board resignations were those of Col. William Kelly, president of B. N. & E., and Dr. Norman R. Gibson, B. N. & E. vice president and chief engineer of the Niagara Hudson system.

The Securities and Exchange Commission ordered the reorganization of B. N. & E. under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

Forum on Research Called by Oil Firm

New York, Sept. 23 (AP).—The Standard Oil Development Co. announced today it would sponsor a forum of scientists, Government officials and businessmen next October 5 to discuss industrial research.

The company, central research organization of Standard Oil Co. (N. J.), will have more than a dozen speakers at the session, including former Rubber Director Col. Bradley Dewey and Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson.

Seat Price Rise to $72,000 Stirs Industrial Optimism

New York, Sept. 23 (AP).—Wall streeters see favorable omens in the recent rise in the price of stock exchange seats to the highest levels since late 1938.

A membership sold this week at $72,000, compared with a previous quotation of $67,000 and the wartime low of $17,000 in the spring of 1941. That low, incidentally, was a 44-year record. There were four sales at that figure, many more at $18,000 and $19,000.

Brokers and other Wall Street interests are inclined to credit the market for exchange seats with some barometric value just as they see business forecasting significance in the trends of the stock market itself.

Followers of this theory suggest that the better prices for exchange memberships indicates confidence that industrial reconversion after the end of the war will be accomplished without great delay, permitting a good peacetime expansion in general business.

Recovery in the price of stock exchange seats has been coincident with a gradual but steady advance in the stock market. This rise, starting soon after Pearl Harbor, carried the Associated Press average of 60 stocks to $56.40 in July, highest since October of 1937. The current average is slightly lower.

Stock exchange seat prices in 1929 soared to $625,000 in the midst of Wall Street's greatest boom. In that year the lowest price at which a membership sold was $550,000.

After 1929 the seat market was in a steady decline which was accelerated by the adoption in 1933 and 1934 of Federal laws to regulate stock exchanges and securities dealings generally. In 1933, for example, the price fell from $250,000 to $90,000.

Stock exchange seat transfers occur only at intervals. The exchange has a fixed membership and an old member wishes to dispose a new member may join only when of his membership.

U. S. to Take Over Obsolete Parts Of Plane Makers

By the Associated Press

The Government-owned Metals Reserve Co. will take over from aircraft manufacturers for one dollar certain excess raw materials and parts, it was announced yesterday, with the manufacturers allowed in turn to deduct their losses for tax purposes.

Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones announced the program, saying it would avoid unnecessary losses to the Government.

Some of the materials to be purchased include parts not usable in the present plant building program because of changes in plane design.

The principal reasons for the program were given as:

"1. To prevent the uncontrolled marketing of such materials, through speculators and scrap dealers who otherwisee would buy them from the aircraft manufacturers at sacrifice prices, thus seriously affecting the market value of Government-owned materials reported as war surplus; and

"2. To inventory and segregate the material, some of which can be redistributed for war production and for other useful purposes."

Minority Group Hits 'Secret' Pact On Utility Plan

Philadelphia, Sept. 23 (AP).—Alfred J. Snyder of Philadelphia in a reply brief filed today with the mission, reiterated his position that the SEC, representatives of the United Corporation and the preferred stockholders committee of Commonwealth and Southern Corp. had reached by "secret negotiation" an agreement on the 85 per cent-15 per cent recapitalization plant of Commonwealth.

Snyder represents the holders of 300,000 of the 33,673,328 shares outstanding of common stock in Commonwealth.

The SEC staff, Snyder said, succeeded in eliminating a plan believed by Commonwealth to be "fair and equitable," and forced adoption of the new plan giving less to the common stockholders. Snyder said this demonstrates "how the bias of the staff acted against the interests of the common stockholders."

Snyder also filed a brief requesting findings of fact and conclusions of law on behalf of the common stockholders.

With the filing of these briefs, the case records will be closed, and the case will go to the commission for its order and findings.

Late Earnings Statements

Pet Milk Company reports net income of $638,567 for the June quarter, or $1.31 a common hare, against $506,272, or $1.07 a common share, for the same period of 1943.

American Sumatra Corp. and subsidiaries report net income of $588,524 for the fiscal year ended July 31, or $3.06 a share, against $607,184, or $3.16 a share, for the preceding fiscal year.

Motor Wheel Corp. reports net profit of $1,971,911 for the fiscal year ended June 30, or $2.33 a common hare, against $1,868,224, or $2.21 a common share, for the preceding like period.

Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. and wholly-owned subsidiaries report net profit of $1,474,590 for the fiscal year ended June 30, or $6.83 a common share, compared with $1,408,321, or $6.38 a common share, for the preceding fiscal year.

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This important Sept. 27th feature discusses ten companies with profitable domestic business now and prospect of regaining former large foreign trade. Read, in same issue of FINANCIAL WORLD, "An Over-looked Factor Will Aid Postwar Boom." For dependable future investment guidance, read every issue of FINANCIAL WORLD.

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FINANCIAL WORLD
86-EG Trinity Place New York 6

Local Produce

Fruits and Vegetables
(Sales on Wholesale Market in Less-Than-Carlot Quantities.)

APPLES—Market weak. Supplies liberal. Bushel baskets, U. S. No. 1: Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, 2-inch minimum, 75@1.00; 2¼-inch minimum, 1.75@2.00; ripe, 1.25@1.50; 2½-inch minimum, 2.25@2.50; 2¾-inch minimum, 2.75@3.00; Rambos, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.50@1.75; 2½-inch minimum, 2.25@2.50; 2¾-inch minimum, 2.50@2.75; Delicious, 2¼-inch minimum, 2.50@2.75; 2½-inch minimum, 3.00@3.25; 2¾-inch minimum, 3.00@3.25; Northwestern Greenings, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.50@1.75; 2½-inch minimum, 2.00@2.25; 2¾-inch minimum, 2.50@3.00; Wolf Rivers, 2¼-inch minimum, 2.00@2.25; 2½-inch minimum, 2.50@2.75; Jonathans, 2-inch minimum, 1.25@1.50; 2¼-inch minimum, 2.00@2.25; 2½-inch minimum, 2.50@2.75. 1⅛-bushel boxes, U. S. No. 1: Grimes, 2-inch minimum, 1.50@1.75; 2¼-inch minimum, 2.00@2.25; 2½-inch minimum, 2.50@2.75; 2¾-inch minimum, 3.00@3.25; Delicious, 2-inch minimum, 2.25@2.50; 2¼-inch minimum, 2.75@3.00; 2½-inch minimum, 3.00@3.25; 2¾-inch minimum, 3.40@3.50.

SNAP BEANS—Market dull. Maryland, 2-bushel sacks, Round Stringless, 3.00. Eastern Shore Maryland, bushel hampers, Green, Flat type, poor condition, 50@1.00, many dumped.

CABBAGE—Market steady. Domestic Round type: New York, 50-lb. sacks, 1.25@1.50; bushel baskets, packed locally, mostly around 1.50.

CARROTS—Market steady. California, L. A. crates, bunched, 5.25@5.59. New York and Pennsylvania, bushel baskets, topped, washed, 2.25@2.50.

CELERY—Market dull. New York, 16-inch crates, trimmed tops, individually washed, 3-10 dozen, 2.50@2.75, few sales 3.00.

CORN—Market steady. Sacks: New York, Yellow, 1.25@1.50; nearby sections, White, 1.00@1.50.

LETTUCE—Market steady. California, L. A. crates, Iceberg type, 5 dozen, 5.54. New York, ½ crates, Iceberg type, 2 dozen, 2.00@2.25.

ONIONS—Market dull. 50-lb. sacks, Yellows, U. S. No. 1: New York, 1.50@1.75, Michigan, 1.50. Idaho and Oregon, Sweet Spanish, U. S. No. 1, 3 inches and larger, 2.25@2.50. Michigan, 25-lb. sacks, White Boilers, U. S. No. 1, 1.50.

POTATOES—Market steady. 100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1: New Jersey, Katahdins, 3.25@3.50. Pennsylvania, Cobblers, 3.50@3.75. New York, Round Whites, 3.25@3.50. Maine, Katahdins, 3.75. Idaho, Russet Burbanks, 4.39. California, Long Whites, 5.48.

SWEET POTATOES—Market steady. Bushel baskets, U. S. No 1: North Carolina, Nancy Halls, 2.50@2.75; fair condition, 2.00; Puerto Ricans, 2.50@2.75. Eastern Shore Virginia, Goldens, U. S. No. 1, 2.25@2.50; fair condition, 2.25. Louisiana, bushel crates, Puerto Ricans, U. S. No. 1, 2.50@3.00.

CANTALOUPS—Market steady. California, Salmon Meats, Jumbos 27s-36s, 5.25@5.50; fair condition, 5.00. Colorado, Pink Meats, Jumbos 23s, 3.50@4.00.

GRAPES—Market steady. Delaware, 12-quart climax baskets, Concords, poor condition, 50. Pennsylvania, 8-quart baskets, Concords, fair condition, 1.00. New York, cartons containing 12 2-quart climax baskets, U. S. No. 1, fancy table stock, Blues, 4.50; Red, 5.00@5.50. Delaware, Concords and Niagaras, 5.50.

TOMATOES—Market steady. Nearby sections, ½-bushel baskets, best, 2.00; poorer, 1.00.

PEACHES—Market steady. New York, bushel baskets, Elbertas, U. S. No. 1, 2-inch minimum, 3.50@4.00; fair condition, 3.00.

PEARS—Market steady. New York, bushel baskets, Bartletts, U. S. No. 1, 4.00@4.25; ½-bushel baskets, Seckels, U. S. No. 1, large size, 2.25@2.50; bushel baskets, Seckels, U. S. No. 1, 2.50@3.50. California, boxes, Bartletts, U. S. No 1, 525@5.50.

Glen Alden to Retire $24,158,000 Bonds

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 23 (AP).—The board of directors of the Glen Alden Coal Co., one of the Nation's largest anthracite producers, announced today it will call for retirement, as of December 1, 1944, $24,158,000 of its first mortgage 4 per cent bond, representing all such bonds outstanding.

The statement said the retirement will be effected partly through funds derived from the sale of 10-year serial bank notes.

Chicago Grain

Chicago, Sept. 23 (AP).—Grain futures markets were strong today, rye leading the advance in a trade in which commission houses and professional traders were good buyers and offerings were light.

Action of the Commodity Credit Corp. in increasing by 1 cent the price it will pay for wheat in store at terminals and subterminals east of the Mississippi River was regarded as definite indications of Government attempt to hold wheat prices near parity.

At the close wheat was 1⅜ to 2⅜ higher than yesterday's finish: December, 1.56⅝. Corn was up ¾ to 1¼; December, 1.11¼@1.11⅜. Oats were ¾ to 1⅜ higher; December, 59@59⅛. Rye was 2⅛ to 2⅝ higher; December, 1.00@1.00⅛. Barley was 1⅛ to 2⅜ higher; December, 99⅜.

Range follows:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
December	1.55⅜	1.56¾	1.55⅝	1.56⅝
May	1.52	1.53⅞	1.52	1.53¾
July	1.43½	1.45⅝	1.43½	1.45⅝
Corn—				
December	1.10¼	1.11⅜	1.10¼	1.11⅜
May	1.07⅜	1.08⅛	1.07⅜	1.08
July	1.04½	1.05¾	1.04½	1.05⅝
Oats—				
December	58⅛	59¼	58⅛	59⅛
May	56⅞	58	56⅞	57¾
July	54⅛	52½	54⅛	53⅜
Rye—				
December	98¼	1.00¼	98¼	1.00⅛
May	98	1.00	98	1.00
July	93¾	95¾	93¾	95¾
Barley—				
December	97¼	1.00	97¼	99⅜
May	92⅞	94	92¾	93½
July	90	90	90	90

Cash Grain

No wheat; oats, sample grade red, 59; barley, malting, 1.05@1.37½ nominal; feed, 65 to 1.05 nominal; field seed, per cwt., timothy, 6.25 to 6.50 to 6.50 nominal; red clover, 31.50 nominal; alsike, 28.50 nominal.

Over the Counter

The following nominal quotations have been furnished by Washington members of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

	Bid.	Asked.
BONDS		
City Club 1st 6s	50	....
Consol Title 6s, 1951	99½	....
D C Paper Mills 3s, 1946	24½	....
Federal Storage 3s, 1967	59	....
Natl Press Bldg 3-5s, 1956	99½	101½
Natl Press Bldg 4½s, 1950	63½	68½
Racquet Club 1st 3s, 1945	58½	....
Wash Auditorium 6s, 1944	82½	....
Wash Properties 7s, 1952	91	....
STOCKS		
American Co pf	64	....
American Co com	17	....
Anacostia Bank	160	....
Barber & Ross pf	70	....
Barber & Ross com	16	....
City Bank	25	....
Columbia Mtge Co units	7¼	....
Columbia Natl Bank	164	....
Consol Title pf	40	....
Consol Title com	5½	....
Dist Natl Securities pf	60	....
Fidelity Storage Co	118	....
Financial Credit Co units	19	....
Griffith Consumers Corp com	41	....
Hamilton Natl Bank	47	....
Intl Finance Units	19	....
Mayflower Hotel	6	7
Merchants Tr & Stge pf	64	....
Merchants Tran & Stge com	50c	....
Mt Vernon Mtge Corp pf	30c	....
Munsey Trust Co	97	....
Natl Metro Bank	285	....
Natl Mtge & Inv com	30c	....
Natl Press Bldg pf	8½	....
Natl Press Bldg com	2½	....
Raleigh Hotel	52	....
Real Est Mtge&Gty "A"	¾	....
Real Est Mtg & Gty "B"	1¾	....
Second Natl Bank	78	....
Security Sav & Coml Bank	175	192
Suburban Natl Bank	17	....
Washington Properties	14½	....
Wash Rwy & Elec Units	15	16½
Wash Sanitary Housing	110	....
Wash Sanitary Impvmt	23	....

Sales Spurt in Month

New York, Sept. 23 (AP).—American Stores Co. reports sales in August totaled $16,455,421, an increase of 12.6 per cent from the total for the same month in 1943. For the first eight months of 1944 sales aggregated $141,823,800, an increase of 6.7 per cent over those of the corresponding period last year.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Sept. 23 (AP).—SALABLE HOGS—Receipts today were 500, hardly enough to make a market, and prices were nominally steady with the quotable top $14.75, the ceiling. The cattle and sheep markets also were nominally steady.

SALABLE CATTLE—500; calves none; compared Friday last week: General steer trade very active and sharply higher early in week but suffered decline at close; strictly choice steers steady; all others unevenly steady to 50 higher, good grades up most; heifers steady to 25 lower; cows, losing early advance, finished 25 lower; heavy beef bulls, 25 lower, but all others strong to 25 higher; vealers and calves firm; stock cattle firm on common and medium grades but weak on good and choice offerings; approximately 20 loads light, medium weight and weighty, strictly choice fed steers scaling 1144-1412 pounds topped at 18.35; next highest price, 18.25, paid also for long yearlings; best light yearlings, 18.10; heifers, 17.25; mixed offerings, 17.75; very liberal supply good and choice steers, 15.50@18.00, with common and medium grades at 11.00@14.75; most common steers, 10.00@11.50; grassy and warmed-up common and medium grade heifers, 8.50@13.50, most fed heifers, 14.50@16.75; cutter cows closed at 7.25 down; outstanding Colorado grass cows sold up to 15.00, several loads rangers, 14.00@14.50; most grass fat cows, 8.50@12.00; heavy sausage bulls reached 11.50; few beef bulls, above 12.50; diminishing supply grass bulls, mainly 8.25@10.25; grass calves, 8.00@12.00 mostly; vealers in demand at 13.50@16.00.

SALABLE SHEEP—3000; total, 4000; compared Friday last week: Slaughter spring lambs mostly steady; spots, 25 lower on natives; shorn slaughter ewes strong to 25 higher, other classes little changed; week's bulk good and choice native spring lambs, 14.25@14.50, with bucks discounted 1.00 to 14.65 early on natives and paid late for load good and choice, mostly good grades 90-pound Montanas, just-good Washingtons, 14.25; most medium and good native springers, 12.50@14.00; cull and common, unevenly 6.00@10.50; good and choice 98-pound shorn yearling wethers, 12.25, with comparable yearling ewes, 11.25; medium and good shorn yearlings, 10.75@11.75; shorn native ewes, 3.00@5.50; good and choice Washingtons, 6.00; common and medium, 113-pound Montanas wearing fall shorn pelts, 5.00; choice feeding lambs absent, good 73-pound weights, 12.75; 300 head medium, 55-pound averages, 11.00.

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, Sept. 23 (AP).—Office of Distribution).—CATTLE—Receipts, 200. Compared with week ago: slaughter steers uneven, good steers scarce, strong to 25 higher; bulk common and medium steers and yearlings steady to weak; heifers, largely common and medium grades, mostly unchanged; all cows closed fully 25 higher; bulls steady to 25 higher, with light and medium weight kinds showing maximum advance; replacement cattle firm; good meaty grass-fed steers, 14.75@15.50, latter price paid sparingly and also week's top; most medium to good, 12.00@14.50; common light-weights down to 9.00 and less; bulk common and medium heifers, 10.00@13.00 and occasionally 13.50; better kinds lacking; beef cows closed at 8.25@12.00; canners and cutters largely 5.50@8.00; extremes down to 5.00; limited supply yearlings butcher bulls, 11.00@13.00; practical top weighty sausage kind, 10.50; bulk light and medium weight kind grassy bulls, 7.50@9.50; common and medium stockers and feeders, 9.00@12.00, few good lots, 13.00@13.60.

CALVES—Receipts, 50. For the week: vealers and lightweight slaughter calves steady; heavy weighty calves closed to 50 lower; good and choice vealers, 15.00 to mainly 16.00; common and medium, 9.50@14.50; culls around 8.00 and down to 5.00; medium and good slaughter calves averaging above 300 lbs. and up to 450 lbs. and better, 10.00@12.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 50. Compared with last Friday, fat spring lambs lost early 50 advance and closed steady; good and choice spring lambs, averaging 70 lbs. and up, 15.00@16.00; closing top and popular price, 15.50; common and medium, 10.00@13.00; culls down to 5.00; slaughter ewes weak to 50 lower; fat lightweight offerings to 5.00 down.

HOGS—Receipts, 250. Not enough to make a market. Prices normal. Good and choice 160-240 lbs. barrow and gilts, 15.05@15.30; 120-130 lbs., 13.75@14.00; 130-140 lbs., 14.25@14.50; 140-150 lbs., 14.75@15.00; 241-300 lbs., 14.30@14.55; good sows up to 400 lbs., 13.60@14.10; sows over 400 lbs. considerably lower. Barrows and gilts and sows steady.

LIVE POULTRY—Receipts light. Market fairly well cleared. Roasters, fryers and broilers, Rocks and crosses, 29-32. Leghorns as to size, few higher. Fowl, colored, 26@29½. Leghorns, 18@20, some large higher.

Commodity Index

New York, Sept. 23.—The Associated Press weighted wholesale prices index of 35 commodities today advanced to 106.96.

	1944	1943	1942	1941
High	107.91	107.54	103.22	95.12
Low	106.03	103.43	95.54	77.03

Government Bonds

		High	Low	Close
Treasury 25 2½s '70-'65	....	100.12	100.12	100.12

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44 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

New York Bond Market

Total bond sales yesterday, $2,651,000; previous day, $5,086,000; week gao, $2,517,600; year ago, $4,986,100; two years ago, $4,974,000; January 1 to date, $2,031,200,100; year ago, $2,603,786,275; two years ago, 1,638,236,600.

Dow-Jones Bonds

New York, Sept. 23.—

40 bonds	101.41	+0.01
10 higher grade rails	109.28	
10 second grade rails	79.73	+0.12
10 public utilities	109.78	
10 industrials	106.85	—0.06

Sales in thousands		High	Low	Close
1	Alleghany 3½ '54	104½	104½	104½
6	Am & F P 5 2030	95	94⅞	95
11	Arm Del 7 '78	114	114	114
14	A T S F 4 '95	124½	124⅛	124⅛
12	A C L 1st 4 '52	103	103	103
8	A C L 4½ '64	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
16	B & O 1st m '48	91⅞	91½	91⅞
93	B & O '95 A	53⅛	52¼	52⅝
74	B & O '95 C	60⅜	59½	60⅛
28	B & O 2000 D	53¼	52⅞	53
58	B & O '96 F	53⅛	52⅜	53
38	B & O cv '60	38¾	38⅜	38¾
8	B & O 4 '48	89½	89⅛	89⅛
5	B & O S W '50	68	67¼	68
6	Bost Me 4 '60	93	92⅞	93
46	Buf R & P '57st	61¾	61	61¾
12	Cen G cn 5 '45	46⅜	46⅛	46⅛
10	Cen Pac 5 '60	87⅞	87¾	87⅞
5	Cen P 1st 4 '49	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
10	C R R N J 5 '87	30½	30⅜	30½
25	Chi & A 3 '49	25½	25⅛	25⅛
7	C B & Q 4 '71 A	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
6	C B & Q 4½ '77	110	109¾	110
5	C B & Q g 4 '58	110⅜	110¼	110⅜
12	C & E I inc '97	50⅛	50	50⅛
15	Chi I & L 5 '47	69⅞	68⅞	69⅞
20	Chi I & L 5 '66	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
5	Chi I & L 4 '47	68	67⅞	68
40	C M S P P 5 '75	54	53⅞	54
21	C M S P P 5 2000	12¼	12⅛	12¼
6	C M S P 4½ '89 C	82⅜	81⅞	82⅜
93	C & N W 4½ '99	67⅞	67⅛	67⅞
33	C & N W 4 '89	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
12	C R I P 4½ '52 A	46½	46⅛	46½
5	C R I P 4 '88	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
52	C R I P r 4 '34	41½	41	41
10	Ch U S 3¾ '63	108⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Childs 5 '57	87	86⅞	86⅞
40	C C C S L 4½ '77	69⅜	69	69⅜
5	Cl U T 5 '73	102½	102	102½
42	Cl U T 4½ '77	95⅝	95⅛	95⅝
10	Col G 5 '52 May	105	104⅞	105
2	Col G 5 '61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
13	Com Ed 3½ '58	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
7	Con Ed 3½ '48	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
5	D & R G 4 '36	51¼	51¼	51¼

Add 00		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
5	D R G W 5 '55 a	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13	Det Ed 3 '70	107¼	107	107	
9	Duq Lt 3½ '65	107¾	107¾	107¾	
14	Erie 4½ 2015	79	78⅞	79	
65	Gt Nor 4½ '77 E	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜	
13	Gt Nor 3¾ '67	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	
30	H & M r 5 '57	60⅜	60⅛	60⅜	
10	H & M inc 5 '57	28	28	28	
5	I C 4¾ '66	62	62	62	
19	I C C S L 4½ '63	64⅝	63⅛	63⅛	
10	Int G N 6 '52	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
10	Int G N 1st 6 '52	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
5	Int G N 5 '56 B	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
10	Int G N 5 '56 C	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
25	Int H E 6 '44	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
6	Int Pap 5 '47	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	
23	Int T & T 5 '55	92	91⅝	92	
7	Jon & L 3 '61	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	
3	K C Ter 4 '60	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	
6	Leh V H T 5 '54	61	60⅞	61	
9	MSPSSM g 5 '38	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	
12	M-K-T 5 '62 A	71½	71⅛	71½	
8	M-K-T al 5 '67	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜	
21	M-K-T 1st 4 '90	63⅞	63⅛	63⅜	
19	Mo P 5 '65 A	66⅛	66	66⅛	
28	Mo P 5 '77 F	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	
10	Mo P 5 '78 G	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	
58	Mo P 5 '81 I	66½	66⅛	66½	
22	Mo P g 4 '75	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
5	N O T M 5 '54	76¼	76⅛	76¼	
36	N C r 5 2013	71	70⅞	70⅞	
56	N Y C 4½ 2013 A	65¼	64⅝	65⅛	
20	N Y C cn 4 '98	71⅜	70⅞	71⅜	
5	N Y C H R 3½ '97	94¾	94¾	94¾	
5	N Y Ch S L 5½ '74	107	107	107	
9	N Y Ch S L 4½ '78	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
9	N Y N H H 6 '48	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
26	N Y N H H 4½ '67	52⅜	52	52⅜	
10	N Y N H H 4 '56	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
10	N Y N H H 4 '57	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
10	N Y W B 4½ '46	21⅛	21	21⅛	
10	Nor P 6 2047	96	95⅞	95⅞	
5	Nor P 5 2047 D	81¾	81¾	81¾	
5	Nor P 4½ 2047	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	
8	Pen R R 4½ d '70	104¾	104½	104½	
8	Pere M 4½ '80	97⅝	97	97⅝	
5	Phil Pet 2¾ '64	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
15	Ddg 4½ '97 A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	
10	St LIMS 4 RG '33	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛	
18	St L S F 4½ '78	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	
10	St L S F 4 '50 A	40⅛	40	40⅛	
6	Sea A L 4 '50 st	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	
5	Sea A L rf 4 '59	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	
5	Shell U 2½ '54	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	
15	So Pac 4½ '81	76⅛	76	76	
14	So Pac 4½ '81	75	74	75	
27	So Pac 4½ '69	76⅝	75¼	76⅝	
5	So Pac 4½ Or '77	84	83⅝	83⅝	
6	So P S F T 4 '50	106	106	106	
5	Sou Ry cn 5 '94	116	116	116	
18	Sou Ry g 4 '56	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
5	S W Bell 3 '68	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	
10	Wab 4 '81	87	87	87	
[illegible]	W Sh 4 2361	65	64½	65	
[illegible]	W Md 4 '52	103	103	103	
6	W [illegible] 1st 5 '46	93½	93½	93½	
5	West [illegible] 5 '51	106⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	
15	West Un '60	106¼	106	106	

Section II
Sunday, September 24, 1944

The Washington Post

War Reviews Editorials
Commentators

Crowds, Speeches Picking Up

Logic Easy For Dewey But Now He's Adding Heartier, Human Touch

By Robert C. Albright

ABOARD the Dewey Special—Here Tom Dewey comes slamming across the sage brush for one last Southwest crack at the champ. How's he doing? Don't ask any writer abroad. Most of them have the same preconceived notions they carried out of Albany.

They know this: His crowds, weak at first, have been picking up. So have his speeches. He has turned off the frigidaire and his style is warmer, smoother. They know he hasn't stopped any over-ripe tomatoes. In fact, he throws a mean curve of his own. They know, too, that the cheers have been loudest when he concentrates his aim at one shirt-front—his opponent's.

NOT MAN THEY EXPECTED
. . . He's breaking down bogey

Some of the things they don't know at this writing:

(1) What's behind the bland faces of the workers in the big towns we flashed through. (2) What did the Army captain in Spokane mean when he said: "You can't do it to the old man." (3) What kind of a punch Roosevelt himself will pack into his teamsters' union speech and (4) can Dewey make the voters like him?

Not until the last thousand miles are behind, and probably not then, will Dewey's traveling press really know whether this 13-car special has left a deeper impression on the West than that telescoped hole in the rear of Great Northern train 402.

When the famed "Willkie special" pulled back into New York in October, 1940, nearly every passenger, even that inveterate skeptic, Henry Mencken, was convinced Willkie was elected. A few days of pounding pavements wiped out the illusion.

Needless to say, no such illusions have been generated on this preliminary swing. The campaign is too young. At this stage even wishful thinkers carry with them a big shaker of salt. There are few such aboard because all know a campaign cuts deeper than fleeting surface glimpses and the editorial views of politicos hastily questioned at the stops.

Some Impressions Stick—Candidate Fights One

But some impressions have been gathered that will stick. One is that Dewey is battling not only the toughest campaigner of our times, but a preconception of himself as a cold, calculating, even ruthless individual, who has no real personal warmth and doesn't laugh from the belly—a "smart guy."

That portrait has spread across the country, over the Rockies and Cascades, down the Pacific slopes. It is a tougher opponent than Roosevelt and one of Dewey's missions on this trip is to wipe it out or at least mellow the lines.

Already he has softened the picture. It is a heartier, more human Dewey we are meeting every day. The farmers, ranchers, and even the workers who have conferred personally with him at local stops, rub their eyes and look again before they listen. This wasn't the man they expected.

His pretty wife, appearing with him at each stop, giving gracious interviews to the local press, is helping him beat the caricature, but mostly Dewey is out to win the battle on his own.

He is beginning to pack real humor into his speeches and not the big city wisecrack variety. He is beginning to unlax now and then and have a good laugh with the boys.

He still bridles a bit of hostile press questions but mostly his press conferences are handled with amiable facility. There is good fellowship and warmth in them.

But the train wreck at Castle Rock, Oreg., served more than anything else to bring out the "new Dewey." Instead of trying to keep scheduled conferences in Portland, he spent four hours visiting with injured, not only on his own train but with aggrieved passengers of the train the special hit.

Critics have probed for a synthetic note in the warmth of his recent speeches but there was nothing feigned in this solicitation for fellow passengers at Castle Rock. It wasn't press-agented.

By such very human behavior Dewey is beginning to down the old bogey of Dewey, the calculating machine, the guy you've got to know in order to dislike. Some think that was the main purpose of this trip.

Logic Easy, He Has It—but Times Emotional

The schedule of speeches would indicate it was. Only six stops have been made for formal speeches but there have been man-to-man conferences with everybody he can see.

He hasn't licked the preconceived notion yet. At every stand it keeps bobbing up anew. But if one man can change his personality or change other people's impression of his personality, Dewey has a made start.

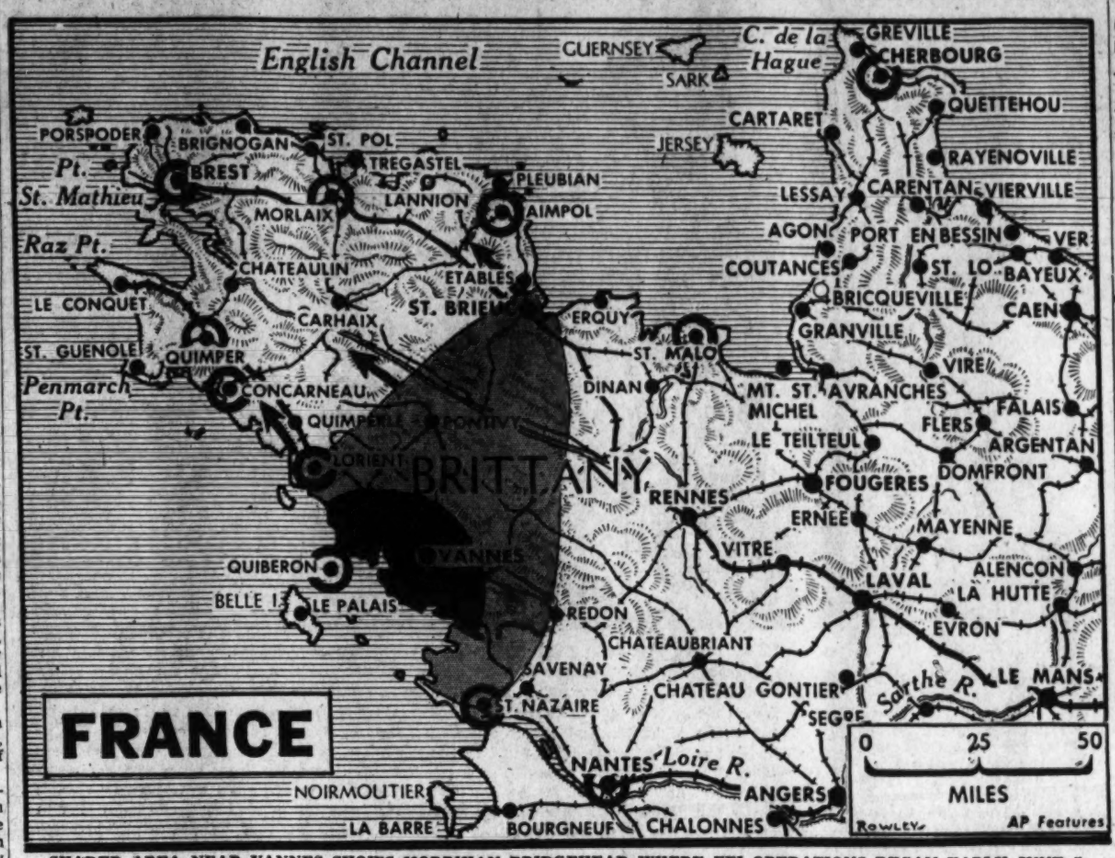
Formal speeches come easy to a man who has talked big time racketeers into jail cells. Cold logic comes easy and it is a coldly logical case Dewey is presenting against this Administration. But these are emotional times and Dewey's assignment is to persuade the American people to like him as well as believe him.

He has presented his case against the Administration's labor policy of "delay, delay"; has resolved many doubts of his willingness to help build a strong international organization for peace. He has promised to build up the West, provide jobs and security for workers, price supports for farmers and a peacetime "green light" for business. He has nourished doubts about the indispensability of any man and needled the President into political speechmaking.

For Former Prosecutor Dewey all this was easy, far easier than the personal salesmanship job.

The other day, a former Roosevelt fan, after hearing one of the Governor's better speeches, remarked: "As much as I hate to admit it, there is something in what Dewey says." That was progress. But to change the Administration in November, the voters will have to "like" to admit it. And the New Dewey will have to make them like him.

Mighty Blows Can Crush Nazis in Six Weeks



SHADED AREA NEAR VANNES SHOWS MORBIHAN BRIDGEHEAD WHERE FFI OPERATIONS BEGAN EARLY JUNE 5
. . . lighter area, arrows show how resistance grew, railroads and highways seized by patriots to hem in Nazis

Strategic Stage Set For US-Russo-British Knockout Offensives

No more than four to six weeks of concerted United States-British-Russian effort will be needed to entirely crush the Wehrmacht says Max Werner, distinguished military and political analyst, today. In a parallel column Clark Lee, veteran INS war correspondent, tells the amazing growth of American might that has made such sure and swift victory possible

By Max Werner

The Wehrmacht has not been struck by our mightiest blows, but such blows certainly will be struck with the coming week, perhaps within a few days. The war in the west already is being waged a few dozen miles from final objectives. The Wehrmacht cannot survive loss of the Ruhr industrial area, already menaced; cannot sustain simultaneous offensives from west, south and east. Before the invasion I was convinced the German army could not hold more than six months after invasion started. I am convinced now that no more than four to six weeks of a United States-British-Russian coordinated offensive are required to crush the Wehrmacht.

The air landings in Holland, unprecedented in size and strategic function, indicated determination of the United States-British high command to overcome any possible stalemate; to achieve final military decision in the shortest possible time.

Pincers Developing

The offensive from Holland is important. It has outflanked the Wehrmacht from the north. Whoever has a longer flank has freedom of movement and United States-British forces will possess this freedom at the most sensitive sector of German defense, hardly more than 50 miles from the Ruhr. Because of shortage of German reserves Allied strategy has a supreme interest in extension of front lines. The outflanking of the Wehrmacht in the north through lengthening the front has the same effect as a breakthrough; produces free spaces into which Allied forces can be poured.

The offensive in Holland also is combined with the breakthrough operation in the Aachen area. Thus a pincers aimed at the entire Ruhr-Rhine area from Essen to Cologne is developing. One major breakthrough south from the Ruhr area will unhinge that sector.

In the midst of a broken fortified zone no siege operations are required. Not even the stubbornest German defense will be able to halt approach to the Rhine, because single defensive positions can be bypassed.

Meantime a complementary Allied offensive is probable in the sector between Trier and Karlsruhe. In this direction lies the second most important German industrial area of Frankfort-Ludwigshafen-Mannheim. Here General Patton's Third Army has the opportunity of outflanking the central sector of the West Wall from the north through the Moselle Valley, from the south through the gap between the Pfaelzerwald and Odenwald. This can cut main German north-south communications from the Ruhr to the Swiss frontier and isolate southern Germany.

Annihilation Ahead

The danger of splitting Germany in two by an offensive from the west, by a strategic main river line that would be driven through southwestern Germany, since the early '30's has been a nightmare for Hitler's general staff. This nightmare now can be brought to a living reality. Our offensive forces the German high command into an untenable situation. They cannot know where the main Allied blow will come; must disperse meager forces into five or six concentrations over 4000 miles. Any strengthening of the Wehrmacht is impossible because of the Red army.

This is the main trump for quick victory. Never before could the Red army high command count on a general strategic situation throughout Europe so favorable. Today the German high command is compelled to throw everything it has into defense of the Ruhr. But as soon as the Russian general offensive is unleashed, the most vital task of German strategy will be to save the bulk of the Wehrmacht fatally menaced on the east and to defend Berlin from the east. Germany cannot continue the war after losing the industry of the Ruhr. Neither can it continue with its main forces beaten in western Poland.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that the Red army is now preparing a new and final battle of encirclement and annihilation, probably in central Poland. Major Red forces are now being freed in the north through peace with Finland and victories in the Baltic area. Five Russian groups which operated between Lithuania and the Arctic will be used somewhere between Koenigsberg and Cracow. Concentration of Red army forces north and south of Warsaw undoubtedly was carried out for a grand maneuver.

The coming Russian offensive will be executed on the pattern of the blitz of the Romanian campaign, breakthrough in many directions, converging blows, then speedy advance and occupation of strategically decisive areas.

There can be no escape for the Wehrmacht. Breakthroughs the United States-British-Red army forces will achieve in combined onslaught will be irreparable.

By Clark Lee

New York (INS).—In 16 months of war in Europe, I have seen the American Army grow from the four divisions—only two experienced—that landed in Sicily into the present four mighty armies, plus a fifth in Italy.

The U. S. Army today is an unequaled master of amphibious warfare. In Europe it is exceeded in numbers, though not in equipment, by the Red Army alone.

The keynote today is speed, drive and power; the motto, to hit the enemy again and again and again until defeat.

The days of inexperience, blunders, missed chances are far past.

The machine clicks smoothly and strongly. Gasoline flows to fast-moving armored columns through a prefabricated pipe line Yankee technicians stretched across France. Technicians also erect telephone poles and wires, get railroads running and repair captured airfields even while the last fleeing Nazi plane is still in the air.

No One Walks

Except for infantrymen in actual combat, no one walks any more. A whole division can pull up stakes in a half day, load men and supplies, get its self-propelled guns on the road and be rolling.

The High Command is versatile and aggressive. All are imbued by a single idea: To win as fast as possible and so save American lives.

To do this they are willing to gamble, improvise, take chances, slash out again and again.

As you watch tank after tank, trucks, jeeps, guns, ammunition carriers, personnel vehicles, ambulances roll along the highways for hours and even days at a time, you get some conception of the job that Uncle Sam did when he rolled up his sleeves.

Almost overnight our equipment seems to change and improve. Our industry was sufficiently versatile that when General Marshall ordered changes on the basis of battlefield experience they could be made with a minimum of lost time.

Not So Germans

Guns have been remodeled. The jeep was given a workable emergency brake. Shoes that were found to be uncomfortable were discarded and new types made. Even the contents of rations were changed to suit the soldiers' taste.

In 16 months I have seen at least four different kinds of combat clothing tried and then discarded.

Thus, fighting in 1944, we are fighting with 1944 tools.

Such is not the case with the German army. Its motorized equipment goes back to 1940, is middle-aged and obsolescent in many cases. Troop carriers that transported Hitler's hordes into Poland are sitting ducks for 1944 Allied aircraft. German industry has not been able to deliver. Hitler counted on his motorized transport to last five years, but now armies often are forced to use the horse-drawn transport of a generation ago.

Our Army has learned from past mistakes. In the Sicily landing transport planes carrying paratroops flew right over our Naval and Army ships, which opened with their ack-ack guns, killing more than 400. Paratroops who did make it to Sicilian soil were scattered everywhere in their intended drop zone.

Then Most Remarkable

Eleven months later, before the Normandy landings, American paratroops successfully carried out the smoothest airborne operation in history. The great majority of paratroops landed near where they were intended, thanks to new methods and equipment. Transport planes were routed so as to avoid our ships heading for the coast.

Of course, there are still some weaknesses. But these shortcomings become less significant when seen in perspective to what has been done as a whole.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the growth and developments of our Army and the successes it has scored is that the tremendous victories were won by several million guys whose only war aim is to get home to mom and the wife and kids.

Not once in a blue moon do you hear a GI express a political opinion or any interest in postwar affairs. He wants to get the job done and get the hell home. He hopes the big guys who run the world will have enough wisdom to make sure that the whole thing doesn't have to be done over again in 20 years or so.

'War Within War' Started Day Before D-Day With 1000 Paratroops

Now It Can Be Told: The Story Of Brittany

By George Connery

WITH fighting on that peninsula almost ended, the real story of Brittany can be told. It is the story of an amazing and letter-perfect two-month campaign of the French Forces of the Interior, fought behind the German lines and spearheaded by nearly 1000 French paratroopers who started landing the day before D-Day.

Fighters, dive bombers, Fortresses and Liberators of the Eighth and Ninth U. S. Air Forces gave every ounce of support they could, but isolated and embattled French patriots stood up and slugged. They kept mobile and powerful columns of Germans away from the main stage, Normandy, where Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was mounting his great campaign.

In this war within a war, fought without help of correspondents, Maj. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig's FFI seized three main highways and scores of secondary roads as well as the two railroads that rim the peninsula.

They penned up in this "spout of the teapot" at least several German divisions, including the tough Second Paratroopers. Then, when Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's Yanks were ready to explode out of Normandy from the north, the patriots had things in hand on their exposed right flank.

Far From Action

Last week's events at Brest, St. Nazaire and Lorient were proof of how well the FFI carried out their assignment. These ports were packed with Germans who once were good fighting men, but who cursed out their last days of war far from the big battlefield.

And that was just where General Eisenhower wanted them to be—out of the picture.

Final assaults were being carried out by American troops, but the French patriot Army had done its job.

French sources in Washington, who disclosed details of the operation, said there were 15,000 members of the French Forces of the Interior in Brittany on D-Day. Their numbers were greatly increased later by volunteers. An exact count of those who took part in the fighting and sabotaging probably never will be available.

In all, about a battalion of French paratroopers were dropped on Brittany. The Allies hoped to get the first of them down in secrecy on June 5, but they were detected.

In the bloody battling of the next few days German troops almost wrecked the entire FFI Brittany campaign, an operation representing months of detailed planning. French dead, including both FFI and paratroopers, numbered 250, a staggering total for the few men in this particular battle. Also, many of paratroopers killed were highly trained and valuable men, some with as much as three years' experience as sky soldiers.

Familiar With Terrain

Paratroopers were selected from Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French forces, reequipped by the British and given an intensive training course under British direction.

Natives of Brittany, familiar with its rough terrain and tangled cover of brambles, ferns and gorse, got the first chance. The real shock troops of the paratroop outfit were survivors of a veteran combat team from North Africa, who had drifted down on a German airfield near El Alamein and destroyed 300 planes.

To facilitate command, Brittany was divided into three districts for the operation. Radios and operators were dropped by parachute at each of these command posts, to help keep contact with supreme Allied headquarters as well as to integrate the paratroopers with French Forces of the Interior already on the scene and in control of large areas in central Brittany.

Tons of weapons and ammunition—machine guns, mortars, rifles and a few heavier pieces—also were parachuted to Brittany's well organized but poorly armed patriots. In a few cases Germans got the bundles first, but eventually the FFI had what they needed to take to the field.

Morbihan Main Goal

The department (district) of Morbihan, which borders on the seacoast in the vicinity of Vannes in south Brittany, was selected for the strongest initial operations. FFI elements were there in strength.

Huge British transport planes circled over the selected areas and French paratroopers stated jumping out long before Allied forces had hit the beaches of Normandy almost 200 miles to the north.

Germans moved in and the battle was on, even before French ground forces could make effective contact with their airborne reinforcements. Despite heavy losses, the French stuck it out in Morbihan and the campaign was saved.

In other parts of Brittany thousands of French patriots evaded German patrols and made their way to Morbihan. Some loaded cars and trucks with arms and ammunition and raced back. Others remained to reinforce the Morbihan bridgehead.

All Ordered Process

If you look at the map, you will see how the campaign began to take shape. All over the peninsula trains were derailed, roads blocked, communication centers seized. But the main FFI strength was concentrated in extending the Morbihan bridgehead northward, cutting across the path of German forces attempting to get out of the peninsula to reinforce Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's army in Normandy.

As the FFI got more volunteers and more guns to put in their hands a pattern of sabotage and ambush began to take form in other parts of Brittany—but it was an ordered process, directed by Koenig and his staff, not wanton destruction. Specified bridges were wrecked to trap German columns, others seized intact and defended so the Germans couldn't blow them up. Rails were torn up, loaded on trucks and hidden where they would remain until American engineers called for them.

Between June 6 and July 28 there were 180 derailments back of the German lines in northern France.

To prevent destruction that would serve no military purpose loyal Frenchmen who were not under FFI discipline were advised to do nothing until they got instructions.

Part of the FFI strategy was to encircle towns where German forces were known to be quartered, then call for enough reinforcements to take and hold the places.

At St. Pol de Leon the FFI paid a high penalty for violating this principle. They seized the town but couldn't hold it. The Germans counterattacked, took it back and executed 27 residents.

These were not all skirmishes, not by hundreds of lives. At Plesidy, a key point on the important east- west highway in northern Brittany, the FFI bit into a tough piece of meat. The Germans, too, knew the town's value and fought tenaciously, giving it up only after they had lost 500 killed and wounded.

Patton's Move Signal

By August 2 Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's American armored column, racing out of Normandy, had reached Rennes, railroad and highway hub at the base of the peninsula and half way across it.

This was the signal for the last phase of FFI's Brittany campaign.

General Koenig addressed a message to his reserves, thousands of loyal Frenchmen not already in FFI. The time had come, he told them, to blast the Germans loose from every road, railroad and communication center in Brittany and send them scurrying for their last strongholds.

He gave them six orders:

1. Form into mobile groups and join the FFI, capture the enemy's arms, kill and capture all the enemy's troops you can.

2. Seize and hold all railroads, highways, telephone, telegraph and radio installations.

3. Do not take the initiative in sabotage or destruction; leaders of the FFI have specific instructions concerning sabotage.

Call for Strike

4. All workmen who have no specific military missions are to strike immediately.

5. In all territory under FFI control civilians have the duty to arrest representatives of the Vichy government.

6. Civil service employes must remain at their posts and see to the welfare of the population; especially they must see that necessary supplies are on hand.

In the next few days American columns branched out over Brittany with incredible speed, one making the last 75 miles to the outskirts of Brest overnight.

They dashed over highways already swept clear of any important German resistance and across bridges protected from destruction by the patriot army of Brittany.

Poll Shows FDR Lead In 28 States, Dewey In 17

By George Gallup
Director American Institute of Public Opinion

WITH election six weeks from Tuesday, Franklin D. Roosevelt continues to hold a slight advantage over Thomas E. Dewey in popular votes, a new 48-State survey indicates.

The President has gained in 27 States since August, Dewey in 14.

Roosevelt leads Dewey in 28 States with a total of 284 electoral votes (266 to win).

Governor Dewey is leading in 17 States with 208 electoral votes.

The remaining three States, with 39 electoral votes, are "on the line." Dewey and Roosevelt each polling 50 per cent.

In the Institute's August 23 report, Roosevelt had 286 electoral votes, Dewey 245.

Balloting in the present survey, second made since the nominating conventions, was for the most part completed when Governor Dewey started his campaign tour. Nor do the figures reflect President Roosevelt's first "political" speech last night.

In August Governor Dewey was leading in 20 states, compared to 17 in today's survey. New Jersey and Missouri, where Dewey had a slight lead in August, have dropped to the 50-50 line. Oregon switched from Republican to Democratic.

In percentage, however, shifts within these States have been small, and it is entirely possible that vigorous campaigning by the Republican candidate will regain the lead for him.

Safe for Roosevelt Today
(19 States)

Electoral Votes		F.D.R.	Dewey	Change in F.D.R. vote since Aug. 23
8	S. Car.	92%	8%	+3
9	Miss.	84	16	0
12	Ga.	81	19	−3
11	Ala.	78	22	−2
10	La.	77	23	+1
9	Ark.	74	26	−4
23	Texas	72	28	−3
8	Fla.	71	29	+3
14	N. Car.	68	32	+1
12	Tenn.	65	35	−2
11	Va.	64	36	0
4	Utah	57	43	0
4	Ariz.	57	43	−1
4	Mont.	56	44	−1
11	Ky.	55	45	+1
8	Wash.	55	45	+2
25	Cal.	55	45	+2
8	W. Va.	55	45	+2
3	Nev.	54	46	−2
194				

Leaning Toward Roosevelt
(9 States)

4	N. Mex.	53	47	−3
4	R. I.	53	47	+2
16	Mass.	52	48	0
4	N. Hamp.	52	48	+1
8	Md.	52	48	0
3	Del.	52	48	+1
6	Oreg.	51	49	+2
35	Penna.	51	49	−1
10	Okla.	51	49	0
90				

On the Line
(3 States)

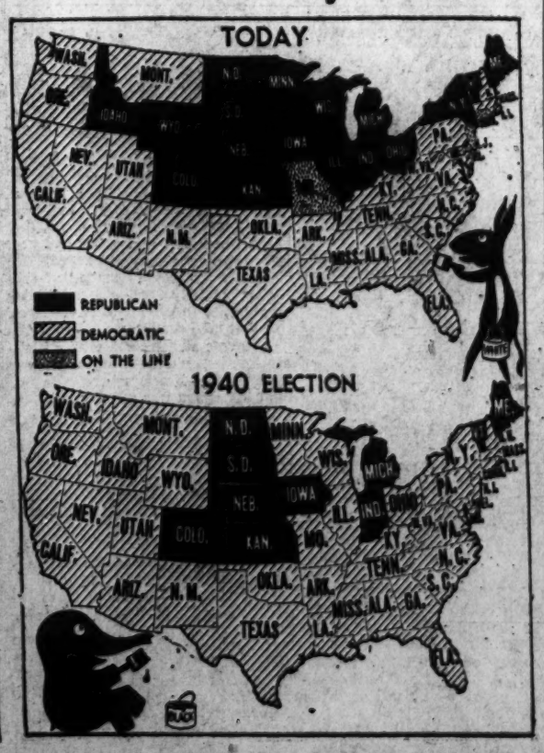
Electoral Votes		F.D.R.	Dewey	Change in F.D.R. vote since Aug. 23
8	Conn.	50%	50%	−1
15	Mo.	50	50	+1
16	N. J.	50	50	+1
39				

Safe for Dewey Today
(12 States)

Electoral Votes		Dewey	F.D.R.	Change in F.D.R. vote since Aug. 23
6	Nebr.	66%	34%	+1
8	Kan.	63	37	+3
4	S. Dak.	60	40	+3
4	N. Dak.	58	42	+4
6	Colo.	57	43	−2
10	Iowa	55	45	+1
13	Ind.	55	45	+2
19	Mich.	55	45	+2
3	Wyo.	55	45	0
3	Vt.	55	45	−1
5	Maine	54	46	−1
12	Wis.	54	46	+2
93				

Leaning Toward Dewey
(5 States)

25	Ohio	53	47	+1
28	Ill.	53	47	+1
4	Idaho	52	48	+1
11	Minn.	52	48	+1
47	N. Y.	51	49	+1
115				



Murphy Knows Nazis He'll Deal With Soon As Eisenhower's Aide

By Frank I. Weller
Associated Press Staff Writer

General Eisenhower's political adviser on Germany has a personal bone to pick with Hitler.

U. S. Diplomat Robert D. Murphy, a Milwaukee Irishman who speaks German, once lived across the street from the little man in Munich, where he was Vice Consul from 1921 to 1924.

The budding Fuehrer had him chased out of Germany after Mrs. Murphy tied with a shopkeeper who turned from her to wait first on a German customer, saying "This stupid American woman won't know the difference."

That's what he thought.

Hitler, who already feared Murphy knew too much about his racket, turned the incident into an anti-foreign political campaign.

Twice before he shook his fists at Murphy and screaming that some day he'd make America pay for "sticking her nose" into Europe's business in 1917-18. He blamed the Kaiser's defeat and all of Germany's postwar troubles on America.

GERMAN SPEAKING MURPHY
. . . personal bone to pick

Big, Likable, Smiling

Murphy is a big, likeable, smiling, genial, soft-voiced easy-going lad you'd take to be 30 instead of 50. He entered Foreign Service in 1917, at Berne, Switzerland.

On Eisenhower's staff he will act jointly with a British and a Russian political adviser. They will have nothing to do with military operations. Their job is to investigate and recommend anti-Nazi civil authorities to cooperate with the Allies in handling local governmental affairs in conquered German territory.

Personally, Murphy hopes this can be done "piecemeal." He wants the quickest national German surrender but he thinks it safer to deal individually with local authorities at first, rather than with some group that comes forward pretending to speak for the whole people.

He says there always is a chance that defeated Germans will ring in a supposed anti-Nazi national leader who, secretly, has an underground organization preparing a third world war.

He ought to know. He held the same kind of job in Africa, then in Italy.

Hull Praises Him

Some said he fizzled the business in both places and called him pro-Vichy because he got along with Marshal Petain and with Admiral Darlan. Secretary of State Hull replied that some day the full story of Murphy's pre-invasion work as charge d'affairs at Algiers will be known and the Nation will applaud him.

This Government credits him with persuading Darlan and the Vichy French general in command at Algiers not to resist American landings there in 1942. The operation resulted in a minimum loss of American lives but Murphy nearly got his head shot off.

He tells how he had 50 Free French operatives secretly surrounding the house while he talked. His hosts didn't know they had been his prisoners until a Vichy patrol pitched Murphy and his pals in jail.

Murphy had expected an American landing party to take the town while he was talking, but invasion ships landed seven miles off course. He stayed in jail 12 hours and smoked his first cigarette in 12 years.

American patrols were coming up the street blazing away at every suspicious noggin when the jailers shoved him out waving a white handkerchief to surrender the town.

An unconvinced young lieutenant threw down on him with a tommygun, but when he caught on he patted Bob's shoulder and said his name was "Gieser."

Looked Pretty Good

"For a 'Geezer,' right then, he looked mighty good to me!"

Murphy is a lanky 6-foot 2-inch, weighing 185 hard-muscled pounds. European friends call him "the trim, tanned American with a quick smile," the "Lawrence of North Africa." . . . "A quiet, cagey political explorer with a camera eye and a nose for inside news." . . . One of Cordell Hull's "cleverest, most inconspicuous overseas men."

Murphy became U. S. consul in Paris in 1930, serving in that capacity many years. Critics yelled that he was a pal of Premier Laval. But friends say "everyone in Paris loved Bob Murphy."

He speaks the Parisians' language and—best of all, Frenchmen say—he knows his "bouillabaise," a seafood concoction with rare sauces, and his "cassoulet," old-fashioned boiled beans mixed with goose and other chopped meats.

He put on 10 pounds in Italy eating native "pasta," a mixture of spaghetti and macaroni, with American soldiers who added their Army rations to it and corralled Italian army cooks to cook it.

Murphy is a great story-teller. He has the big ears, big nose and big mouth to go with it. He has smiling Irish blue eyes. You can't help liking him.

No Blarney Stone

His dad was a section hand and didn't have much money for Bob's early schooling. Murphy says he was the greatest man he ever knew . . . even if he did larrup the daylight out of him for fighting with other Irish kids.

Murphy was in Paris in 1919 on the night the Allies and Germany signed the peace treaty. He had a wad of dough saved up to make his first trip to Ireland . . . thinking to kiss the Blarney Stone. A pickpocket in the wildly cheering mobs lifted his leather and to this day Murphy says he never has had enough moolah to visit the ould sod.

Bob says American soldiers are going to come back after this war the best informed men in the world. He says they are going to insist that school text histories and geographies adequately prepare their children for world as well as United States citizenship.

In Africa he had an orderly from Ohio who looked at the Mediterranean Sea for the first time and asked him:

"What lake is this?"

"That boy, now," he says, "probably knows more about all Africa and Europe than he does of his pappy's farm back home."

Homburg-hatted Murphy is a seasoned high-stakes poker player but he says he thinks the American air force will wind up international poker champions. He lit into General Spaatz and Eaker one night . . . All night. Pinned right down to it, he admits he did come out "with a slight balance in my favor."

French Worry At Communist Gain in South

By Joseph Dynan

Lyon, France (Delayed) (AP).—The breathtaking liberation of France is winning new friends and regaining old ones for democracy, but the French Communist Party still is aggressively on the upgrade in the southeastern sector.

"The French people have long been thankful for and influenced by the Russian victories on the Eastern Front," said one official member of the right wing of the resistance movement. "Now the Western democracies are showing that they also are powerful and able to win victories. They are restoring the confidence of many Frenchmen in democratic ways."

This official added that the Communists, nonetheless, are probably the strongest single bloc in his area, which is highly industrial, and also form the core of the Maquisard partisan organization.

"If an election were held today the Communists probably would get 40 per cent of the votes. In the rural sections they would not be so strong—probably only 30 per cent," he said.

Vie in Reconstruction

Other persons corroborate these statements in general, placing Communist strength at anywhere from 30 to 60 per cent, including followers who are not party members.

The Communists, who took an active role in resistance, are now bent upon a leading place in the nation's reconstruction. With Frenchmen generally determined to restore republicanism, the Communists are adopting their program accordingly.

As pictured by their press spokesman, the Communists want more social democracy, then communism. They are urging the nationalization of utilities and basic resources and the smashing of trusts.

They are busily converting and propagandizing, distributing tracts and pamphlets on street corners of every sizable town. They have youth organizations to carry on where their own Maquis group leaves off.

Two for One

Their strength was shown in reorganization of the press. In accordance with the Algiers plan, papers published after January, 1943, were suspended and their plants and paper facilities parceled out to new journals. In each area one paper was permitted to each major political group. In several cases the Communists actually obtained two.

With the rich reduced during the occupation, or being erased for collaboration, the only effective opposion to communism will be the middle classes—small property owners who are traditionally conservative.

These bourgeoisie are much worried by the Communist gains.

"France, always a nation of small property owners, will never tolerate communism—it's too much akin to the dictatorship in Germany" is their view. Whether they are able to maintain a unified majority is the question.

China: A Nightmare For Strategists

With the war in Europe rushing to its climax and strategists ready to swing all their attention to the Far East, China again is pushed into the spotlight, with some observers suggesting a new and critical re-evaluation of her entire war potential. Almost knocked out of the war because of the lack of supplies, China now is being challenged for "ineptness and confusion of command" in the reverses in the Hunan-Kwangsi area, which threatens the whole American military effort in that area. causing the Fourteenth Air Force to virtually abandon its airbase at Kweilin after the capture of others by the Japs. China, on the other hand, also is said to be expressing dissatisfaction with the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin technique in plans for Japan's defeat, claiming the Chinese have not been given adequate representation at war conferences. This is a good background story for readers who have been too busy with European developments to keep up with the details of land action of the Chinese, whose valor in the face of overwhelming odds never has been questioned.

By Floyd Taylor
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China is a strategist's nightmare, a land in which most terrain is mountainous, except for the North China coast plain, with vast ranges reaching out like fingers from the Tibetan Plateau. Much of the mountain country is densely populated, the people being farmers who terrace everything except the steepest slopes, but the presence of inhabitants does not make the mountains any less precipitious or any more readily traveled by supply trucks.

Throughout China there are few roads, still fewer railroads. Deep mountain gorges provide the only access to some areas, and endless miles of flooded rice paddies are as effective as tank traps in halting military vehicles. There are no detailed maps of most of the country, and what maps can be found often show non-existent mountains and rivers or omit geographical obstacles. Villages and towns and even some of the larger cities have two or more names and a name in common use may not be the one on the maps.

Because of the difficulties of warfare in China the Japanese confined their activities for almost seven years, following the Chinese decision in 1937 to resist further military penetration, to the ports and to the North China coast plain and adjacent territory. Within two years they had won all of China it seemed advisable to take. They controlled all the principal ports and most of the territory north of the Yangtze and as far west as Ichang, which is 1000 miles from the mouth of the river.

Rule Big Cities

This gave them domination over all the important cities of the country, all the industrial areas of any consequence, the richest farming land and major communication lines. Areas into which they had not sent troops were under blockade.

The Japanese have not yet attempted to fight their way through the towering mountains which protect the fertile valleys of western China, and until this summer made no strong effort to penetrate the country south of the Yangtze, which is a land of lesser mountains and hills.

After the opening of the Pacific war at the close of 1941 American officers and men were flown into China from India and began to construct air bases. Some were deep in western China, near the Tibetan Plateau, and others in mountain and hill country of southern China, in the general area of the central section of the 650-mile railway line between Canton, on the southern coast, and Hankow, on the Yangtze. The Japanese held each end of this railway and the Chinese held and operated a 287-mile stretch in the middle.

The air route from India is so difficult and dangerous that it took time to build up the American bases. If the Japanese had tried a year or two ago to wipe them out there would not have been opposition in strength either from American airmen or from Chinese ground troops, for neither had much with which to fight. The Japanese, however, almost ignored American efforts until this spring, by which time a modest American strength was being used with the utmost efficiency to destory Japanese shipping, presumably from the bases along the railway. Meanwhile, the Americans were almost ready to send out the Superfortresses which have since bombed industrial centers in Japan and Manchuria, presumably from bases in western China.

The Japanese, finally stirred to action, opened a major campaign this year in the area south of the Yangtze, and there are some indications, which may be misleading, that they will start another aimed at western China. The campaign south of the Yangtze has been, generally speaking, from the Hankow area along the line of the Canton-Hankow railway and has resulted in the capture by the Japanese of two American airfields, including that at Hengyang. It now threatens major American bases at Kweilin and Liuchow, in Kwangsi Province.

Kweilin is somewhat off the direct route between Hankow and Canton, being 224 miles southwest of Hengyang on the Hunan-Kwangsi railway. The Japanese have been driving down this branch line from Hengyang and are now inside Kwangsi, nearing Kweilin. Fifty miles or so beyond Kweilin is Liuchow, from which the Japanese might turn north in a thrust through mountain passes to Chungking, China's temporary capital.

May Aim Farther

So far the major offensive of the Japanese has been limited to the railway area, the objectives being to seize the American bases, to control the Canton-Hankow line, a useful inland link in a communications route between Japan and the Japanese troops and conquered resources in Indo-China and areas farther south; to win a position from which to oppose any American landings on the South China coast, where the Japanese hold only the ports, and to increase the already grave economic and political difficulties of the Chinese government. The Japanese are very near achievement of all these objectives.

It is possible that their aims go far beyond the railway campaign and that ultimate objectives are the capture of Chungking, the taking or neutralizing of American airfields in western China and the cutting off of the flow of supplies to China from India.

There may be, although this is only speculation, a hint of things to come in the report that the Japanese are massing troops in northern Indo-China, from which it might be possible to drive toward Kweilin, Chungking or Kunming.

There is a railway line 289 miles long over difficult mountain country from Laokay in Indo-China to Kunming in China's Yunnan Province. If the Japanese could cross the mountains in strength, fighting their way along the railway and along narrow trails paved with slabs of rock, they might capture the major Chinese terminals of the air routes from China to India and the Chinese terminal of the old Burma Road and the new Ledo Road, now under construction from India to China.

Such a success also would put them in a position to attack, with planes and perhaps parachute troops or even, conceivably, with ground forces, the bases used by the Superfortresses which have been bombing Japan and Manchuria. The Superfortress raids, according to Japanese broadcasts, have been made from Chengtu, which is far north of Kunming and, like Chungking, is protected by the high and rugged mountains which encircle Szechwan.

Deter Rashest Leader

The mountains which surround Szechwan are formidable, and the Japanese seem to have no idea of crossing them from the east, the very thought of the 400 miles of Yangtze gorges between Ichang and Chungking or the rough route up the Han River and across the Tapa Mountains being enough to deter the rashest military leader. An invasion from the south also would he difficult but might offer better possibilities than a drive from the north.

It is clear that the Japanese are deeply concerned by what is happening in western China—by the raids from Superfortress bases, by the flow of supplies over the Hump from India, and especially by the prospective opening of the Ledo Road.

Their harassed armies in Burma have thrown every available man into the fighting on the Salween Front, where Chinese troops have been struggling to win mountain ridges to clear the way for the new road. Chinese progress was virtually halted for several weeks, but the Chinese now have taken Tengchung, an ancient walled city in the mountains, and have made a junction with the patrols of General Stilwell's forces, which have been striking out from captured Myitkyina. It seems probable that there is less than 70 miles of road to be built after the last Japanese are cleaned out of the North Burma area.

Often Go Hungry

Foreign observers insist that Chinese forces have fought well this summer, both in the Canton-Hankow railway area and on the Salween front. The Salween troops, who have had American advice, training and weapons, have made frontal attacks on Japanese strongholds under the most difficult conditions of terrain and have earned their objectives. Both the troops on the Salween and those in the railway area have had all possible help from American aviators but the troops in the railway area have had little in the way of supplies. They are hungry, disease ridden and half-clothed men with few weapons.

Other factors than lack of supplies, among them inefficiency and corruption in government, have been severe handicaps to China, but the contrast between the fighting on the Salween front and along the railway does much to prove once more that Chinese troops can be depended upon to fight well when they have the arms, training and leadership.

It also makes more than ever clear that while one road from India will be of considerable value it will be difficult, if not impossible, to take any offensive action against the Japanese in the eastern sections of China, which are many hundreds of miles from the Ledo Road and the air terminals in western China, until some means is found to supply China by sea or the war is ended with a successful attack on the home islands of the enemy.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE FAR EAST THIS WEEK was announcement that Burma and China again are linked, thanks to Gen. "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell's kept promise that the Ledo and Burma roads would be cleared of Japs and communications once again established with Chungking. Actually, it will be some time before supplies flow into Chungking, since about 80 miles of the road remain to be finished between Myitkyina and newly captured Tenchung before adequate equipment can be rushed in for the big push against Japan. In the meantime, as black arrows show, Japan has been hitting hard farther east; made Chennault's Fourteenth American Air Force abandon the airfield at Hengyang and now is imperiling Kweilin and Liuchow. Many observers are criticizing China's leadership in this Hunan-Kwangsi area. May shows how Japan may be planning to cut China in two; even aim at Chungking and the eastern terminal of the Burma road, as well as at B-29 bases farther north

His Tactics Ended Scharnhorst and Tirpitz

New Commander of Britain's Eastern Fleet Daring, Imaginative, Popular as Montgomery

By Richard L. Tobin
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London—If Britain needs anything besides seeing lights again after five long years to make people realize the whole war effort soon will be shifted to the Far East, the talk about plans of Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, appointed as commander in chief of the British Eastern Fleet, is sufficient.

Admiral Fraser is regarded in the Royal Navy as perhaps the brightest fighting man in that enormously successful service.

There isn't anything, apparently that Admiral Fraser is not good at aboard a ship. His very presence in Japanese waters is comparable to the presence of men like Generals Alexander and Montgomery on a British front. He appears to have imagination, great daring and an instinct for gunnery that is his chief renown among British seamen.

His books on gunnery are the gunnery textbooks of the British Fleet.

Admiral Fraser, flying his flag in H. M. S. Duke of York, was escorting a Russian convoy when, in the Arctic dawn of St. Stephen's Day—the day after Christmas—1943, the German battleship Scharnhorst was sighted proceeding at 28 knots in the direction of the convoy.

BRITAIN'S ADMIRAL FRASER
. . . brightest fighting man

The British force, sailing in two main formations, opened fire immediately on the great German raider. Admiral Fraser's flagship, under forced draft, was speeding into action.

At about 4:15 in the afternoon Fraser was able to give the Scharnhorst a broadside from his 14-inch guns, scoring a hit.

It would scarcely have been a characteristic shot if he had not scored a hit on the first burst, despite the heavy sea, so careful are his gunnery calculations.

There was still a chance that the Scharnhorst's superior speed might enable her to get away in the Arctic darkness and storm. But British marine aircraft and four British destroyers, virtually unsupported, followed up Fraser's broadside hit and her speed was quickly reduced to 10 knots.

Admiral Fraser thereupon closed rapidly in the Duke of York and engaged again with terrific effect. The Scharnhorst sank at 7:15 p. m., and the Russian-bound convoy, without loss or damage, went on its way.

Later, also under Admiral Fraser, the battleship Tirpitz was smashed by midget submarines in Alten Fjord and has only reappeared in the last few days, still not battle-worthy and seeking a shipyard.

Admiral Fraser is tremendously popular with the fleet, just as Montgomery is popular to a point of adulation among the British army, particularly the ratings.

Scorned By Japs, Too

Nisei's Letter Shows How Families In U. S. Are Torn By Loyalties

Fear and suspicion are spreading within Japan itself and any Nisei who return there from America will be welcomed not as patriots but as shirkers, an American hero of the Pacific war has warned his family.

His letter was made available to The Washington Post this week. Simply and clearly written, it pictures the tragedy of the Nisei, of families divided by national loyalties without parallel on such a scale since our own Civil War.

"Japan is a country of the past—her history ended December 7, 1941," Sergt. Henry T.—cautioned his 12-year-old sister. She, with her mother and father, are confined in a Japanese-American internment camp, scheduled for repartiation because the father had asked to be sent back to the land of his ancestors.

The sergeant, who fought with Merrill's Marauders in Burma, wrote from an American Army hospital. Ill physically and sick at heart, he pleaded with the little girl to try to influence their parents, who refused to read or answer his own letters.

Brothers in Japan

Tell them, he urged, to forget the past and join themselves wholeheartedly to America.

Because he is a Nisei—American-born Japanese—and fighting in the Pacific, the sergeant's family name cannot be given under a War Department ruling designed to protect his relatives living in Japan from reprisals.

It is possible to tell this much: The sergeant has brothers in Japan and almost certainly some are in the Jap army or navy. When war broke out the father was well to do. Relocation of him and his family, resulting in loss of his business and breaking social ties, gave him a bitter few months. During this time he applied for repatriation to Japan, where, he believed, conditions couldn't be much worse. The father's decision meant an internment camp, where his daughter and wife were allowed to join him. If nothing occurs to change their status all three will likely be returned to Japan after the war.

Volunteered to Serve

The son, Henry, with a second-generation feeling for America, turned in the other direction. He volunteered from the relocation center for military service. Later he volunteered for the Marauders.

Sergt. Henry T. first told his little sister something of the hardships in Burma. "Right now I'm in an American hospital recovering and recuperating from my third attack of malaria, double hernia and intestinal ulcer. I had an operation and am doing fine now . . . I walked 860 miles, climbed hills that you practically had to crawl up, crossed and recrossed rivers 49 times . . . We Nisei had plenty of work to do and it was very important work, so we were kept constantly busy for 24 hours a day."

Then he related that he had questioned many Japanese prisoners and said "one prisoner who recently left Japan from a Konoe Division told me that things in Japan—food, clothing, recreation and all sorts of conditions—are very bad; that the crime wave is terrible.

"He told me that Japanese returning to Japan from America had most of their household equipment confiscated by the government. He also said returning Japanese were treated with contempt.

Often Are Jailed

"Now you know how suspicious the Japanese are of one another in Japan—well, the prisoner states that it is worse now as the result of fifth column activities. If one family gets into a fight with another, someone reports to the Japanese Kenpei that such and such a family is doing many queer things and as a result they are sent to jail and undergo many cruel treatments.

"These statements made by this prisoner set me to thinking very seriously about Mother and Dad. Also for your sake I would want you to enter a real American school and live the American way. You must live in America—because you are all American by heart. Dad and Mother must realize this and they do know it deep down in their hearts. Yes, Japan is a country of the past—her history ended on December 7, 1941."

Sergt. Henry T.——first came to public notice when a fellow Marauder, Sergt. George Miller, wrote home about him. Miller's letter was published in the Pacific Citizen of Salt Lake City, edited and published by and for the Nisei under supervision of the Japanese-American Citizens League.

Calm Under Fire

Miller said, "We of the Merrill's Marauders wish to boast of the Japanese-Americans figtging in our outfit and the swell job that they put up.

"One of our platoons owes their lives to Sergt. Henry T.——, a Japanese-American. Hank (we call him Horizontal Hank because he's pinned down so many times by Jap machinegun fire) guided the machinegun fire on our side which killed every Jap on that side. The boys who fought alongside Hank agree that they have never seen a more calm man under fire. He was always eager to be where he could be of the most use and effectiveness and that was most always the hot spot.

"And yet, while the other boys boast of the number of Japs they got, he doesn't talk very much about the three he has to his account. He usually changes the subject by saying 'Honorable ancestors much regret meeting Merrill's Marauders.'

"Many of the boys, and myself especially, never knew a Japanese-American or what one was like—now we know and the Marauders want you to know that they are backing the Nisei 100 per cent. It makes the boys and myself raging mad to read about the movements against the Japanese-Americans by those 4-Fers back home. We'd dare them to say things like they have in front of us!"

—By G. C.

Surplus Funds Puerto Rico's New Problem

Puerto Rico has a new problem, currently overshadowing its traditional handicaps of overpopulation, unemployment and low income—how to spend a surplus of more than 100 million dollars which has accumulated as a by-product of the war, according to the island's Trade Council.

The relatively huge surplus, five to six times greater than the annual operating budget of the Puerto Rico government before the war, was made possible principally by the record-breaking demand for the island's rum after production of whiskey and gin was suspended in continental United States, by the threefold increase in the Federal rum tax, all of which goes into the insular treasury, and by higher income taxes, which also are retained in the island.

In addition, another large source of income has sprung up—dependency payments to families of Puerto Rican soldiers running at the rate of 20 million dollars a year. These funds go direct to the people.

How to utilize the surplus of 100 million dollars? One group prefers to use the funds to finance a reform program, already under way, designed to place most of the island's productive enterprises under government ownership. Another proposes the money be used to relieve the island's urgent need for more schools, more adequate sanitary facilities and better housing.

There so far is no indication as to which road will be followed and the question will not be answered in the island's November elections because the issue has not been clearly met by political parties. Some observers believe the ultimate choice will depend upon the prospects of receiving further subsidies from the Federal Government after the war.

Back Them Up With War Bonds

A long, hard road lies ahead of them. There will be many a desperate, heart-breaking day before they reach the end of that road. And many a white cross will mark its course through the tortured battlefields of Europe.

But you can do something to help our gallant fighting men in their hour of need. You can let them know that you're backing them to the limit—to your last dollar—by buying War Bonds. Now, as never before, our fighting men look to you.

The Washington Post

Decrees Tell People Wilhelmina's Wishes—Manifesto Reveals Theirs

Both Dutch Government, Underground All Ready To Rebuild Freed Netherlands

The author of this article is a native of the Netherlands, a graduate of Landbouw Hooge School at Wageningen and American correspondent from 1929 to 1939 for the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant. He now is associated with the Library of Congress.

By Theodoor W. L. Scheltema

THE HOUSE OF ORANGE SOON WILL BE ACTIVE IN NETHERLANDS LIFE AGAIN
. . . one thing's unquestioned in Dutch future: loyalty to Queen Wilhelmina

Now being liberated by the Allies, the Dutch people are, more than most nations, ready to take up the big job of starting life anew as soon as they are freed from their invaders.

The government in exile in London has communicated with the people and leaders of the underground freely, announcing its plans for the present as well as the future. The underground, on the other hand, has studied its wants and summed them up in a highly significant manifesto with which the government is fully cognizant.

In the meantime the people, with the help of some 200,000 Dutch Forces of the Interior, are determined to do one job General Eisenhower asked of them—protection of their splendid port facilities at Rotterdam from demolition by the Nazis. Even though this means armed resistance, the Dutch will not falter, for they never will forget the merciless bombing of their city after its military commander had announced his intention to surrender. Other directions are coming to them from Prince Bernhard—prince consort of the Netherlands—and the "under divers" will follow his orders, too—for he was the people's as well as Queen Wilhelmina's choice to become commander of the Netherlands Forces of the Interior.

Devoted to Queen

One remarkable fact about Holland, all through the war, has been the devotion shown on all sides for Queen Wilhelmina, who the people feel has proved herself a real leader. There is no group in Holland, even among the leftists, who does not recognize this. (Incidentally, the constitutional monarchy of the Netherlands, since constitutional revision of 1922, is dependent of the continuity of the House of Orange-Nassau.)

The Netherlands refugee government has made its frequent contacts with the home population, not only by radio but through outstanding refugees who have reached London safely. In fact, two of the most recent additions to the Dutch cabinet in London came from the occupied country. What is more significant, both can truly be called progressive.

Dr. Jacob A. Burger, who escaped in May, 1943, was since 1929 a member of the Social-Democratic Labor party, active in labor unions and church organizations and practiced law until 1943. He was first minister without portfolio but became Minister of the Interior in June, this year. The other recent escapee, Dr. G. J. van Heuven Goedhart, now is Minister of Justice. Before the war he was editor of the Amsterdam Telegraaf and later of the militantly anti-Nazi Utrechtsch Nieuwsblad. He was removed by the Germans as editor of the Utrecht paper, but for a time held other offices in the German-controlled Dutch government to help reconstruct war-damaged areas and to alleviate the sufferings of his compatriots. It is reported that the populace has pinned great hope on him as a member of the Dutch government.

It is interesting, too, that the latter also was one of the editors of the manifesto which reached London July 31 following its publication by the two leading underground newspapers, the conservative Vrij Nederland and the progressive Het Parool.

Manifesto Specific

According to the manifesto, it is the duty of every Netherlander to obey the orders of the Netherlands government and the Allied Supreme Command during invasion operations. Queen Wilhelmina is recognized as the head of the Dutch state and every citizen is urged to subject himself unconditionally to the authority of her returning government.

For the immediate future, severe punishment is demanded for Quislings. Opening up of the almost sacrosanct "bank secret" (exposing the wartime growth of bank accounts), abolition of war profiteering, speedy repatriation of Jews and laborers forced to work for the Nazis, abolition of all anti-Semitic regulations, adequate repayment for property expropriated by the Germans and state support of all military and nonmilitary victims are among demands of the underground for the immediate postwar period.

The once so popular "hatchet day" idea, which would have meant lynching of all Quislings, is rejected. Military dictatorship (as distinguished from the legally recognized" state of siege" which Queen Wilhelmina proclaimed September 5) is thoroughly condemned. As to the question of the structure of representative government in the transition period, the manifesto states, "It must be regulated by reorganization which will give those who have fought in the underground army the representation due them until elections are held . . . subsequently the parliamentary system is to function normally."

Set Up in Decree

Banning of all German-controlled newspapers and removal of all "undesirable elements" from management and from newspaper editorial offices also is demanded.

The underground manifesto also speaks freely and firmly of the future of the country, feeling that the liberation of the country will be the historical moment for radical rejuvenation of the nation's life in its political, social, economic and cultural phases. It is outspoken in its demand for representation of workers and consumers in industrial management; wants a productive system where human rights are more important than property. Expansion of social security legislation is stressed. Discrimination on the basis of religion, race or class is condemned and it is judged desirable that agricultural and industrial workers have equal status.

On the colonial question, the Queen's declaration of December 6, 1942, promising full autonomy in internal affairs of the Indies, is heartily approved. Furthermore, it is argued that liberated Holland should assist "in establishing" a new community of nations 'with restricted sovereignty to help prevent future wars."

The temporary mechanism for administering liberated Holland was contained in a royal decree published June 17 which sets up rules for the formation, partly by appointment, of representative bodies of the state, provinces and municipalities. It was emphatically stated that they will in no way depart from the democratic foundations of the Dutch system of government. These bodies can start functioning immediately, even if only part of the country has been liberated.

The military government under the temporary state of siege does not have the power to amend or suspend this decree. It is stated that Parliament, provincial and municipal councils shall possess their own power and shall function as soon as possible within the period of the special state of siege. During this time representatives of the people in Parliament will be able to say whatever they deem useful or expedient. Though it will not be possible to hold elections immediately, because about 600,000 Dutch workers must first be repatriated and because many population records have been lost, the independence of Parliament vis a vis the government is thus secured. Leaders of the underground expect to have a voice in the Parliament.

Minister of the Interior Burger has assured the people that "the way chosen will afford the best guarantee for immediate restoration of our democratic system of government." Further guarantee has been given by the present premier, Pieter S. Gerbrandy. He declared that the cabinet would resign in toto as soon as it reaches Holland and that the formation of a new cabinet will be enrusted "to any personality Her Majesty may wish to choose." It may be that some members will be renominated but there is no obligation in this respect.

To Punish Criminals

The restoration of labor unions is secured,

As to punishment of war criminals, ample measures have been taken to arrest those who have acted against the national interest? They will, however, be able to appeal to a court under the law as a last resort. Because it will be difficult to draw the line between the merely weak and genuine collaborators, every case will be judged on its own merit.

Government proposals in the legal field imply a clear break with former traditions. For one thing, the death penalty is restored for traitors. It was abolished for civilians in 1870 and had not been applied for long before that date.

All these proposals are the results of the hard work which has been carried on by the Dutch in London for more than four years. An outline made by Dr. J. G. de Beus, secretary to Premier Gerbrandy, April 4, gives further details of Dutch government preparations for the return to Holland. Broadly speaking, he said there are three kinds of problem measures which must be ready to become effective immediately at the moment of liberation: price control, determination of the foreign exchange rate of pounds and dollars of Allied troops and the filling of positions in municipal governments.

Then there are problems to be settled soon after liberation. Blue prints must be used for tackling those, because it is doubtful whether capable people will be immediately available in the Netherlands to take over. Still, the government in London feels that these should be dealt with by a new cabinet truly representative of ideas which have developed in the occupied country.

Lastly, there are the long range problems, such as constitutional reforms in the relation between the different parts of the kingdom (i. e. the mother land and the "colonies," although this latter term has been banished from Dutch official language since the constitutional revision of 1922, when it was changed to oversea territories—overzeesche gebieden).

De Beus, spokesman of the government in this outline, pointed out that from the very beginning it must be perfectly clear who is in authority. The Dutch military government (militair gezag), cooperating with the Allied high command, was planned to be subordinate to civil administrators. In the temporary government both leaders of the underground and prewar officials will be represented. All governmental agencies will purge themselves of members of the Dutch Nazi party and other collaborators. A special decree has been issued for that very purpose. No harsh treatment and no injustice will be done toward innocent victims and all present incumbents whose guilt is not clear will have a chance to defend themselves. The police force also will be reorganized and purged of Nazi elements.

Started Before UNRRA

As early as 1941 the Dutch government set up an office to assemble stocks of food and clothing for the population, long before other refugee governments thought of this and before the UNRRA was organized. At that time the Dutch expected to get most of their needed supplies from the Dutch Indies and the United States. After the occupation of the Indies by Japan and the entrance of the United States into war, this plan had to be revised. Stocks of wheat, rice and lard have now been bought with funds available in this country. Plans also have been made for the relief and reconstruction of the Indies.

In the economic realm, the custom union with Belgium and Luxembourg, signed September 5, points toward a sound postwar regional development. A monetary agreement with the same two countries already has been concluded and the Dutch guilder and Belgian franc have been pegged to the pound sterling. Special rehabilitation committees have been nominated for the textile industry, merchant shipping, shipbuilding and cattlebreeding.

In the social field there are extensive plans for feeding, rehousing and reemployment of deported Netherlands numbering at least a half million. Precautionary measures will be taken to prevent further deterioration of hygienic and health conditions. Trade unions will be restored, together with employers associations.

Perhaps the most important Dutch plans, from America's point of view, are detailed proposals for the reorganization of the armed forces, which will do their utmost to help in the final defeat of Japan. The navy will be expanded and the army, now only a skeleton force represented by the Princess Irene Brigade on the western front, will be rebuilt with new recruits to be called to the colors in liberated territory. These troops expect to serve with the occupation forces in Germany and will fight in the Pacific war until Japan is done. Only then will the Dutch feel they have done their part.

Sums It Up

De Beus states that the strength of the Dutch position "will be determined after the war not only by our (i. e. Dutch) enlightened policy in the past or by our good intentions of the future, but also by the numbers of Dutch warships and air force squadrons and the number of Dutch divisions fighting in the Pacific at the moment the last Japanese general commits harikari."

The Dutch government is aware of the great sufferings the people at home have endured the last four years, but at the same time it feels certain that Dutch youths, who so far have been able to show their patriotism only by acts of sabotage, will have enough fighting strength left in them to attack the Japanese.

As to the future of the Netherlands East Indies it is interesting to note that Sumner Welles, in his book, "The Time for Decision," remarks that the colonial problem may already have been satisfactorily approached by the Dutch government. He writes:

"Equally clearly within this category will fall the Netherlands East Indies, but I am inclined to believe that this problem has probably been solved already. In 1942 the Netherlands government in exile announced its decision that upon the liberation of Holland a new federal constitution would be promulgated under which the peoples of the Netherlands East Indies would be guaranteed precisely the same constitutional right of self-government and individual liberty as the people of the Netherlands themselves. If this pledge can be carried out, the peoples of the Netherlands East Indies will have ample means of determining their own destiny and any question of international trusteeship in their case should not arise."

Defiled Soil Becomes Death Valley

12-Mile Carnage Near Livron Lesson for Would-Be Masters

By Larry Newman

Livron, France (INS).—There is a stretch of road between La Coucourde and Savasse which should be preserved as a grim lesson to nations which would force their rule upon other peoples.

Flanked by the beautiful Forest de Marsanne and the swift moving Rhone, there is a scene of carnage and destruction unsurpassed in military annals.

Some 4300 German soldiers are buried here. Nearly 4000 German vehicles, forged together by the fire which destroyed them, line 12 miles of highway. Hundreds of dead horses have been burned but scores more still are lying in hidden ravines and gulleys to give this valley of death the stench of hell.

This massacre destroyed German resistance in southern France, with the 10,000 German soldiers killed, wounded and captured within 36 hours.

On the morning of August 29 a German general decided to withdraw, unaware of the trap set by the American "flying column."

Dawn of "massacre day" found the valley hemmed in with guns and tanks. At sunrise the entire German convoy was in the trap. Then the bridge near La Coucourde was dynamited.

Three hundred guns fired as one and 18 thunderbolts swooped down to spread panic among the men and 1500 horses the Germans had stolen.

Ablaze by Afternoon

The Germans ran for cover. There was none. Fire came from all directions. Tanks exploded. Flames shot up. Men were human torches. Horses raced madly into flames, dragging trucks and guns. Shells exploded and threw debris high into the air, even forcing strafing airplanes away. Smoke became so thick men fought with masks.

By midafternoon about 1000 vehicles were burning. As light waned, the fury of battle mounted. Fire spread.

Then German "supermen," crazed with fear, surrendered by battalions. All night our men fed hungry guns. By dawn the job was all but finished.

Now the war has passed but the evidence remains.

Going Home

Exiled Heads Begin Exodus From London

London (AP).—Sharing their joy as it shared Europe's sorrow five years ago, this wartime home of those who refused Hitler homage is saying, "Cheerio!" to exiled government officials now returning to liberated lands.

The exodus began with the departure of sections of the Czechoslovak government and London officials of the French Committee of National Liberation.

Nine exiled governments once set up their machinery in this international capital—Belgium, Holland, Norway, Luxembourg, Yugoslavia, France, Greece, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The Greeks and Yugoslavs moved to Cairo; de-Gaulle's group to Algiers.

Arrangements for the return home fit into a plan worked out in conjunction with General Eisenhower to provide for the resumption of civilian authority immediately as the military situation makes it possible.

Already Home

The Belgian government has already returned home. The Norwegian government long ago starting planning the homeward journey but it is expected to be some time before its bags are packed.

The Danes fall into still a different category. They have no government, either in London or Copenhagen. The legal Danish government functioned after the German occupation in 1940 but "went on strike" when, in the fall of 1943, the Germans seized control of internal affairs to put down growing disorders and sabotage.

King Christian was left nominally at liberty—a monarch at home without a government, without authority.

If the Germans decided voluntarily to withdraw from Denmark, the reestablishment of a legal government would be simple enough.

Not So Simple

The Czechoslovak government here already has sent its minister of reconstruction, Frantisek Nemec, with representatives of other ministries homeward via Moscow to supervise the restoration of civil administration in the liberated areas. How soon the whole republic will be liberated and President Benes with his cabinet reestablished depends upon the speed of current military operations.

The situation is far more complex with governments of Greece, Yugoslavia and Poland.

King George of Greece has agreed to await the outcome of a postwar referendum by his people. It has been reported that such an agreement also has been reached between King Peter of Yugoslavia and Marshal (Josip Broz) Tito. Poland's future is equally uncertain.

Brussels Tops Paris Gaiety At Liberation

By Ned Russell

Brussels.—This city is still teeming with the emotional turmoil of liberation, displaying a stamina for celebration surpassing that of Paris. These people know, probably better than any one else in western Europe, what freedom means.

Brussels has been occupied by German troops and ruled by German administrators for 9 out of the last 25 years. The people here know Germans—and they hate them with a deep, burning emotion. The Germans—not only the Nazis—took the freedom of the people of Brussels.

No Starvation

There was no outright starvation. The Germans set up a strict system of rationing, which furnished the basis of a flimsy diet for people who could not afford the minor luxuries of the black market. It had to be that way, because Germany was working these people, in one way or another, for the Nazi war machine.

Now there is just the beginning of a move to get things under control. Belgium will not need much food but she does need transport to set up her own communications system to carry her new crops to the cities.

But food is not the prime concern of the people. They are more interested in what is going to happen to their would-be conquerors from Germany.

First of all, any Belgian wants to kill all the S. S. troops, all the Gestapo and any one even indirectly associated with it. Most of Germany's army ought to die, too, they say . . . Then they go on to explain why.

Could Trust No One

The people tell you how they had to close all their windows to listen to the British radio. They were afraid to speak above a whisper in a public place.

Every story you hear from these people is told with deep and profound relief that now they can tell it.

Many of their stories are of being awakened between 4 and 6 a. m. by the Gestapo or a soldier, always poking a gun in their ribs, to demand to search their premises. The sound of a doorbell was one of the most terrifying sounds of life.

"My idea of freedom," one Belgian explained, "is when I hear my doorbell at 6 a. m. and can be sure that it is the milkman."

New York Tribune, Inc.

Ally Or Foe? That's Still Query As Italy Tries To 'Come Back'

By Russell Hill

Rome.—All dealings between the Allies and the Italians have been immensely complicated since last September. It has never been clear, either to us or to them, whether Italy is to be regarded as an occupied or a liberated country.

Had the Allies invaded the Balkan instead of the Italian peninsula the problem would have been simpler. These countries could have been treated as full-fledged Allies and given all the freedom possible. In France, too, there is full agreement.

When the time comes for Germany the situation should also be clear. The Allies will have every moral right to act as an occupying army. But in Italy we are dealing with a nation that was our enemy, but now "enjoys" the status of a cobelligerent.

This dilemma is ever present as a moral problem in the every-day life of every one in Italy. How can soldiers who fought Italians for three years in the North African desert suddenly forget this experience? How can Yugoslavs and Greeks be asked to forget the atrocities the Italian army committed against their people?

Talk Giveaway

Nine out of every 10 Romans talk of the German occupation as having lasted since September 8. This is an inadvertent admission that they consider themselves to have been free before that, but in the press they will claim that they always hated fascism. The Italians cannot be accused of being warlike and there is little reason to fear Italy's reemergence as an aggressive military power.

The present Italian government, with very few exceptions, is made up of men who bear no personal responsibility for fascism.

This government inherited the armistice agreed to by another government. Conditions imposed by the Allies were: any government formed must adhere to the armistice terms, any question concerning monarchy must not be raised until after the war. A third condition was the inclusion of Admiral Raffaele de Courten in the cabinet as Navy Minister.

Informed Before Oath

The government was formed by Premier Ivanoe Bonomi, who did not learn the terms of the armistice until he went with the new cabinet members to Salerno. The terms were read to the ministers before they took the oath of office. They agreed to abide by them.

The government now is faced by grave problems, some of them insuperable. The main ones are the lack of sufficient food for the population; unemployment—estimated by one Italian paper at 200,000 in Rome alone; inflation, and the reorganization of the army, in which one may include the question of what to do with the disarmed partisans.

Italians have been given freedom of the press and have frequently used it to voice criticisms. The Allies should do more about the unsatisfactory food situation, should underwrite the Italian lira in order to curb inflation, should give more Italians a chance to fight.

Get Answer, Too

Typical of these complaints was the statement by Giuseppe Saragat, Socialist state minister, who said: "Italy has all the disadvantages of war without any of war's benefits. We have Italy fighting at the side of the Allies, yet she is not invited to a conference of enormous international significance like Bretton Woods."

Allied authorities answer by saying they do not regard Italy as an ally.

To other complaints the Allies' answer is Italians should not blame us for a situation which is the direct result of the mistakes and crimes committed by the Fascists; that we are doing the best we can to feed Italians, but war supplies come first.

Italy, which is being defended by a former enemy country, still is better off than any of our European allies, some of whom can thank Italy as well as Germany for their present sufferings.

New York Tribune, Inc.

SCENES LIKE THIS DRAW MANY AMERICANS TO CANADA
. . . Quebec's Chateau Frontenac towers over tourists in Old Town

Both Business and Pleasure

World's Best Good Neighbors Find That It Pays—Two Ways

By Edward T. Folliard

When the war ends, Americans and Canadians are going "visiting" again and there are signs that travel over the unfortified border will be of boom proportions.

Reporters who went up to Quebec recently for the Roosevelt-Churchill war conference found that Canada not only was looking forward to the great influx, but actually was preparing for it. The Canadian National Tourist Advisory Committee, for example, was getting ready to meet in Windsor this week and discuss plans for taking care of the anticipated rush.

The tourist business in Canada is Big Business. In prewar days United States citizens flocked across the border at a rate of about 16 million to 19 million annually; went to 300-year-old Quebec and the Laurentian country; to Banff, Lake Louise and Jasper Park in the Rockies; to James Oliver Curwood's north woods; to bustling Vancouver and flower-scented Victoria. And each year these left something like 140 million dollars behind them in Canada.

Meantime, the Canadians were doing some visiting themselves. Their population is far less than ours—only 11,800,000—but just the same they spent close to 70 million dollars in the United States each year.

Restrictions Hurt

The war sadly interrupted this. Canada had to conserve her foreign exchange; otherwise would not have been able to purchase war materials and supplies from the United States. And so, soon after she followed Britain into the war in 1939, Canada put a ban on pleasure travel to this country. United States currency was granted only for necessary business or where health reasons dictated.

This has been eased somewhat recently with regulations permitting Canadians to spend $150 each annually in the United States. The United States also has loosened up somewhat on requirement for passports.

Travel from the United States into Canada has been hit by gasoline rationing and other travel handicaps. The Canadian government allows 12 imperial gallons per car each year for United States tourists, but in a land of great distances this is not very much.

Accordingly, the number of United States tourists declined from more than 18 million in 1937-38 to 10,700,000 in 1942-43; their average annual expenditure, from 149 million dollars in 1937 to 79 million dollars in 1942 and 87 million dollars in 1943.

This last figure would indicate that things are picking up and a gradual resumption of tourist travel already is evident. Granting of $150 in United States currency to spend in this country is enabling many Canadians to take long-postponed trips; in reverse, some 25 to 30 per cent more tourists from the United States are arriving in Canada this season than a year ago.

Windsor Hard Hit

Wartime barriers to travel have been felt most seriously at border points, such as Windsor, Niagara Falls and other communities similarly located. Windsor is the greatest port of entry for United States visitors to Canada and the populations of that city and Detroit were accustomed to intermingle in a way that doubtless would have astonished many Europeans.

Many of Canada's tourist accommodations have been virtually deserted since early in the war. Some have been completely shut down. But Canada is preparing not merely for a return to tourist traffic of pre-war days, but to something considerably larger.

The tourist advisory committee envisages Canada, a vast playground both in summer and winter, attracting visitors, not only from the United States but from other countries as well.

Lest all the foregoing seem crass, it should be emphasized that much more than dollars and cents are involved. Bob Young, of the Canadian Wartime Information Bureau, puts it this way:

"While tourist agencies have suffered from wartime, the average Canadian has missed his United States cousins. He had become accustomed to meeting them in service stations, in restaurants; to associating with them on the beaches, in the woods and other pleasure spots.

"He has missed their friendly greetings, because he had regarded them not as foreigners but as neighbors. And he has regretted his inability to pay return visits to their country."

That's true. Perhaps more than any neighbors on the globe, the United States and Canada have a crush on each other. Their peoples are simpatico—they click.

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4 B Sunday, September 24, 1944

Postwar Budget

Overshadowing all other considerations about the local budget now being formulated by the District Commissioners is the probability that it will be a postwar budget. It covers the fiscal year 1946, which begins next July 1. By that time or at least before the end of the 12 months in which these funds will be spent we should have an unconditional surrender from both Germany and Japan. If the budget is to serve its purpose, it will have to be shaped with that prospect clearly in mind.

While it is not now possible to see what projects can be permitted to go forward in the next fiscal year, we may reasonably suppose that the present acute labor shortage will be relaxed with the defeat of Germany and that many building materials will also become available. So there is a strong possibility that the District will be able to embark on its long-postponed municipal improvements program next year. We think the city should be ready to take prompt advantage of that opportunity. Substantial sums have been set aside for postwar construction, and the District has paid off its debts. At the same time it has acquired a number of acute problems. The city has grown fantastically in population, but its welfare institutions, its hospitals, schools, playgrounds and so forth have necessarily failed to keep pace. This lag of municipal facilities behind pressing requirements should not be permitted to continue for even a month longer than is necessary when materials and manpower can once more be had.

Citizens appearing before the Commissioners have outlined many projects for which funds are needed—too many probably to be included in a single budget. It seems to us, therefore, that the problem can best be met by outlining a program of public improvements to be undertaken over a period of several years. Necessary and desirable projects could be placed in this program in accord with their urgency. It should then be feasible definitely to include the first year's municipal improvements program in the 1946 budget. If the war in Europe should continue longer than is now contemplated, delay in getting the program under way would be unavoidable. But at least by this method no time would be lost for want of preparations. We hope that the Commissioners will remember that a budget is a means of planning for the future, even though that process is handicapped by many uncertainties.

Jobs Issue

The effect of Governor Dewey's two California speeches is to narrow the economic issues between himself and the Roosevelt Administration. "If there is one thing we are all agreed upon," he said at San Francisco, "it is that in the coming peacetime years we in this country must have jobs and opportunity for all." At Los Angeles the New York Governor outlined his belief in social security and called for widespread extension of old-age pensions and unemployment insurance and for some better means of guaranteeing medical aid to everyone. The ideas of social security and jobs for all have long been pillars of the New Deal, although full employment was not realized until war came and our social security system has remained admittedly inadequate.

This agreement as to objectives, however, does not carry over into methods. In the prewar era emphasis was on the creation of jobs by the Government. Private enterprise continued to lag and did not actually recover from the depression of the early thirties until war created demands for more goods than industry could possibly produce. Governor Dewey makes it unmistakably clear that he would shift the emphasis to expansion of peacetime industry. His plan, as we understand it, gives less thought to the appropriation of public funds to make WPA jobs than to the stimulation of industry, agriculture and business so that new opportunities for employment will be created.

Governor Dewey has not given us a full bill of particulars as to how he proposes to create what he calls "an economic climate in which business, industry and agriculture can grow and flourish." He suggests "drastic revision" of repressive tax laws and promises more details in a future speech. He would revise overly stringent restrictions on free enterprise, minimize confusion and red tape and work to eradicate antagonism between employers and employes. Important as these points are to a healthy economy, they can scarcely be regarded as a guarantee of full employment.

There is, however, a vital and affirmative note in Mr. Dewey's approach. He recognizes the necessity, if we are going to make our system of free enterprise work successfully, of giving it positive encouragement and buttressing. At least this approach offers considerable hope of achieving full employment without loss of freedom, whereas a policy of providing jobs for everyone, while private enterprise is kept in the doghouse, can lead only to governmental control of industry and employment.

This is a problem about which we need much more intelligent debate. We think there is no question as to the direction in which the American people prefer to move. They want full employment and they want it to be supplied by private industry. To our way of thinking the fact that Governor Dewey has not given us a full blueprint of ways and means to bring about a miracle of peacetime production does not minimize the desirability of working toward this and in the same spirit that has brought us substantial progress in the past.

Epic At Arnhem

War always entails risks. And when war is waged boldly and imaginatively, as it has been waged in the whole of our assault upon the Hitler dungeon from the west, great risks must necessarily be taken. The landing of British and Polish airborne troops on the north bank of the Rhine at Arnhem in the Netherlands was one such risk—a daring strategic maneuver justified in its hazardousness by the immense stakes to be won with success. A quick crossing of the Rhine by this stratagem would mean a flanking of the Nazi West Wall and thus a significant shortening of the war. The lives risked in this undertaking may be redeemed manyfold if it clears the way for the great Allied armies in France and Belgium to advance.

But risks are taken in the last analysis not so much by the strategists who plan them as by the men who execute them. In any situation, to land by parachute or glider or transport plane upon uncertain ground still within the enemy's control is an adventure calling for the utmost resolution and intrepidity. They are brave men who tackle such a task. At Arnhem, they knew, of course, that they were landing in a sector which the enemy would attempt to hold by every means and at any cost. The counter-attack upon them came from picked and seasoned Nazi forces with a fury born of desperation. For six sleepless days and nights the British and Polish soldiers have held this terrain which they had claimed—held it against overwhelming forces which had encircled them. "God knows," reported a newspaper correspondent on the scene, "from what secret source of strength these fighting men have drawn the guts which have kept them going. Only one thing is certain—they will keep going until the British Second Army gets here." At the moment this is written, we can only hope fervently that the prophecy will prove true.

Whatever the fate of the men at Arnhem, they have performed a deed which must brighten the dark history of war. Help is now near them. It seems likely that they have held on long enough to achieve something at least of the strategic purpose for which they landed. Certainly their valor and sacrifice have speeded the triumph of the cause they served. And their example must stir in all of us a fresh devotion to that cause.

Among The Immortals

A Parisian newspaper called *L'Aube* has demanded the dissolution of the venerable French Academy because of the apparent reluctance of its members to expel the unhappy and discredited Marshal Petain and the notorious M. Charles Maurras, editor of *L'Action Francaise*, whose particular variety of royalism has often been said to be identical with fascism. Of course, the academicians may be merely waiting for Petain's death or for more temperate times in which to determine whether he is worthy to remain one of the "Immortals." As for Maurras, they have decided to wait for the verdict of the courts in his case. This unwillingness to be moved by passions of the moment is, of course, in keeping with the traditions of the academy. Even under the Nazi occupation, the Academy did not formally expel M. Abel Bonnard and Andre Maurois, disqualified by the anti-Jewish laws, nor did it yield to Nazi pressures to elect new members to the vacancies thus created.

Nevertheless, the Academy, sooner or later, will have to make some readjustment to the radically changed political climate. It is reported that election has been offered, unofficially, to General de Gaulle. But De Gaulle, who since his return to France has been conducting himself with a statesmanlike discretion, is reported to have replied that he will accept no honors until his task of restoring France to her people has been completed. It is also reported that the famous Alsatian economist, M. Andre Siegfried, will soon be elected to one of the vacant chairs. M. Siegfried was no friend of the Vichy regime and was certainly no collaborationist; but neither, apparently, is he a very warm friend of these United States. M. Siegfried's distrust of the American genius, reflected in his celebrated work, *Les Etats Unis d'Audjourd-hui*, published in the 1920's, seems steadily to have increased with the years. A few years ago he wrote an article in which he denied that the United States was even part of Western civilization. He drew a distinction between "The West" and "The Farther West," in which he included not only the United States but the British Dominions. If the qantitative and collectivist spirit of "The Farther West," warned M. Siegfried, should ever come into intimate contact with the classical spirit of "The West," all the distinguishing characteristics of Western civilization—quality, personality, proportion—would disappear, and "the Great Tradition" be lost forever.

The French Academy was established nearly three and a quarter centuries ago by the great Cardinal Richelieu. Its greatest task, an unending one, is the editing of the famous Dictionary, whereby the Academy maintains the integrity of French idiom. The question, then, is whether, if the Academy were dissolved as *L'Aube* desires, French would presently develop into an amorphous and overgrown and uninflected language, like modern English. That it would change seems certain, but it is unlikely that its mutations of syntax and meaning would be nearly as rapid as in the case of English. For French is now spoken by only about 69 million of the world's inhabitants; whereas English, at the most recent estimate, is now the primary tongue of more than 270 million persons scattered through every part of the world.

Politics In Coal

Until lately, John L. Lewis has replied affably, if unsatisfactorily, to requests from Secretary Ickes for his assistance in maintaining coal production. Last Tuesday, however, he chose to respond to such a request with a tediously abusive message full of irrelevant personal attacks on a number of Government officials who have nothing whatever to do with coal mining. As we have observed before, we do not see how John Lewis' enmity can be anything other than a political asset to the Administration.

"We know," he wired, "it would be a rare act of sportsmanship on the part of the Roosevelt Administration to lay off us until after the election, but we would like to see you try it once." Perhaps this would be feasible if the cold weather would "lay off" American households this winter and if the Germans would "lay off" defending the Rhineland. In the circumstances, however, it behooves Mr. Ickes to prod Mr. Lewis just as vigorously as possible. And we cannot say that we are sorry to see an end of the beatific "John and Harold" stage of their relationship which so bedeviled the WLB in dealing with the general strikes in the coal industry last year.

In the past two or three weeks, production has been interrupted in some 70-odd mines where supervisors have gone on strike for recognition of their union as a bargaining agent. Although this union of supervisory employes is affiliated with the catch-all District 50 of the United Mine Workers, Mr. Lewis has insisted on the preposterous fiction that he has no control over its activities. In the strikes last year, he insisted, too, that he was without responsibility. The fact is, of course, that District 50 is his own creation and is guided absolutely by his will. He struck a pose of pious indignation when Mr. Ickes accused the mine workers of violating the no-strike clause of their contracts. But the violation is obvious and incontestable. John L. Lewis is playing politics with the good name of his union and with the security of his country.

Exit Mystery

After looking over the record of four years of ultra-scientific warfare, and after reading about the exploits of the robot bombs and the new flame-throwers, some people may be a little discouraged about the net result of a century and a half of tremendous scientific progress. Not so the scientists themselves. Dr. Harlow Shapley, the famous Harvard astronomer, speaking the other night at Cleveland before the American Association of Science, came out for a relentless war against the "four major enemies of mankind" namely, mystery, illiteracy, premature senility, and uniformity of culture.

The greatest enemy of all, however, is mystery. Here Dr. Shapley reverses the popular adage that "what you don't know won't hurt you." The unknown not only can but does hurt us. The unknown, it seems, is a terrible tyranny "which shadows the brightness of the explored realms of nature and of man." The worst of it is that although we have stopped being frightened by "strange squeaks in the dark" and have got rid of some of our "superstitions about the dead," the Malificent Unknown still vastly exceeds the Beneficent Known.

Therefore it would appear that Dr. Shapley wants everybody to get to work on the job of "finding out new facts" and "checking old interpretations" until (as we gather) all the secrets of the cosmos have been ferreted out, filed away, catalogued, cross-referenced, and put at everybody's disposal. Then, presumably, there would no longer be any such thing as an unanswered or unanswerable question about the universe or any of its inhabitants—except perhaps the one that Dr. Shapley himself seems to have refrained from answering, names, what is to become of science after science has discovered everything, and nothing remains to exercise its tyranny.

It all sounds wonderful, this world in which there would be no such thing as an unanswered or unanswerable question. But it is possible that Dr. Shapley has overlooked the tendency of the human mind to make mysteries even where none have existed. Indeed, we find our own mind making a mystery right now, namely, the mystery of what the devil the learned doctor is really talking about.

AS FOR GOLDENROD

The spear is golden, but the wound is one
Whereof the summer will most surely die,
And green drain from the world, and even the sun,
The lordly sun, be lessened in the sky.
And when we pass this meadow on a morrow,
And turn, beyond it, where the wood stands near,
Meadow and wood alike will tell the sorrow
Sprung from the certain wound inflicted here.

That time will be for turning yet again,
Out of the wood, and back to our own door,
And so, inside, and to the fire, and then
To one another . . . and the one turn more:
To the unspoken thought of all we hold
Against all spearings, whether or not of gold.

DAVID MORTON

Britain's Trade

By Janet Keith

Postwar Problems

BRITAIN'S financial relations with other countries will be drastically altered after the present war. Once the world's leading creditor nation, she will in future be engaged in a life-and-death struggle to pay for her imports.

Some of the revolutionary changes which have taken place in Britain's external financial position were outlined by Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in this year's budget speech. These changes began, he explained, during the first World War. Before 1914, Britain's exports were large enough to pay for most of her imports, and she used her income from overseas assets to make fresh investments.

During World War I, she sold part of her overseas investments to finance the war needs of herself and her allies. More important, her export trade suffered heavily because of the war. The end result was that after 1918 she began to live right up to her international income for the first time in her history. Her total revenue from exports and overseas investments just nicely paid for her total imports; there was no longer a surplus for reinvestment abroad.

DURING THE present war Britain has already parted with overseas assets worth one billion pounds and incurred overseas liabilities amounting to two billion. In future she will not be able to finance even a part of her imports from overseas investment income. Only one course lies open to her: she must increase her export trade.

But the British government cannot create export trade, warned Sir John Anderson. The government can merely try, by means of appropriate domestic and foreign policies, to establish conditions in which trade can flourish. The rest is up to the people—manufacturers, merchants, and workers. The same drive must be applied to the problems of export trade as has been applied to the problems of war.

Evidence of serious thinking about trading problems is contained in the postwar planning reports of a number of unofficial British organizations.

"It is palpably absurd," states a report of the Reconstruction Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce, "that nations should be anxious to export more of their real wealth to other nations than they receive in return. The limiting factor in the production of real wealth has been the failure to distribute to would-be consumers enough money to buy the potential output. International trade must no longer constitute a threat to the standard of living of any nation but be used as a means of mutula aid. The outlook of "capturing markets" must be changed to one of good neighborliness. Competition should remain but should be reduced to healthy emulation. Nations are in such different stages of development that international uniformity in trading systems is impracticable. . . . The Chamber cannot support any scheme which in the economic sphere relies upon some supra-national authority (which in practice must mean the most powerful nation or nations) to dictate to the weaker nations what their internal policy should be."

THE WORLD TRADE Alliance Association, which was founded in 1943 by Sir Edgar R. Jones, would set up a world trading council and a series of export product committees (one for each main export product) to organize export trade on the basis that there is to be complete quantitative distribution of the available or required exports of every country at agreed stabilized prices. A world development commission would carry out development schemes in depressed countries, and would distribute export surpluses outside and without affecting the normal-trading markets. The work of this development commission would be financed by a small percentage commission on all export bills.

A recent report of the Wholesale Textile Association proposes that the British Government should make representations to the governments of other United Nations, particularly that of the United States with a view to retaining and adapting the principles underlying Mutual Aid as a basis for the fair exchange of goods and services between nations in the postwar era. Failing common agreement, Britain should attempt to obtain a limited agreement within a regional sphere such as the British Commonwealth and Empire, or among such of the United Nations as may wish to participate.

The first concrete step toward reviving British export trade has been taken by the advertising profession, which proposes to set up a National Overseas Advertising Service. All the apparatus of market research will be used by the organization, so that complete information regarding every world market will be made available to British industry. The work will be financed by subscriptions from member-companies, and the service operated on a self-supporting, non-profit basis. Although nothing official has been said, it is assumed that the scheme will have the approval of the British government.

Finnish Armistice

By Andre Visson

The United Nations' Inside Front

THE SECOND in the series of armistices granted by the Soviet Union, this week's armistice with Finland differs in many respects from the one which Romania obtained a week ago.

The ink on Finnish armistice papers was not yet dry when the Soviet press blasted all its big guns—"Izvestia," "Pravda" and "Red Fleet"—against the Finns, accusing them of treacherously violating the armistice terms by helping Germans to escape from Finland.

This is an extremely grave accusation, and the very fact that all large Soviet newspapers were instructed to voice it simultaneously and in the sharpest of terms constitutes a rather alarming omen for Soviet-Finnish relations.

Before examining the 23 paragraphs of the Finnish armistice, we must recall to mind that the spirit in which any international agreement is concluded is of much greater importance than its text. And to judge from the accusations expressed so sharply by the Soviet press, the spirit of the Soviet-Finnish armistice differs decidedly from that which inspired the Soviet-Romanian armistice.

BOTH ROMANIA and Finland waited until the weakness of Germany permitted them to get out of the war with the least possible damage. But Romania assured herself of the initiative in the move toward armistice, while Finland protracted for months her negotiations with Moscow. It is quite probable that military factors were primary in the hesitations of Finland. But it is also true that in temperament the Finns are slower, more stubborn, less subtle and less of a gambling nature than the Romanians. Moreover, they must have hoped that the sympathy which Finland had built up for herself in the United States would help them to obtain the best possible conditions from Soviet Russia.

Whatever the determinants of the Finnish attitude, it is obvious that that honest but stubborn people has become more suspicious in the eyes of Moscow policy makers than the alert and eager-to-gamble Romanians, whose royal ruler boldly placed his pro-Nazi Prime Minister, Marshal Ion Antonescu, in a stamp collection safe, and appointed to the new government the Romanian Communist Lucretiu Petrascanu, who went to Moscow as the head of the Romanian delegation.

Furthermore, there is another substantial difference between the Finnish and the Romanian situations. Moscow was able to offer Transylvania, the greatest part of which had been given to Hungary by Hitler, to Romania as territorial compensation. But Hitler gave no Finnish territories to Finland's neighbors; and consequently, Moscow could not present Finland with any compensation at the expense of Hitler or his satellites.

BY OPPOSING the Finnish demand for the evacuation of Finland, the Germans could have brought together the Finns and the Russians. Moscow did not ask the Finns to become cobelligerents of the United Nations, as the Romanians had. But, obliged to fight the Germans, the Finns would become de facto, if not de jure, our cobelligerents. Unfortunately for them the Nazi radio—probably with the deliberate purpose of creating trouble—boasted that the Germans were escaping from Finland with the aid of Finnish authorities.

Soviet policy makers, suspicious of the Finns, jumped on this Nazi evidence, reiterated all their grievances against the Finns and insisted upon the undelayed execution of the armistice terms.

As the Germans do not appear to be willing to evacuate Finland, the Finns run the risk of finding themselves fighting the Germans without even having the cobelligerent status granted to the Romanians.

With regard to their borders with the Soviet Union, both Finland and Romania have had to accept the borders established in 1940. There is, however, an essential difference. Romania, without fighting, annexed Bessarabia and Bukovina in 1940. And while one of those provinces—Bessarabia—belonged to Russia until 1918, Bukovina was claimed by Moscow on ethnographical bases. On the other hand, Finland did fight in 1939-40; and the territory around the harbor of Viborg (Viipuri) which she ceded to Soviet Russia after having been defeated was claimed by Moscow for strategical considerations only.

The same strategic considerations have determined Moscow's claim to a 50-year lease of the Porkkala Udd for the establishment of a military base to replace the one which Soviet Russia claimed and obtained in 1940 in the Hango Peninsula. Soviet military leaders must have reached the conclusion that the Porkkala region, where the Czarist generals had built fortifications in World War I, is of greater importance for the defense of the Baltic sea lanes than the Hango Peninsula.

THE CESSION of the Petsamo area was to be expected. The story of this territory in the Arctic area is quite interesting. When in the 1860's the Russians obtained from the Grand Duchy of Finland (at that time incorporated into the Russian Empire) an adjustment of the Russian-Finnish border near the Russian capital, they promised to give Finland in exchange the then completely valueless territory of Petsamo in the north. This Russian promise was fulfilled by the Soviet government in 1920, when Soviet Russia in the Dorpat peace treaty recognized Finland's complete independence. In 1930, however, the previously worthless Petsamo territory became extremely valuable through the discovery of nickel mines, the concession for which was granted to the Canadian Nickel Corporation (International Nickel).

Moscow did not claim Petsamo in 1940, but it insisted on the cession of that territory in 1944, perhaps again for strategical and political considerations. The Germans used Petsamo in this war as a submarine base for attacks on the Allied convoys to Murmansk and Arkangel. Furthermore, the reincorporation of Petsamo into the Soviet Union re-establishes a common Soviet-Norwegian boundary and brings out the exceptional position of postwar Russia in the Scandinavian Peninsula.

Finland, on the other hand, loses her outlet to the Arctic Sea and her fisheries in that area. Her loss—economically—is smaller than Russia's military and strategical advantage. But the renewed cession by Finland of Viborg, great commercial harbor with hinterland rich in timber and inhabited by 400,000 people, is a very great sacrifice which the Finns would never have made without compulsion.

AS IN THE CASE of Romania, Finland will not be called upon to deliver any "forced labor" to Soviet Russia as compensation for the war damage. She will have to deliver goods, and for the same amount as stipulated in the Romanian armistice terms, 300 million dollars to be paid in the course of six years. Three hundred million dollars in Finnish currency amounts to 15 billions of Finnish marks. The Finnish prewar foreign trade was about 8.3 billion marks, and the Finnish national income amounted to 29 billion marks. Naturally, after her two wars with the Soviet Union and the cession of 11 per cent of her territory, the Finnish national income and foreign trade will decrease considerably. Finland will probably still be able to deliver timber, pulp and ships for 2.5 billions yearly. This is exactly half of what Moscow claimed from her six months ago, when the Russians fixed the Finnish indemnity at 600 million dollars.

The paramount question for the Finns, however, is not the amount of their indemnity nor even the very heavy sacrifice imposed by the cession of Viborg. It is the question of their independence. If Soviet Russia respects that independence and if the Finns, on the other hand, accept their uncomfortable status of a small neighbor in the close vicinity of one of the capitals of the Soviet Union, Soviet-Finnish relations will finally work out. In other words, the spirit of the agreement is more important than its text.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry the writer's name and address though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

Austrians Handicapped

Mr. L. K.'s letter in today's Post seems to be very timely. I think one additional reason why Austrian resistance movements are handicapped is that there is no Austrian government, either within or outside the country. Had the Allies recognized an Austrian government-in-exile, the Austrians, even if they would not call such a government back to Austria, would have had certainty that their cause was backed by the Allies. A recognized government would also have facilities to organize direct communication with the Austrian underground. Without outright Allied help, such work is, of course, impossible and complete ignorance of the situation inside Austria is the result.

Though Austrians in exile are split into many factions, their differences are not greater than with Czechs or Poles. Called upon to give real service they would unite in common effort. With the difficulties awaiting the Allies in the almost inaccessible Austrian Alps, expert aid by Austrians living in the Allied countries, many of whom know every shade of dialect spoken in the various valleys and every passage running over rocks and glaciers, should be too valuable to be ignored.

FRANK MARKART.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.

Mexico Educates

In the Mexican government's desire to combat illiteracy and to tell the population about its dangers, the ministry of public education has begun to insert short phrases, catchwords and mottoes into newspapers.

Here are a few of them taken from last Sunday's El Universal.

"Whoever cannot read, does not live; he vegetates, and Mexico needs to be a land composed of men who live."

"There can be no liberty in ignorance, and illiteracy closes every gate of knowledge."

"Ignorance is the mother of all evil, and illiteracy, the mother of ignorance."

"Let us proclaim equality, but never can the illiterate and the literate be equal. To the equality established by law, let us unite to it the equality that comes through education."

"One of the greatest national problems is illiteracy. But let us not forget that for a people who truly desire to accomplish something that there are no insoluble problems."

HENSLEY WOODBRIDGE.
Arlington, Va., Sept. 15.

Plea For Italy

I too read the ad appealing to UNRRA for relief to Italy, and I disagree profoundly with the letter of protest against this appeal written by an Army officer, published in yesterday's Post.

He asks, "Where were the Italians at Anzio?" According to General Alexander's headquarters, while our boys were fighting the Germans at Anzio, the Italians were keeping the Germans busy in the North. As a matter of fact, they were raising such hell, that the German army was forced to divert six of their 26 Divisions from the Cassino front to battle with the Italian Patriots.

In reference to the gentleman's statement that the Italians are an enemy people, may I call his attention to the fact that the Government of the United States recognizes Italy as a co-belligerent. We have been accepting the considerable help of the Italian army, navy and air force. Yesterday, September 21, from the Allied command came the following appeal to the Patriots of northern Italy and especially to the Patriots of Piedmont:

"The moment has come for you to strike and strike hard. Strike with fire-arms, hand grenades, and if necessary, with knives. Even a primitive weapon, if brandished by a determined man, becomes a dangerous weapon for the enemy in retreat. Strike immediately for the liberation of Piedmont, and for the liberation of Italy. Drive out the Germans and eliminate the Fascists."

The Italians have answered and are answering this appeal. Shall we then respond by letting them starve? The Italians are fighting with our sons against a common enemy, and with our sons are giving their lives. Shall we reply by allowing those who escaped German bullets to be finished off by tuberculosis?

I too am a veteran of World War I, and we thought afterward we were through with wars. Our only chance to really make this the last war, lies in doing a good thorough job of rehabilitation. The last 25 years have taught us that starvation doesn't breed good democrats.

ERNEST ELGART.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 22.

Name Calling

In the editorial "On Calling Names" in this morning's Post, reference is made to a persistent old but incorrect tradition regarding the origin of the term "Gringo."

I believe that this word can be traced in old Spanish dictionaries which show it to be of much older usage than the period of the Mexican War. It simply means "foreigner," and was used with that connotation even to refer to Spaniards who came from the more distant provinces. In South America and Mexico it has been applied particularly to North Americans and Englishmen. But in Ecuador, according to Albert Franklin's recent book on that country, they speak of the "Gringo Aleman," meaning the "German foreigner."

The article in The Post makes no mention of the term "greaser." Perhaps it has almost gone out of use. There was no opprobrium attached to the word when the Yankee and British traders first applied it. They merely nicknamed the workers who prepared and the traders who sold the tallow which, together with hides, was the principal export product of the former Spanish colonies, including California. The Yankee traders spoke little Spanish. Instead of learning how to say tallow in that language, they made the word grease known to the Spaniards. Inventing the name "greasers" was a natural step for the American sailors of 1820.

MARION PARKS.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.

Strength Of Unity

A few lines in the last issue of Time Magazine ought to make every thinking person ponder a bit. Concerning the possible improvement of the robot bomb Time says: "If another war starts, Britain and Germany may make a shambles of each other's cities any morning at the push of a button."

Are we to allow another war, with destruction even more horrible than now?

This is no time to consider the sovereign rights of individual nations; it is rather imperative to consider the rights of people to exist. Let the nations now united to defeat Germany and Japan unite to preserve peace! It is easy to imagine the horrors another war would bring, but it is more worthwhile to imagine what might be accomplished if the nations would unite to make another war impossible.

NATHALIE TOMS MEANS.
Arlington, Va., Sept. 18.

Tough Issues Avoided

Steel Panel's Report Adds No Justification For Wage Adjustments

By Leo Wolman

If there is any foundation for the growing belief that the Administration will shortly sanction general increases in wages, there seems to be little in the report of the Steel Panel to justify a revision of the "Little Steel" policy, on which wage increases at this time must be based. The fact is that the panel goes over familiar grounds, repeats arguments and counterarguments and adds little by way of fact or inference to what the War Labor Board or the President already knew.

On a long list of troublesome issues which were raised by the steel case, the panel refrains from submitting conclusions or recommendations. The union's demands for a guaranteed annual wage, dismissal or severance pay, sick leave, the elimination of geographical wage differentials are sent back to the board, where they properly belong. For these are tough issues, their settlement involves major decisions on public policy and there is grave question whether the board or the President has the authority to deal with them even under their broad war powers.

Old Question Remains—Relation in Costs, Wages

There remains then the old question of the relation between wages and living costs, which has been the heart of the "Little Steel" controversy during the last 18 months. It is at this point that organized labor has launched its fiercest attacks on our public wage policy by claiming that the leading Government index of the cost of living was plainly defective and grossly understated the true increase in such costs.

It was, also, because of the importance of this issue that two expert inquiries into the cost of living index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, one at the instance of the Department of Labor and the other of the War Labor Board, were undertaken.

How does the panel deal with this thoroughly controverted issue?

Although panel reports are deemed to be factual documents, this report appears to go beyond the facts by implying that wages of steel workers have lagged substantially behind living costs and that the President is not bound by the 15 per cent "Little Steel" formula. For the report says: "There is no evidence to support a finding that Congress or the President at any time meant that increases in the cost of living since May, 1942, should under no circumstances be considered in the administration of the national wage stabilization policy. . . ."

No New Data Turned Out to Serve as Excuse

But, as the panel reviews the facts of wages and living costs, it fails to reveal any new data or new interpretations of old data which can serve as a good reason, or excuse, for modifying the existing wage policy.

Thus the panel repeats the fact that, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the cost of living, from January, 1941, to July, 1944, has increased 25.1 per cent. Wages in the same period increased (depending on how they are measured) as follows: weekly earnings, 66.6 per cent; annual earnings, 72.5; gross hourly earnings (including overtime) 33.3, and straight-time hourly earnings 25.9 per cent.

All of these percentages show no lag in wages. Only if there is a summation of actual rate changes does the report arrive at a figure, 18.2 per cent, which falls short of the recorded rise in living costs. But nowhere is it made clear why only the last unit of wage measurement is appropriate to the administration of our wage policy.

As to the reliability of the cost of living index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the panel has no view of its own. It refers, therefore, to the findings of the latest committee of experts (the Mitchell Committee) which, according to the panel, suggest that the bureau's index may understate the increase in living costs by three to four points. This is so moderate a revision in a highly technical and complex measure that responsible public officials might well hesitate to use it as a reason for inaugurating a country-wide wave of wage advances, to be followed by increases in prices and in the already inflated costs of Government.

WARTIME INDUSTRY'S "COST-PLUS"
WARTIME LABOR'S TIME AND A HALF OVERTIME
HEY! YOU'LL HAVE TO CHANGE YOUR HABITS! PASTURES ARE SHORTER NOWADAYS.
PEACETIME PASTURES

The Washington Merry-Go Round

Vinson May Get 'Demobilizer' Job

By Drew Pearson

Congress is now placing the emasculated demobilization bill on President Roosevelt's desk, following which FDR will be faced with the job of choosing a demobilizer to succeed hard-working, loyal Jimmy Byrnes.

VINSON

White House insiders and Capitol Hill observers predict that Roosevelt will once more turn to rugged, efficient Economic Stabilizer Fred Vinson, credited by those on the inside with one of the outstanding and unsung jobs of World War II—keeping our domestic economy in balance, despite terrific pressures against wage and price ceilings. For virtually 16 months—ever since Vinson gave up his lifetime post on the U. S. Court of Appeals to become economic stabilizer—prices and wages have remained almost stable.

Vinson fought unceasingly against higher farm prices, against labor's drive to break wage ceilings, against the oil companies' effort to increase their profits and against the inadequate tax bill vetoed by Roosevelt.

And strangely enough, Vinson's courage and forthrightness seem to have won him respect and support even from those whom he has fought.

Farm groups, for example, were outraged when Vinson placed ceilings on hogs, cattle, corn and dairy products—a fight which drove Chester Davis out of his job as Food Administrator. On the other hand, farm leaders know that Vinson's firmness has probably saved American agriculture from a repetition of the disastrous postwar panic which occurred 25 years ago.

Dollar-a-Year Men

The full effect hasn't yet percolated down from the top but, before he left for China, Donald Nelson signed a new set of rules governing the appointment of—and the continued employment of—WPB dollar-a-year men.

Dollar-a-year appointments for the war emergency period were okayed by the White House four years ago, the appointments to be made at the discretion of the agency chiefs without regard to existing law. Criticism of appointments gradually resulted in a tightening of the policy, but Nelson really put his foot down last month.

Major dynamite in the order is Nelson's pronouncement that "No person may be employed on a dollar-a-year basis who would be required by his position on the War Production Board to make decisions directly affecting his own company or its competitors." The same section bans dollar-a-year employment of all lawyers, all trade association officials, members of WPB industry advisory committees, or any individuals convicted of antitrust violations.

A new wrinkle in the order is Nelson's demand that all dollar-a-year men doing administrative or executive work be at their desks or elsewhere "on official service" a minimum of five days a week.

Segregation Discussed

Negro leaders met in secret session last Friday with Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, Second Corps Area commander, to complain against the Army's announced policy of segregation at the new redistribution centers for returning overseas veterans. The decision of Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, chief of the Army Service Forces, to assign Negro veterans to Harlem's Hotel Theresa and Chicago's Hotel Pershing has Negroes hopping mad.

The Army is taking over the following hotels for white veterans: 35 in Miami Beach, 4 in Hot Springs, 4 in Asheville, N. C., 3 in Santa Barbara, Calif., and 2 at Lake Placid, N. Y. Each man returned from overseas has 21 days complete furlough when he arrives here, is then shipped to one of these centers for reorientation."

Negroes are now hopping mad because colored troops will not be able to enjoy any of the resort hotels; also because the taking over the Hotels Theresa and Pershing will deprive Negro civilians of normal hotel accomodations for colored people in New York and Chicago.

Entirely aside from segregation, the Negro protest raises the entire question of why the Army must spend millions to lease hotels when it has camps available which are easily converted into comfortable rest centers.

NOTE—White veterans returning from everseas have also been complaining because Negroes are in New York and Chicago while they are in smaller resort cities.

Supported Just Claims

They also remember that Vinson has demanded that the Government keep faith with farmers whenever agriculture presented a just claim. When rising feed costs threatened to squeeze out dairy farmers, Vinson originated the Government's subsidy program, which has averted a milk famine. When big packer representatives in control of the meat section of OPA proposed to cut the Government's support price for cattle, Vinson brusquely vetoed the move.

Vinson has also fought labor. He felt, for instance, that it was unfair to increase hourly wage rates at a time when labor's weekly earnings, due to upgrading and overtime, were far in excess of living costs. But he also feels, as do labor leaders, that those earnings must not be allowed to slump when labor returns to the 40-hour week on V-Day.

The hard-hitting stabilizer has other strong support, especially on Capitol Hill.

Clothes Ration Averted

Few people know how close the country was to clothes rationing a few months ago, at the peak of the war. Key figure who helped prevent it was shrewd Pittsburgh department store wizard Irwin Wolf.

Wolf and WPB boss Donald Nelson held several conferences. Wolf pointed out that retailers were buying all the clothes in sight, were hoarding huge amounts of one item while having no stocks of other goods.

Finally, Nelson asked Wolf to sit down with Joseph Weiner, head of the civilian supply section of WPB; John Davidson, representing the wholesalers, and Earl Reed, another WPB official. They drafted a simple order which limited all retailers to the same amount of stock they had during the previous year. The proposal was immediately adopted by Nelson, and clothes rationing was avoided.

NOTE—One effect of Wolf's program is that merchants will carry over only small amounts of "ersatz" merchandise in the postwar period, will not be stuck with poor-quality merchandise to unload on the money-flushed public.

Only Organization for Peace Is Out of Political Campaign

By Mark Sullivan

The proposed international organization for preserving peace is out of the presidential campaign and out of politics. It is out because of the attitude long and patiently held by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, accompanied by the reciprocal attitude of Republican leaders in the Senate and elsewhere.

The public should understand the precise field which the pact covers and to which it is limited. This was formally specified after conversations between Mr. Hull and a representative of Thomas E. Dewey in Mr. Hull's letter to Mr. Dewey.

"These conversations and your letter constitute a heartening manifestation . . . on the problem of the establishment of an international peace and security organization."

Also Precise

Mr. Dewey was equally precise. In a statement to the press accompanying his letter to Mr. Hull he expressed the purpose and the achievement as "a nonpartisan American participation in the world organization" for preserving peace.

What is out of politics is just that—the proposed world organization for preserving peace. There are a number of other proposed international agreements which are not out of politics. Many of these are in the field of economics.

One is a proposed international organization having to do with agriculture and food. It has already been started, at a meeting of representatives of some 44 nations held at Hot Springs, Va., last year. This meeting set up and there is now in existence a United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture. Before any binding organization can come into being, it must, of course, be ratified by Congress.

This will be in the field of politics, subject to debate in Congress and to public discussion, with the possibility of becoming a political issue. Without prejudicing the question, some who gave careful attention to the meeting at which the idea got under way felt that the proposal seemed to look toward expansion of our familiar American Agricultural Adjustment Administration on an international scale. Since our domestic Triple-A is an issue in our domestic politics, it is certain that anything looking like an international Triple-A would be even more an issue.

Apprehension may have arisen from talk that Vice President Henry A. Wallace is to be offered the headship.

Proponents of the international organization say it is not to be an expanded Triple-A. They say that its policies and actions are not meant to be binding on the nations entering the organization, but will take only the form of recommendations.

Not Covered

The proposed international organization dealing with agriculture is a type of several others, such as the monetary proposal discussed recently at an international conference at Bretton Woods, N. H. All these are to be regarded as not covered at all by the pact of non-partisanship which covers the international organization to preserve peace.

Any attempt to bring the proposed international agreements in the field of economics under the protection from politics which covers the proposed organization for preserving peace would endanger the latter.

Japs Score

Few Realize Big Setback In China

By Ernest Lindley

When President Roosevelt said that the military situation in China is unsatisfactory, he summed up in one undramatic word a major strategic setback.

LINDLEY

Amid the plethora of successes on other fronts, the Chinese front has easily been lost to public view. It was never very thoroughly reported in the press, owing largely to Chinese restrictions on the movements of correspondents and American military observers and to the Chinese censorship, partly to American military censorship.

The Japanese offensives in south central China have caused American strategists deep anxiety for the last three months. They were the main forks of a campaign of which the drive from Burma into northeast India was also a part. Their ultimate purpose was to nip off the last shreds of military resistance by the Chinese and make China useless to the Western allies as a base for military operations against Japan.

The drive into northeast India—aimed at the supply lines from India to China—was halted and thrown back, although at the cost of diverting combat and transport planes and supplies which might otherwise have gone to the Chinese or to the American forces in north Burma and China. The drives into south central China have not been stopped—although Chennault's Fourteenth Air Force earlier shattered at least one major advance toward Kweilin.

Job Made Harder

Now Chennault has lost his major advanced air bases. It has become apparent that the Chinese have no army worthy of mention in that part of China or, if they have, that it is not willing or able to do much to interfere with the Japanese.

The Japanese have, in effect, established a broad barrier between Chennault, Stilwell and Chungking, on one side, and the coast of China, on the other.

When, or if, an Allied amphibious expedition lands on the coast of China, it must do so with little or no aid from American land-based air forces in China. And it probably will be able to join hands with the Chinese only by an extensive overland campaign.

The possibility also must be contemplated that the Japanese will keep on going until they have

See Story, Map Page 2

reached Kunming or some other point which would not only cut the air transport route from India to China, but seal off the new overland route which Stilwell is just opening.

Much With Little

Probably no other commanders on the Allied side have done so much with so little against such heart-breaking obstacles as Chennault and Stilwell have. And the development of the air transport line "over the hump" has been one of the miracles of the war.

The danger that these strenuous, almost superhuman, efforts to keep China in the war, at least nominally, and to preserve China as a base would be annulled by just such a campaign as the Japanese have conducted in recent months was foreseen by American strategists. This accounts for their repeated efforts to get a Burma campaign started earlier and on a larger scale.

There was never any expectation that a large army in China, whether Chinese or Western, could be supplied by way of Burma. The hope was that enough equipment and supplies could be put in to keep the Japanese at bay, protect Chennault's airfields and keep Chiang Kai-Shek's chin above water.

The serious setbacks suffered during the last few months will not necessarily prevent Allied amphibious forces from landing on the shores of China, establishing their own air bases and working their way up the coast to within closer bombing range of Japan.

But without support from the interior of China, especially from American land-based air forces, the landings will be more difficult and the prospect of equipping and training a Chinese army under the Generalissimo has been dimmed.

May Win Out

Stilwell and Chennault are so ingenious and resolute that the Japanese may yet be denied complete success in their present Chinese campaign. But vitally important ground has been lost already, probably beyond early recovery.

The possibility cannot be dismissed, however, that China, or at least that portion which looks toward Chungking, will have to be written off the books for military purposes.

In such event, the Chinese Communists in the northwest, presently blockaded by Chiang Kai-shek, might become the core of Chinese military effort against the Japanese.

The military situation in China is not pleasant to dwell upon. It must be given full weight, however, in any over-all appraisal of the progress of the war. And its weight is sufficient to offset in part the brilliant victories of the forces advancing westward under Nimitz and MacArthur.

Government Approves Uncensored News Aim But Is Worst Offender

By William L. Shirer

One can only applaud the support given by Secretary Hull, Senators Taft and Connally and Representative Fulbright to a program to secure an unfettered international exchange of independent, uncensored news as a means of helping to promote world peace.

Nothing could be more desirable in this sorry world. If the mass of peoples could be told the unvarnished truth about one another and about themselves and their governments, wars would certainly not be so easy to breed.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the congressional resolutions asserting the right of the responsible radio and press to write, send, publish and broadcast news from any corner of the world at uniform communication rates and without censorship or other interference from governments or private monopolies will be translated into actual fact not too long after the shooting stops. Senator Connally's resolution suggests that the peace treaty or the treaty setting up the international peace organization include an international agreement to this effect.

It will be a great boon to mankind. But, of course, it will not be enough. What will be necessary also is a change of heart and mind by most of the statesmen of the world in regard to giving fuller information to their peoples.

For freedom of world communications and freedom from censorship will be of little avail if kings and presidents and prime ministers and foreign secretaries dry up information at the source as they are doing now to a shocking extent.

Task Two-Fold

The task confronting us therefore is two-fold: first to allow the free and uncensored exchange of world-wide news at cheap and uniform cable and wireless rates; second to pry our leaders, especially the ones of the democratic world, off their high horses and induce them to take the people a little more into their confidence.

Amazingly enough, our own Government has been probably the worst offender in this matter. It did not, as Sumner Welles, among others, has proven, keep its people properly informed of the problems and the dangers that made it inevitable that this country would be drawn into the present World War. It is not, in my opinion, keeping them properly informed today of the problems and dangers that lie ahead, especially in shaping the peace. This is all the more difficult to understand since in our land, at least, it will be the citizens, reflecting their ideas through the press, radio and above all—as is proper—elected representatives in the Congress, who will decide the future course of the Nation.

Mr. Hull understands this as well as anyone else. In his broadcast of April 9 he said: "It is obvious, of course, that no matter how brilliant and desirable any course may seem, it is wholly impracticable and impossible unless it is a course which finds basic acceptance. . . by the people of this country and by the legislative branch of this Government . . ."

Would it not therefore be little short of criminal if the people were forced to make their decisions, or at least indicate their approval or disapproval, without possessing adequate information?

And yet that is exactly what Mr. Hull's own office, the State Department and the President are not giving to the people. The Foreign Policy Association, which cannot be accused of partisan politics, made that very clear in a statement issued last week.

"During the war," it said, "even responsible news commentators have felt that they were left in the dark for prolonged periods concerning such crucial matters as our policy toward Vichy and Franco Spain, the reasons for our atitude on De Gaulle, our plans for Italy and Germany."

"A second desirable major adjustment," it writes (the first is that the "State Department should be more responsive to public opinion"), "is that the State Department and the President should take every possible opportunity to inform public opinion about current international negotiations—not, of course, about the details of day-to-day negotiations with other nations, but about the objectives the government is seeking and the methods it is using to attain them.

"The President and various Government officials have made statements on foreign affairs, but at irregular intervals, and often in disconnected fashion."

Offer Method, Too

What is the Foreign Policy Association's specific solution for the present lamentable state of affairs?

"Some method of maintaining a continuous flow of forthright information to the public," it argues, "must be devised by the State Department . . . If, at any given moment, direct public statements seem inadvisable, background information could be voluntarily furnished to responsible commentators, who could then more adequately clarify current problems for the general public."

To accomplish this the State Department, it seems to me, would have to do two things: formulate an information policy; and set up the necessary machinery to carry it out. The present "Division of Current Information" can scarcely do the job.

But what is needed, above all, is a willingness in high places to be a little franker, a little more informative with the people.

Personally, I would like to see that frankness carried to the point of revealing the terms of the secret Clark-Darlan agreements and the armistice agreement with Badoglio, about which there are so many ugly rumors. If Mr. Stalin can publish forthwith the texts of Russia's armistice agreements with Rumania and Finland, why should our democratic government be so much more reticent in regard to France and Italy?

Seabee Pacific Parody Shows Even War Has Lighter Side

By Carl Sandburg

MORE than two years have passed since Gen. Dwight Eisenhower of Abilene, Kans., turned down an invitation to a social affair in England saying he would like to attend, but, "I've got a date in Berlin."

Then lately we have Gen. George S. Patton's being asked about a widely published story that on arriving from Italy in Normandy he waved a thousand dollar bill he would bet on which place he would soon reach with his troops.

"I landed in Normandy incognito and I have never seen a thousand dollar bill," he answered.

The humor of the war takes many angles. One of the best is a parody on Lincoln's Gettysburg speech, originating among "Seabees" of the South Pacific:

"Two score and seven days ago our battalion brought forth upon this island a new project, conceived in a foxhole and dedicated to the proposition that all Japs are created evil. We are now ensnared in the heat, rain and mud of the island testing whether this project of the Seabees will long endure.

We are together sliping and sliding as we do this, but in a larger sense we cannot cultivate, we cannot navigate, we cannot harrow this ground, for those great rains which make this mud here have made it impossible, far above the poor power of all but the cats.

"It is for us, the Seabees, rather to be enslaved here by this menial labor which they who are in charge have so freely advanced.

"It is rather for us to be here sickened by the dish of hash set before us, that from these cans we took our nourishment; nor no devotion to these cooks, for our stomachs gave us everlasting measure of commotion.

The world will little note nor long remember what we build here, but we shall never forget the hash and beans we ate here.

"Let us resolve that we shall not have sweated in vain that this battalion shall have 30 days of freedom in the United States by Easter; that this thought shall not perish from our hopes."

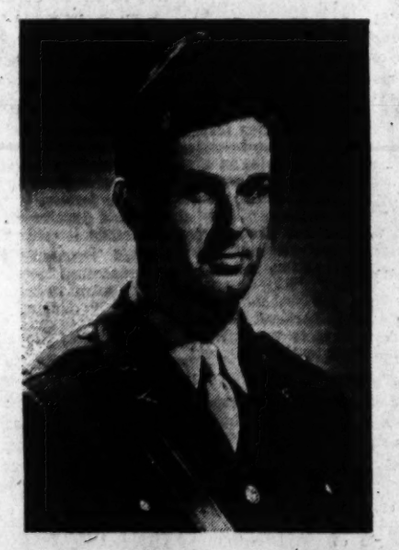
Don't wait until November 7th . . .

. . . to find out what American voters are thinking!

Wherever you go from now until election, people will be asking, "Who's going to win in November?" Maybe you feel you already have the answer. But don't get yourself out on a limb before you take a look at the latest Gallup Poll in The Washington Post.

For the Gallup Poll spots trends as they develop during the campaign . . . trends that can change "sure" states into ones that are "doubtful." And it's the doubtful states that win elections! So keep your finger on the public pulse by following the Gallup Poll appearing in The Post Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. It's the only Washington newspaper that brings you The Gallup Poll.

The Washington Post



"WAIT A MINUTE, MISTER . . .

it's not over yet"

The Fifth War Bond Drive is over—but the war is far from won

Actually, the war right how is at its most critical stage—which is just why our men need your support as never before . . . why they need you to help pay for the mass of materials of all kinds that will bring crushing defeat to our enemies that much sooner!

Of course you did your part in the Fifth War Loan Drive—but the men in Normandy, at Guam and those pushing forward up Italy's boot have done theirs in many a grim, bloody battle. And *they* aren't resting on what they've done before! They are carrying the fight to the enemy wherever they can reach him every day—and your dollars are needed every day, too! Surely you won't let up now—when the chips are down.

Keep on backing the attack!

The Washington Post

Journey Through Chaos Is Fearless Portrayal Of U. S. Home Front

Journey Through Chaos: America's Home Front. By Agnes E. Meyer. Harcourt, Bruce & Co., 1944. $3

Reviewed by

By Katharine F. Lenroot

Chief, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor

This authentic picture of conditions prevailing in 27 war centers in 1943 and the early months of 1944 is the first comprehensive journalistic account of the human factor of our country's gigantic war production effort. Mrs. Meyer is a trained and skillful reporter, with keen intelligence, sensitive imagination and a social conscience that is shocked by the human suffering and waste caused by apathy and neglect at home and what she characterizes as confusion and inadequacy in Washington. Management, labor, and Federal agencies will find in this book bitter criticism and also warm appreciation of what the author appraises as integrity of purpose and effectiveness of methods.

If Mrs. Meyer at times does less than justice to Federal contributions to the solution of home front problems and shows little patience with failures on the part of the Federal Government whose causes were to some degree inherent in our present stage of political and social evolution, her reports constitute the kind of criticism which is the only safeguard in a free Nation. In fact, their publication in the midst of war would have been possible only in a country with a high regard for freedom of thought, speech and press.

It is high time, moreover, that criticism, as in this book, center in failure to meet human problems, after the volume of caustic comment, fair and unfair, concerning policies governing the economic aspects of life in wartime.

Mrs. Meyer's appraisals of the impact of war upon home life, children, and community conditions are made against a background of years of experience and leadership in civic affairs in Westchester County, N. Y., in Washington and in the work of national agencies, particularly the Child Welfare League of America. They are enriched by comparisons with Britain's homefront, based on a trip to England in the fall of 1942, which also resulted in a series of analytical articles.

AUTHOR AGNES E. MEYER
. . . shocked at own findings

Knows Her People

The job of home front reporting is more difficult in many ways than war reporting. It must dramatize the familiar and make visible the intangible.

Of a new school in Marin, Calif., Mrs. Meyer writes:

"I shall never forget the faces of these youngsters. They were more startled than elated by the new miracle that had happened to them. Do not forget that these little migrants had been pushed around for months; in some cases, for over a year. Their eyes were still full of all the fears that had been their lot since leaving home. I tried to talk to them. They stared at me in silence, with sad, serious expressions. I realized that so much had happened to these young minds they needed rest and were best left alone."

Heroism such as that reported by Ernie Pyle is recorded of women shipyard workers in Portland, Me:

"After a ride of one or as much as three hours in buses that hold 28 but often carry 55, these men and women work eight hours in the open under temperatures that last year fell to 40 degrees below zero . . . I saw two couples in a machine shop perched on work benches eating lunch. I asked one of the women, delicate of face and build, whether she liked her job. 'Certainly not,' she replied. 'It's just shiver, shiver, shiver, from start to finish.' 'Why do you do it?' I asked. 'My husband and I were clerks in a Portland store. Our two boys went to war. We want to back them up.'"

Analysis Penetrating

Accounts of interviews with captains of big industry, with whom Mrs. Meyer discussed problems ranging from contracts to supervision, absenteeism and morale, make vivid the home front as viewed by employers, as well as by workers and their children.

The struggle of warworkers to obtain the minimum essentials of life—food and housing—are recounted: "The cry everywhere on the West Coast is for food." The acute meat shortage in the Puget Sound area, the sheds, old barns, chicken coops, and shacks in which soldiers' wives trying to live in Lesville, La., adjacent to Camp Polk, were definite hinderances to war production and civilian morale.

Within these pages, too, are sharply portrayed the lack of milk, shortage of doctors and hospital facilities, double shift schools or no school accommodations at all, child labor, juvenile delinquency, pick-up girls, jails unfit for human habitation.

The author gives a penetrating analysis of the "zoot-suiters," especially those of Detroit and Los Angeles, and an indictment of the generations-old alley slums of Washington, where Negro families live crowded together under almost unbelievably bad conditions.

A careful analysis of the Negro and the Army also is included, because it is so integral a part of the impact of the war upon the Negro and upon relations between the races.

Why "Bloody Herrin" is no longer bloody because of the intelligent use of war industry to create economic opportunity is one of the heartening chapters of the book. "Here, in other words, is one war project whose social effects on its environment are all positive, all constructive and invigorating."

'Morally Confused'

In her introduction, the author sums up her impressions in these words, which are of great import for peace as they are for war:

"There is at present a wide gap between our knowledge of what should be done and our ability to put it to use. The casual observer would conclude that we are hypocritical. But the truth is harsher than that. We have become morally confused as a people and possess neither the human sympathy nor the corporate will to put our inner convictions into practice. We are split personalities. We have forgotten that democracy must live as it thinks and think as it lives. The greatest single source of temporary despair during my journey was the contrast I witnessed day after day between our mechanical genius and our social limitations."

And again, "our reluctance to intervene in intolerable social conditions is the survival of a type of individualism that is no longer applicable to the close integration of our modern society. The Government at first left war centers to their own devices much the way it did remote outposts of civilization in the frontier days. Like early pioneers, local citizens often brought what mutual help they could to bear upon the chaotic situation. But there was also prevalent an atmosphere of ruthless indifference to human suffering, of catch as catch can, of the devil take the hindmost and the weakest, which implies a deterioration in the national character since frontier days."

Two Problems Biggest

These factual reports, the author hopes, will become of greater rather than less interest after the war "because we shall be in a position to evaluate them more dispassionately and more accurately."

In conclusion Mrs. Meyer calls for "a more comprehensive and realistic program of social welfare, not only for workers but for the entire population."

She picks out two problems of acute importance "because they cut across the whole intricate fabric of conflicting forces and reveal some of the major weaknesses of our moral, intellectual and economic premises." One is the status of the Negro population; the other, more comprehensive since it includes a part of the former, is the contradictory and indefensible attitude of our society toward childhood."

Detailed recommendations are made concerning measures that should be taken to strengthen our democracy by helping the Negro to maintain his position in our postwar economy and by assuring greater opportunity to children throughout the Nation. Mrs. Meyer concludes on the hopeful note:

"Our Nation has already begun to make itself over. By a timely acceleration of this organic evolution, we could send out waves of hope and confidence throughout the world."

Fight's Just Begun For Dignity of Man

Here's how Sterling North, regular Post book reviewer, sums up "Journey Through Chaos:"

Need more Lebensraum? What do you think of this little frame house outside Willow Run, as reported by Agnes E. Meyer? "Five on the first floor, five men asleep in the basement, four on the second floor, nine in the garage. Four crowded trailers are parked in the back yard." Oh, yes, and the well and outdoor privy are practically contiguous.

The only places where the author found worse housing were in the alleys of our Nation's great Capital and in the deep South.

The lesson of this book is: "Don't be too smug about our war effort."

American Negroes aren't going to take much more pushing around. When mamma's on the graveyard shift, the door-key child runs wild. Zoot-suiters are a case for psychiatrist and social worker. Woman riveters in Maine working in 20 below are perhaps the bravest heroes of the home front.

Read this searing indictment and roll up your sleeves. In the battle for the dignity of man we have only begun to fight.

Refugees Now 'At Home' In U. S. A.

By Lindley H. Crocker

Associated Press Features Writer

Oswego, N. Y.—The 982 European refugees who will spend the rest of the duration at the Fort Ontario Emergency Refugee Shelter here now are getting settled and are beginning to feel "at home" in the United States.

Five questions have been uppermost in their minds since the excitement of getting adjusted ended:

What is the news, particularly from the Russian front?

May we have radios?

May we write letters?

May we visit our relatives (or town)?

What about schools?

Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, under whose jurisdiction the shelter was set up by presidential order, answers in this fashion:

They will be given the news. They may listen to radios—their own or if radios are given them—but the Government will not furnish radios. Letters may be written, subject to censorship.

Shelter occupants' movements will be restricted to the 80-acre camp area, at least for the present. They may have visitors.

Schooling will be continued on a volunteer basis—"we hope, with refugee teachers."

Token Movement

The Shelter was set up, Myer says, with the basic idea of a token movement to help relieve the pressure in Europe resulting from refugee influxes.

The establishment is being financed, Myer explains, through the President's emergency fund under allotment to the WRA.

Each refugee gets a basic allotment of $4.50 to $8.50 a month, depending on age and needs, to cover essentials. Food costs about 43½ cents a day per refugee.

"There are no plans for other such camps in this country," Myer said.

Operation of the Shelter, under the Interior Department, has been strictly in civilian hands, since the Army released the refugees to WRA officials August 5.

Volunteer Fire Fighters

There is a permanent staff of about 45, plus some 150 temporary employes.

As soon as possible, maintenance work of the camp will be handled by the refugees.

Myer says it is hoped to organize volunteer fire fighters, to supplement the trained staff of nine men.

Recreational facilities include tennis and basketball courts, a library and four clubrooms supplied with furniture donated by B'Nai B'Rith, the YWCA, the National Council of Jewish Women, the National Refugee Service, the Oswego Elks and other organizations.

For the ill, there are 65 hospital beds.

The 982 are of 19 different nationalities. Since they came in outside the immigration quotas, none is expected to achieve U. S. citizenship.

They were selected by State Department representatives in Algiers, with the aid of the Army's Displaced Persons commission. They had to be free of contagious disease, unable to support themselves fully, and over military age if male.

Selection was made after application by the refugees from a group of about 3000 over two weeks.

About 250 came from Rome, after the Allies liberated that city.

A total of 156 speak English in varying degrees.

It is hoped, shortly, to establish a self-government among the refugees, at least to the extent of having them choose a committee to represent their body with the administration headed by Joseph H. Smart, shelter director.

The refugees include 262 family groups and 228 single persons.

Most Over 40

The family groups are housed in 30 barracks which have been converted into apartments of one, two or three bedrooms each, plus a kitchen. The bedrooms are furnished with Army cots, blankets, sheets and mattresses. The kitchens have sinks with running water.

At present the 982 are eating in five mess halls seating 200 each.

The unmarried men live in dormitories; the single women in apartments.

Most are more than 40 years old; there are slightly more males than females.

All brought some money with them; most, very little.

Originally, they engaged in at least 29 pursuits—192 of them merchants and salesmen, 45 bookkeepers and clerks, 27 manufacturers, 26 tailors and dressmakers, 25 artisans, 13 executives, nine writers and journalists, nine lawyers, six bankers, five physicians, five artists and four teachers.

HERE'S WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY CAMP FOR EUROPEAN REFUGEES, AT OSWEGO
. . . all those quartered here expect to return to homes

FIVE MESS HALLS TAKE CARE OF FEEDING PROBLEM
. . . it costs a little over 43 cents for each daily

Do People 'Beef' Without Cause?

3 Counties Test Government; Rockefeller Furnishes Funds

By Thomas W. Maddox

New Castle, Ind., (AP).—Just ask Mr. and Mrs. Average American if they have a beef about government—township, county or Federal, it dosen't matter—and chanees are they'll give vent to their peevcs on the spot.

Are ailments in these historic American governments real or imaginary?

To find that answer John D. Rockefeller created a $265,000 Spelman Fund as a memorial to his wife, Laura Spelman Rockefeller, to back an experiment in which this Henry County industrial corn-belt community, Blue Earth County, Minn., and Colquitt County, Ga., are cooperating.

In each of these counties, citizens from all walks of life have been appointed to serve on the county's Council of Intergovernmental Relations.

In Henry County, most populous of the three—the council will assay the functions of all governments, from township to Federal levels, as they affect the daily lives of the community residents.

Submits Program

"If the council finds any "bugs" in the township system, the towns or cities, or the county, it will submit a curative program to the heads of the governments involved. However, if some arm of the State government reaching into Henry County is found to be causing unhappiness, the council's curative recommendations will go to State officials who will determine if it is feasible to permit Henry County to change the offending State operation locally for a trial period.

If the council's suggested alterations remedy the situation, then perhaps the State executives or legislators may deem it wise to alter the State's function permanently in all countries. A State council will act as a liaison agency on such matters between the county Council and the State.

Similarly, functions of the Federal Government within the borders of the county also will be diagnosed for suspected ills and the County Council's prescription for curative treatment will go to a Federal liaison council, whose task will be to determine whether the local council's plan has possibilities.

Likewise, too, the County Councils of the "test tube" counties of Blue Earth in Minnesota and Colquitt in Georgia, will handle their programs.

With these experiments still in their infancy, their scope and final findings at this time can only pique the imaginations of all citizens interested in better government.

There's the possibility that the effects of this three to five-year study may be felt finally in the 48 States, the more than 3000 counties and parishes, in the some 16,500 incorporated cities, towns and villages and in the Midwest's townships—if, of course, the movement ultimately gains its goal for better government.

Maj. John O. Walker of Washington, to whom the councils of all three trial counties look as the Federal coordinator, told the Henry County Council he had visited more than 200 counties throughout the Nation and that he found everywhere a feeling "that things were not as they should be."

He added, however, there was little agreement as to what was wrong or how to make adequate corrections.

Offer Varied Test

"If democracy is to survive," Walker said, "the Government nearest to the people must be strengthened."

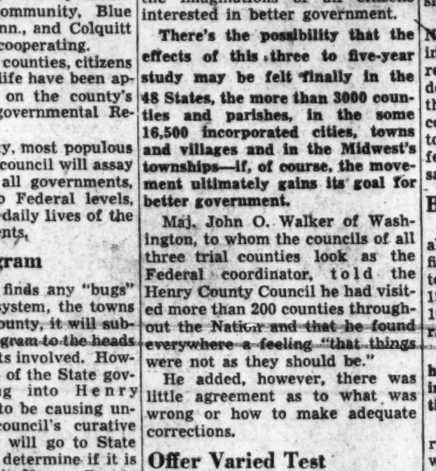
Selection of the three counties for their "test tube" role in the program was based partly on the fact that they or their cities represented a variety of Government forms.

Here is a capsule description:

Henry County (Pop, 20,000): Predominantly Republican although its largest city, New Castle (Pop. 16,600), is Democratic, has Mayor-Council Government.

Blue Earth County, Minn. (Pop. 36,200): Republican; largest city, Mankato (Pop. 15,650) has Commission Government.

Colquitt County, Ga. (Pop. 33,000): Democratic: largest city, Moultrie (Pop. 10,500), has City Manager plan.



REFUGEE FAMILIES LIVE IN SMALL APARTMENTS, AS DO WOMEN; MEN IN DORMITORIES
. . . camp includes 80 acres, will be handled by people themselves during their stay

Infant Death Rate Declines Despite War

By Jane Eads

More babies are being born in the United States and fewer of them are dying.

Despite serious dislocation in American family life caused by the war, the U. S. Children's Bureau says infant mortality in the United States has decreased by more than 11 per cent in the past three years. At the same time there has been a phenomenal increase in the number of live births.

DR. ELIOT

However, Dr. Martha M. Eliot of the Children's Bureau warns against relaxing efforts to bring about still further reductions in the infant mortality rate. She says:

"The accumulated effects of war conditions may well be reflected in a rising curve if efforts to protect infants from all the well-known dangers are not redoubled."

She says that although the infant mortality rate for 1943, according to provisional figures, was the lowest on record for the Nation, the rate of improvement in saving the lives of infants has slowed down.

"This fact should put the whole Nation on guard," she says. "If in the next few years, as present reports indicate, there is a rapid decline in the number of births as the result of the war and postwar conditions, all the more will need to be done to make increasingly effective our knowledge of how to save infants' lives."

Births at Peak

Out of every 1000 babies born alive in 1941, 45 died during their first year. The number dropped to 40 in 1942 and just under 40 in 1943. For the first six months of 1944 provisional figures show a rate of 39 per thousand.

The birth rate for 1943 was higher than at any time since 1924; in actual numbers, reached an all-time high of over three million.

Dr. Marjorie Gooch, of the bureau's statistical staff, says that when corrections are made for incomplete registration the total number of births may reach 3,200,000.

The Census Bureau points out that down through the years the steady growth of America has progressed despite wars, financial panics, epidemics and disasters.

No Market Fall

In fact, this bureau reports, there has been no marked falling off in the gains noted by 10-year periods until the span between 1930-40. Then, for the first time since the census immediately following the close of the Civil War, this country failed to add at least 10 million new names to the rolls through births and immigration. Increase was 8,894,229.

This was only a 7.2 per cent gain over the previous decennial census and the lowest gain, in terms of percentage, ever recorded in census history.

Miss Katharine Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, says the marked decline in death rates of babies during their first year coincides with the extension of maternal and child health programs in the states.

Credit for the decline, she points out, does not lie in any one quarter. Public workers may take a share of it for seeing to improved sanitation in war-congested areas.

City Safest Spot

Physicians and hospitals, she says, also should be given credit.

Miss Lenroot said the war emergency maternity and infant care program has provided care to some 441,867 servicemen's wives and babies during the 16 months of its operation.

Dr. Katherine Bain, specialist in child development for the Children's Bureau, declares that contrary to general belief, the best place to be born is in a big city. Poor sanitation is no longer a major problem in most of them, though crowding still exists.

Women On Way Out

Buffalo Reconversion Study Shows Typical Problems To Be Faced

By Ben W. Gilbert

Although industry in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls area is making reconversion plans to employ 30 per cent more workers than in 1939, postwar employment in the area probably will fall considerably short of the much sought-after full employment goal.

This is the conclusion of a Department of Labor study based on an analysis of the plans and prospects of 40 leading manufacturers in that rich western New York industrial area.

The conditions found in Buffalo are not necessarily typical of conditions in other parts of the Nation. However, they indicate the vast changes that will come with the shift to peace.

The Department of Labor study, which we prepared for the War Production Board, is receiving serious study from the Government's reconversion planners.

Prospect of missing the full employment goals set for the area by the Niagara Frontier Postwar Planning Council by 15 per cent, has not destroyed the optimism of local groups, which have been cheered at the prospect of exceeding prewar employment levels by 30 per cent.

The so-called "war babies"—two aircraft plants, a munitions plant and a few smaller war plants—are expected to provide the area's main headaches. It is Buffalo's hope that the departure of women from the labor force will be sufficient to prevent widespread unemployment, even though most war-expanded plants anticipate substantial reductions in force after the war.

Some Need Retooling

The study, prepared by Celia Star Gedy and Allan D. Searle of the Bureau of Labor Statistics productivity and technological development division, shows that prospects for speedy reconversion to peace are good.

"More than half of the plants can resume civilian production immediately—inasmuch as their war products are substantially the same as their peacetime items," the study finds.

"About three-fourths of the plants can schedule civilian production following relatively small decreases in war orders. Only about one-fifth will have to do considerable retooling. Some of the largest employers are in this group. Even where retooling may take from six to nine months, partial production can continue in some instances. The principal delay in providing employment may arise from market deficiencies rather than technical reconversion problems in the case of many firms. It is clear that eight companies supplying the automobile industry must await new car production before resuming full operations."

Among the basic facts about postwar conditions in the Buffalo area revealed by the study are the following:

Employers expect very great reductions in the number of women employed. Nearly half prefer to run their businesses with fewer women than are employed now. They consider men more efficient and believe that their work is generally too heavy for women. It is not easy to transfer women from one job to another. They have higher turnover and absentee rates. There also are legal restrictions on the employment of women which will return to full force after the war.

Listen to Clergy

In 1940, 26 per cent of women over 14 were in the labor force of the Buffalo area. The number rose to 51 per cent by March of this year. After the war the percentage is expected to drop to 34 per cent—just 6 per cent over prewar levels.

Women already are beginning to leave and shift to lighter employment. War industries are losing about 700 women a month, partly as a result of sermons by Buffalo clergymen urging women war workers to return to their homes and care for their children.

Some reduction in Negro employment also is expected, particularly as veterans return to claim their old jobs, but Buffalo employers have been satisfied with their Negro workers and do not expect to change their employment policies with respect to them after the war.

In general, layoffs will be based on seniority, with the result that those who were the last employed are slated to be the first released.

All but one manufacturer plans to reduce hours before making significant layoffs. Only one plant will retain a 48-hour week. Others will go back to a 40-hour week as soon as permitted—to save money and to spread employment.

Veterans Big Problem

Plant managers are virtually unanimous in planning to provide maximum employment for war veterans, but some acknowledge that they will face severe problems. Some firms have as many employes in service as they have on their payroll. In some cases, six to seven men have been drafted out of a single job.

One firm states that veterans should get the benefit of accumulated seniority while in service, but no other benefit. The union in this plant agrees with management.

Reconversion training programs are being planned by some plants—particularly to aid veterans readjust themselves to civilian life. Some plants will continue wartime training programs.

Downgrading of many workers to prewar jobs as servicemen return and women and new workers with little seniority are displaced is expected.

About 70,000 people entered the area because of the war, particularly from depressed Pennsylvania hard coal mining regions. Half of the total is expected to stay.

There is a general belief that no decline in wage rates will occur. Some plant managers state they are opposed to any decline.

Manufacturers generally expect to be faced with higher than prewar production costs, primarily because of wage rises, although a few firms expect costs to be below prewar levels.

Increase in efficiency, savings as a result of an end to payment of overtime and shift premiums and wartime technological improvements may offset the higher wage costs. In some cases, initial low-volume production may be costly because of overhead factors.

Management officials state that serious reconversion difficulties will not arise if the transition from war to peace production is planned in an orderly manner. However, sudden termination of all war production would bring many plants face to face with difficult readjustment problems, they point out, possibly delaying considerably the transition from war to peace.

Plants producing peacetime type material expect to make an immediate transition to peace whenever their war contracts are terminated. But most manufacturers expect to take six to nine months to get back into production. Automobile suppliers will need three to nine months to retool. Greater periods will be needed by aircraft manufacturers planning to bring out new products.

Changes Foreseen

Here are some other findings in the study:

Aircraft manufacturers are considering making passenger planes, aluminum buses and aluminum railroad car bodies.

An office equipment plant plans to add a line of steel desks; discontinues some types of files. File cabinets will be produced within three weeks—the new desks in six months.

A heating and refrigeration concern may make air conditioning equipment.

A shipbuilder is talking of building specialized cargo vessels.

A radio manufacturer plans to bring out his prewar model radio within 90 days. His production will be shifted gradually to an interim model and then to an entirely new model.

A manufacturer of windshield wipers hopes to make automatic auto window raisers.

Chemical manufacturers have been particularly active developing new products. Other firms plan to step up research after the war when adequate technical staffs will become available.

The automobile plants are preparing to retool on prewar models.

A considerable amount of new private housing construction is expected after the war. Prewar plans to replace streetcars with buses probably will be revived, too.

Some Need Equipment

Most optimistic producers are those in the automobile, machinery and radio businesses. One auto parts man expects to maintain his present employment rate—nearly double his prewar rate. Chemicals and metal products manufacturers expect only moderate advances over the prewar period.

Sixteen out of 31 plants expect to maintain their prewar volume. Thirteen expect to increase their volume. Two plants anticipate sharp reductions.

Three plants may be closed down when war production ceases.

Sixteen plants already have suffered cutbacks. Layoffs totaling 5000 workers occurred in 11 of the cases. Notice of the cutbacks varied from several months to none at all. In one case 1200 women were laid off as they completed work on certain parts.

Some manufacturers are planning to buy new equipment. Few plant expansions are contemplated. One manufacturer would like to lease Government owned tools on an hours-in-use basis.

On one thing manufacturers all agree: they will fare best if controls are stripped off as soon as possible.

New Outlook, Plans Needed

NATIONWIDE planning and an end to thinking in terms of prewar production volume are needed to insure full employment after the war, according to a Labor Department study of postwar prospects in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls industrial area.

"This case study, therefore, indicates the need for immediate Nationwide planning if the generally accepted goals of full employment of labor and resources are to be achieved, "the study states.

"Evidently, full employment will not be attained without a departure from thinking in terms of prewar production volume and a concerted attempt to develop policies which will promote a high level of postwar production."

Miss Cagiati, Mr. Draper Plight Troth

Mr. and Mrs. Francesco Cagiati, formerly of Rome, now of New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Barbara Natalia Cagiati, to Lieut. William Franklin Draper, USNR, son of Mrs. Clare Hill Draper and the late Mr. Draper of Boston and Hyannisport, Mass.

Miss Cagiati attended the Ecole Vinet and Les Fougeres Schools in Lausanne, Switzerland, and later studied art in Paris and New York. She is now living in Washington, where she has been working for the Government for the past two years. She is a sister of the Viscountess Acheson and of Capt. Alessandro Cagiati, AUS.

Lieutenant Draper is the grandson of the late Gen. William Franklin Draper, Washington, former United States Ambassador to Italy; a grandnephew of the late Governor Eben S. Draper and a nephew of Princess Boncompagni of Washington, the former Miss Margaret Draper.

The prospective bridegroom attended Pomfet School and Harvard University. He is a member of the Spee Club, Hasty Pudding and Signet Society. He studied painting in Paris and Spain and at the National Academy of Design and Arts Students League in New York. Mr. Draper is now a combat artist with the Navy and has recently returned from the Pacific.

The wedding will take place in Washington.

COMPARING NOTES at the recent reception in celebration of Chilean Army Day given by General and Senora de Fuentes at the Mayflower are, left to right, Col. Elias Ducaud, Maj. Julio Vargas, members of the Chilean Military Mission, and Senora Felicia Sifon

Military Memo:

General Brereton Famed As Man of Surprises

By Peggy Preston

TRADITION SMASHER: Lieut. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, whose vaunted air-borne troops turned up this week on the doorstep of the Ruhr, has ever been a man of surprises, according to friends here.

He is one of the few top-ranking Army officers with a naval background, having graduated from Naval Academy in 1911, entering the Army Coast Guard Artillery the same year. Next he espoused the infant cause of Army aviation and became a military aviator in 1913.

World War I found him in the thick of every major Allied air engagement. During the present war he has successively commanded American Air Forces in the Philippines, Dutch East Indies, India and the Middle East. For a period thereafter the Brereton name vanished from the news, then appeared February 5 of this year on a list of guests at a dinner given by the Lord Mayor of London. Friends nodded, "Brereton's brewing something for the Germans."

For several more months nothing was heard from the General and his sky soldiers of the First Allied Airborne Army; then, with a spectacular flourish, he made his entrance into Holland.

GLIMPSES: Sunday tennis enthusiasts are Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, AUS, and Secretary of Navy James Forrestal, native New Yorkers on loan to Washington, who make a frequent team on courts at Chevy Chase Country Club. . . . Brig. Gen. William Westrop, white-thatched, ruddy Britisher who watched the Ledo Road shape up through Burma, leaving mid a round of farewells for India after three months here. En route he will report to headquarters in London, see his wife and daughter after a separation of several years.

Mrs. Clark Woodward, telling prospective contributers of a campaign by American Women's Hospital Reserve Corps to purchase a station wagon for use in driving convalescent veterans on tours of Washington. . . . Capt. Edward Brady, USN, and Mrs. Brady, being entertained at several parties before their departure for South America, where the Captain has been assigned for station. . . . Lieut. Judson Sherrill, USNR, and his tall, handsome bride of three months, the former Jill Johnston, celebrating their anniversary at the Mayflower. . . . Mrs. Blake Clark just back from New York where she read proofs on her latest national magazine article, "Post-war Tourist Travel."

PRIVATE NEWS: Leaving the business of rank to their fathers, at least two well-known Army daughters are taking military life the hard way as Wac privates.

They are Marguerite B. Eyster, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George S. Eyster, and Barbara Boyd Bixby, daughter of Col. and Mrs. H. O. Bixby.

Private Eyster's dad is a member of General Eisenhower's staff in England and if the cards fall right she hopes to join him there. Right now she is taking basic training at Fort Oglethorpe; before that she attended University of Hawaii and George Washington, is a member of Phi Beta Phi and Army Daughters organization.

Already overseas, where she serves as an Air Corps draftsman, Private Bixby spent her last furlough with her parents here a few weeks ago. At the end of it she and Colonel Bixby departed for their respective out-of-country posts; think they've a good chance to meet up with one another before the war ends.

CHILEAN COLOR combination: A universal love of color among citizens of Latin American republics is probably responsible for the fact that uniforms of their armies and navies frequently make those of our country pale by contrast.

Chileans effectively relieve their army white dress blouses by adding a touch of deep carnation pink to the epaulettes, plus a dash of gold braid design rimmed with black.

On the nation's Army Day reception this week, Gen. Oscar Fuentes, chief, Chilean Military Mission, and Senora de Fuentes were an eye-catching couple as they stood at head of the receiving line.

Harris & Ewing Photos

EMBASSY ROW TOOK OVER THE SPOTLIGHT last week with farewell parties and celebrations on the calendar. At top left, Robert H. Hadow, Counselor of the British Embassy, and Sir Alexander Cadogan, head of the British delegation to Dumbarton Oaks conference, at the cocktail party given by the retiring Australian Minister, Sir Owen Dixon, and Lady Dixon. Center picture, at the same fete are, left to right, Capt. Edson C. Sherwood, Naval Attache of the Canadian Embassy; Mrs. Sherwood and Comdr. A. S. Rosenthal, Naval Attache of the Australian Legation. Just above are Senora de Fuentes, left, and General Fuentes welcoming Senora de Cisterna to their party

Cuban Naval Attache, Ace Diplomat, Keeps Wedding A Secret for Three Months

By Marie McNair

SEEMS I spilled the beans when I mentioned the other day that Comdr. Felipe Cadenas, Naval Attache of the Cuban Embassy had eyes only for a pretty secretary up the street at the Spanish Embassy.

The next day, after reading the paragraph, Commander Cadenas appeared at the Cuban Embassy with a marriage license in his hand. The date read June 12!

That's the kind of diplomat I am," answered the bridegroom when I asked him to tell "all." I can keep a secret, even in Washington. Perhaps it's due to my naval training." But Commander Cadenas did say that his bride is very pretty, the Spanish type with dark hair and eyes. That her name was Senorita Flora Fernandez, and that they are hoping to have a belated honeymoon early next month—if he can get away from his desk. He added that the ceremony was held in St. Mary's Church in Rockville, Md.

Life's darkest moment came for a well-known man in town at a recent diplomatic reception when he was presented to Mme. Bruggmann, wife of the Swiss Minister.

"You two should have something in common," said the well-meaning lady by way of introduction. "You both come from Iowa."

"Well, I would have been all right if it hadn't been for Wallace," was the gentleman's retort. And what he DIDN'T know was that Mme. Bruggmann was Vice President Wallace's sister!

FISH stories as long as—that, are being told by Merchant Mahoney, Counselor of the Canadian Embassy, recently back from a month's holiday in Canada. With Mrs. Mahoney he spent a month at Summerstown on the St. Lawrence, a little-known spot except to hardy fishermen.

Life at Summerstown is on the primitive side and pitch torches are handy things to have around for there's no electricity. At night all tired sportsmen retire early and it's only the romantic ones who sit up until 10 o'clock.

There wasn't a day that Mr. Mahoney didn't battle the turbulent St. Lawrence, which is even more fractious now that the corvettes ply up and down, leaving rolling billows in their wake.

"But it was the most perfect vacation I've ever had, Frances Mahoney tells her friends.

WHO is the bachelor Naval Attache of a South American country who keeps his neighbors awake almost every night with loud and late parties which last until early morning?

When Mme. de Bianchi left for a visit to Portugal with her husband, Ambassador from that country, she was making her first plane trip. Brave, Lady!

At the tea given by Senora de Sevilla Sacasa, wife of the Ambassador of Nicaragua, for members of the Chamber Music Guild, guests heard a recording of the first concert given by the guild last season.

Ileana and Margarita, teen-age daughters of the Ambassador of the Dominican Republic and Senora de Copello, are examples of thoughtfulness. At the reception at the Dominican Embassy on Thursday, Dorothy Lamour completely stole the show. And the two children went back into the kitchen, first for the old butler, again for the cook, and brought them out to the terrace to gaze upon the sarong girl.

Michels Family May Return To America

By Genevieve Reynolds

No, Senora Lily de Michels hasn't forgotten her friends in Washington. If you haven't received that promised letter—you will. Truth is, she has been quite ill . . . much too sick to write. Greatly improved, she may be heading United States way soon.

Mind you, it isn't definite. But there's an excellent chance the former Chilean Ambassador, Rodolfo Michels, and his popular family will come back here to live. Recently named president of a couple of large engineering societies, he also is vice president of a big United States steel company. If he does decide to return, he will go in the business world rather than represent his country in the the diplomatic services.

Pretty Cristina Michels, who caused many a masculine heart to flutter while in the Nation's Capital, is slated to arrive in the near future for a visit.

Their Ship Burns

'Twas a bit of bad luck for the former Counselor of the Chilean Embassy and his stately blonde wife. On the eve of their departure for Santiago they splurged. A little conscience-stricken about spending more than planned, Senor and Senora Mario Rodriguez told themselves, "We might not get back to the States soon." So they bought clothes, household furnishings and what not.

When their ship docked at a Mexican port, Senora de Rodrigues refused to be tempted in the markets. To make sure, she left her travelers checks on board ship. Upon returning they found all their worldly goods—including travelers checks—destroyed by fire.

White Cat Scores Hit

Most startling, spectacular entrance seen at any Washington party was that made by dynamic, Mary M. Thrasher, wife of Col. Thomas (Tubby) Thrasher of Marine Corps fame.

Just back from an 18-month service with the American Red Cross in Great Britain, Mary showed up at the American Newspaper Women's Club's tea Tuesday with an elegant white fur piece over her handsome uniform.

Conversation stopped. Guests gasped. The fur moved—a cat swished her tail, lifted her head, exposed a red leash, jumped from Mary's shoulders.

"Tuppence" is the feline's name. Chic Mrs. Thrasher, who wears a uniform with more dash than any female about, has nursed the cat since it was three weeks old. She argued, bantered and cajoled to bring "Tuppence" back to the States.

Soon Mary expects to be heading toward France. Odds are 10 to 1 that the immaculate, large white cat will accompany her.

A local newspaper reporter spent some minutes learning a toast in Spanish.

Upon meeting Senorita Lenka Franulic, Chilean newspaper woman, this week who came to this country upon the invitation of the State Department, John Rogers, lifted his glass, proudly repeated the newly learned toast.

Smilingly Senorita Franulic replies, "Here's mud in your eyes."

Not only does she speak English fluently but reels off American slang like a native.

Mrs. Evans Makes Cape

When tall, gracious Pat O'Malley, ace publicity woman for Transcontinental Airlines, flings a party, well it's a fete. People talk about it for days afterward. Now the only thing wrong with the gala cocktail party and elaborate supper Pat gave for TWA this week was the cold atmosphere. The chilly air conditioned room at the Statler Hotel where she entertained members of the Women's National Press Club was so cold that the scribes shuddered. So did Pat.

Resourceful Mrs. Joshua Evans is one who didn't. She yanked a white tablecloth from a nearby table, deftly draped it into a cape and threw it over her shoulders.

Otis F. Bryan, TWA's vice president in charge of war projects, received a handsome gift this week. It's a watch, given to him by the President of Turkey, Ismet Inonu.

. . . Capt. William Ross Howard 3d got so jammed in by the throng milling around his pretty spouse, Dorothy Lamour, that he shook hands with her by mistake . . .

In Cairo recently a young air-line pilot stocked up on silk stockings, silk lingerie, etc. In fact, he went so far as to give a post-dated check. Upon arriving in the United States he found that the silk hose had been substituted. In their place, he discovered G. I. stockings. Angry about the trick, the Texan stopped payment on the check. A few weeks later he gets a letter from New York. The letter head carries, "Blank, Blank & Sons, Cairo and New York." Next time Tex will buy his silk stockings minus the exorbitant Cairo prices.

Rices Are On Honeymoon; Nuptials Solemnized Here

St. Thomas the Apostle Church, decorated with palms and standards of white flowers, was scene of the wedding yesterday at 10 a. m. of Miss Marie Rose Howard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Clifford Howard, Washington, and Frederick J. Rice, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Rice also of this city. Both bride and bridegroom are members of old Washington families.

The Rev. Joseph P. Moran read the ceremony and the bride's father gave her in marriage.

Attired in ice blue satin, cut on princess lines with long circular train and veil of illusion held with a coronet of orange blossoms, the bride carried a bouquet of white roses with orchid center.

Attendants Also in Blue

Mrs. Emmett P. Madigan, matron of honor, was costumed in ice blue brocade cut with sweetheart neckline. Blue ostrich tips formed her headdress and her flowers were red and yellow roses.

Other attendants were Miss Rosemary Fennell, Miss Kathleen Murphy and Miss Ruth Archambault. Their gowns were in a deeper shade of blue fashioned with off-the-shoulder neckline, yokes of net. All wore headdresses similar to that worn by the matron of honor, complemented with bouquets of red roses.

William L. Howard, brother of the bride, was best man and ushering were George R. Talb, jr., B. Downey Rice, Pfc. Herbert N. Munhall and Ensign Vincent C. Burke, jr.

Bride's Mother in Gray

At the reception which followed in the Mayflower the bride's mother wore a gray crepe with hat of blue ostrich plumes. The bridegroom's mother was attired in black and pink. When the couple left for a honeymoon in the South, Mrs. Rice, jr. wore a green gabardine suit with brown accessories and orchid corsage. They will reside in Hampton, Va.

The bride attended Georgetown Visitation Junior College; Ensign Rice studied aeronautical engineering at Catholic University.

At a candlelight ceremony last evening in New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Lieut. Mary Lillian Gower, USNR, became bride of Robert M. Albright.

Bride is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Preston Gower, Death Valley and Los Angeles, Calif., and Mr. Albright is son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace M. Albright, New Rochelle, N. Y., formerly of this city.

Wears Traditional White

The Rev. Peter Marshall officiated at the service and a reception followed at Tabard Inn. Given in marriage by her father, bride wore traditional ivory satin trimmed with white lace peplum at base of close-fitting bodice. Her fingertip length tulle veil fell from a Juliet cap of the same lace and she carried a cascade bouquet of orchids and stephanotis.

Mrs. Jay B. Ford, jr., sister of bridegroom, was matron of honor and only attendant. She was attired in pale rose satin and carried blush gladioli. John L. Cobbs, 3d., served as best man and ushering were Maj. Frederick B. Henderson, jr., and Capt. John L. Bennett.

Commissioned Last Year

Bride is a graduate of University of Southern California where she was affiliated with Beta Sigma Omicron sorority and Mortar Board. She received her commission at Mount Holyoke College last year and is stationed at Naval Air Station, Anacostia.

Mr. Albright received his degree at Stanford University and is a member of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. He is connected with WPB. After a brief wedding trip, he and his bride will reside in Washington.

Diplomatic Blue Book Lists Many New Names

By Carolyn Bell

P.P.C. CARDS are flying thick and fast these early fall days as innumerable "old timers" pack their bags and prepare to return to their homelands. Top men in the diplomatic corps are changing places so swiftly that the printers of that "little blue book" must be getting a bit dizzy.

Before the leaves turn, a bumper crop of new envoys will have presented their credentials at the White House—and a score of familiar faces will be missing from the scene. Flipping the pages of the diplomatic list of a few months back is like reading last year's headline. Gone are the elegant Espils, the lively Michels family, the well-liked Conchesos and the beloved Recinos clan and the Fotitch family.

Cave-dwelling Washingtonians who pride themselves on being "in" with the diplomatic corps certainly have a lot of work ahead of them this winter!

IF SWEDEN has had a difficult time balancing the tight-rope of neutrality certainly the Swedish diplomats in Washington have had a pretty rough time of it too. It's virtually professional suicide to have one's name in the paper—so adamant are the powers that be against any undue publicity. The two lively Wikstrom girls, daughters of the Naval Attache and Mme. Wikstrom, landed in plenty of hot water while in Florida. Seems the young ladies were wined and dined all over the place and received plenty of publicity in the social columns. This didn't go over too well with the Minister here, so while the girls are still pretty gay you don't find much mention of it in the papers.

OFF TO NEW YORK to see some night life are Lieut. George Belic and his pretty wife, Mary Lou. George returned to this country last week from Ankara, where he has been serving as assistant naval attache at our Embassy there. Whether he'll return to Turkey or have a fling at his mother country (Russia) has not been decided.

George flew from Turkey to Casabalanca, to the Azores and from there to Florida. The hurricane grounded him in Miami, however, and he was forced to make the rest of the trip by train. The navy officer's mother, Mrs. J. J. Mack, is entertaining at a series of suppers for her son.

DON'T BE TOO surprised if a new French starlet makes her appearance in Hollywood. Golden haired, blue-eyed Lulette will have a famous name to live up to if she lands a Hollywood contract, as her father is none other than Camille Chautemps, one-time Premier of France. The 5-year-old Antoinette (who is fondly called Lulette by her family) took the eye of a movie producer and had an audition not long ago. If she inherits her father's flair for the dramatic and her Mother's musical ability she should be a sure-fire hit. A smart script writer could write a pathos-packed story around her flight from France while still an infant. Certainly it would be another colorful chapter in the life of Camille Chautemps if he were to wind up in Hollywood—the father of a movie star!

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Annapolis Couple Wedded in Chapel

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 23.—James O'Neill has announced the marriage of his daughter, Mrs. Frances O'Neill Crane, widow of Lieut. Leo Crane, USN, to Comdr. John Driscoll Sweeney, USN. The wedding was solemnized in St. Andrew's Chapel of the Naval Academy on Saturday afternoon.

Miss Lucy Pittinger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul N. Pittinger, of Asheville, N. C., and Lieut. Leonard Gregory Smith, jr., USN, were married in St. Andrew's Chapel at noon Saturday by the Rev. Francis X. Murphy, of St. Mary's Catholic Church. Donald C. Gilley was the organist. Bride was given in marriage by her father. Mrs. John Bullard Mitchell of Green Farms, Conn., was matron of honor and Lieut. Cornelius J. Smith, U. S. Merchant Marine, brother of the groom, was best man.

After a reception for about 30 guests in the east room of Carvel Hall the couple left on a wedding trip to Pocono Manor, Pa.

The bridegroom at present is on leave, but expects to return to sea duty.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Harrington of St. Louis, Mo., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Harriett, to Lieut. Robert Stuart Cooper, USA, of Annapolis and Baltimore.

Kinneys Entertain

Lieut. and Mrs. Gilbert F. Kinney entertained at cocktails Sunday afternoon at their home on Archwood avenue in honor of Mrs. P. Lamar Stinson of Washington, D. C., and Lieut. (j. g.) Chang Yu, Lieut. (j. g.) Kao Shih-Ta, Lieut. (j. g.) Wang Min-I and Ensign Lung Chia-Mei of the Chinese Navy.

About 25 guests were present. Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Brattin of Boston, Mass., who are visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Newton Buerger of North Cherry Grove ave.

Mrs. Stinson, accompanied by her two daughters, Dorothy May and Antonia, has been visiting Lieutenant and Mrs. Kinney for 10 days.

The first meeting of the year of the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, DAR, was held Wednesday afternoon in the Public Library. Miss Nyce Feldmyer is regent of the local chapter.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Magruder of San Antonio, Tex., arrived in Annapolis during the week to visit Mr. Magruder's parents, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. James M. Magruder, 132 Charles st. They made the trip East in their own plane, which Mr. Magruder pilots. A number of informal parties are being given for the Magruders during their stay here.

Mrs. Yates Visits Brother

Mrs. I. I. Yates, wife of Captain Yates, USN, is visiting her brother, Samuel Brooke, at his home in Southgate ave. Mrs. Roderick S. Merrick has returned to her home here after visiting relatives in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Comdr. and Mrs. Leroy Taylor came here from Newport, R. I., and were guests of Lieut. (j. g.) and Mrs. William L. Sachse, 151 Monticello ave. Commander Taylor has recently returned from the South Pacific. Mrs. Taylor is the daughter of Admiral Kent Hewitt, who has served several tours of duty at the Naval Academy.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Mattson of St. Paul, Minn., are visiting Lieut. (j. g.) and Mrs. R. A. Lejonhud, at their home here.

Wives of members of the electrical engineering department of the Naval Academy held their regular monthly luncheon Wednesday at the North Severn Officers' Mess. About 30 were present. Mrs. Thomas Ball was in charge of arrangements.

Rear Admiral Louis M. Nulton, USN (Ret.), and Mrs. Nulton of Winchester, Va., have left Annapolis after spending several days at Carvel Hall. Admiral Nulton is a former superintendent of the Naval Academy. He and Mrs. Nulton have numerous friends in Annapolis society.

Garden Club Meets

Mrs. Ridgely P. Melvin and Miss Helen Cheston entertained the Four River Garden Club at Mrs. Melvin's home, "Aberdeen," South River, Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. A. B. Hitchcock gave a talk on "Flowers of Hawaii," and closed with songs of the islands.

Mrs. Charles F. Rinehart was given a baby shower Wednesday at her home on Annapolis Neck rd. by her daughter, Regina. Sergt. Wel W. Snow, USMC, and Mrs. Snow have announced the recent birth of a daughter, Nancy Ruth, at the Queen of Angels Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif. Mrs. Snow is making her home with her parents, Lieut. Col. Roscoe Arnett, USMC, and Mrs. Arnett. She is a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John T. Jeffersno, of Annapolis. Sergeant Snow is on duty in the South Pacific.

Lieut. (j. g.) F. Floyd Davis (D. C., USN, and Mrs. Davis of 51 Southgate av., announce the birth of a son, Robert Lloyd Davis, on September 9 at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Annapolis. Mrs. Davis is the former Miss Jacqueline Goodhue, daughter of Mrs. A. H. Goodhue, and the late Capt. Wells E. Goodhue, USN.

Lieutenant Davis is the son of Capt. Robert S. Davis (D. C.), USN, now on duty in Washington, and Mrs. Davis.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William Dean Roberson announce the birth of a daughter, Susan Bowie Robersno, at the Cottage Hospital, Santa Barbara, Calif. Mrs. Roberson is the former Miss Eleanor Norman of Annapolis.

Underwood-Underwood.
MRS. GEORGE COOK JORDAN
. . . Wed in Chapel at Fort Myer

Bride's Cousin Reads Service At Fort Myer

The Rev. Thomas F. Markham, Lowell, Mass., cousin of the bride, officiated at the nuptial mass yesterday in Fort Myer Chapel, when Miss Mary Elizabeth Bresnahan was married to Capt. George Cook Jordon, AVS.

Bride is daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Thomas F. Bresnahan and Captain Jordan is son of Mr. and Mrs. John Weaver Jordan, Kansas City, Mo.

Palms, white flowers and candelabra decorated the altar for the high noon service. General Bresnahan gave his daughter in marriage. She was attired in ivory satin, fashioned with hoop skirt and sweetheart neckline. Her shoulder length heirloom veil of Brussels lace was held with a coronet of same lace and worn over a train length tulle veil. She carried a bouquet of orchids and stephanotis.

Mrs. Douglas Jules Titus, matron of honor, was attired in moss green taffeta in victorian style with panel of cascading ruffles at back ending in short train. Her headdress was a cap and veil of Brussels lace and she carried talisman roses.

Bridesmaids were Miss Katherine Alberti, Miss Mary Johnson, Boston; Mrs. James Harper Walker, this city; Miss Carol Nolan, Yonkers, N. Y., and Miss Anita Kentz, Summit, N. J. They wore autumn gold taffeta ensembles with matching headpieces.

Frederick C. Kentz served as best man and ushers included Lieut. Stephen W. Harris, Capt. Charles A. Sullivan, jr., William F. Hoffman, Lieut. Douglas E. MacDonald, Lieut. H. Fuller Grund and Lieut. Emery F. James, jr.

A reception followed at Officers' Club, Army War College. When newlyweds left later for wedding trip to Sea Island, Ga., bride was costumed in brown and blue tweed suit with brown accessories. Upon their return, couple will reside in Bel Air, Md.

Bride graduated from Trinity College in 1944. Captain Jordan attended Pembroke Country Day School, Kansas City, and received his degree at Georgetown University.

Among out-of-town guests here for the wedding were bridegroom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan and bride's grandmother, Mrs. T. T. Bresnahan, Fitchburg, Mass., staying at Wardman Park.

This New York

Champagne, Wines Costly; New Yorkers Still Drink

By Lucius Beebe

The wine stewards of Manhattan! They are the archdeacons of the town's affluence, the quintessence of its urbanity, one in the confraternity of diamond brokers, champagne salesmen, fashion designers and fur merchants whose sole concern is with the luxury trade of the more de luxe premises. In most moderate-priced hotels or private restaurants the waiter captain is also a double for the sommelier, but at the superluxury spots, Jack and Charlie's, the Colony, Chambord, Pierre's, and El Morocco, there are chief stewards, true "black aprons" of the French tradition, in gold chains of office, with gold keys or tasting cups, such as are the official insignia of the Chevaliers du Tastevin, whose function is handling and serving wine only.

Probably more champagne corks are extracted, with a minimum noise, of course, by August Danzero at John Peron's El Morocco every night than in any other New York swank spot. From the day it opened its doors in the middle '30s Morocco has been a favorite with patrons of the champagne absorbing class, wealthy Continentals, fabulously well heeled South Americans and enthusiastic guzzlers of the best vintages recruited from New York's own saloon society and professional ranks.

Unconsidered Expense

Even the terrific advance in prices as the resources of French wines diminished and taxes mounted so that a quart of champagne costs anywhere from $18 to $30 at your table, hasn't put much of a crimp in El Morocco's style. Folk with a cultivated taste in wines simply aren't concerned with these details. As J. P. Morgan remarked to the man who inquired about the cost of keeping a yacht, "Any one who has to consider the cost of maintaining a yacht has no business to own one!"

Wine Steward August has twisted the foil off of tall bottles in almost every country where champagne is taken for granted. He twirled his first double magnum of Perrier Jouet at the Hotel de Paris in Monte Carlo and later tested the temperature of fabled vintages of Roederer and Veuve Clicquot at the Negresco in Nice and the Kursal Villa de Fleurs at Aix-les-Bains.

In the cafe of the Crillon Hotel in Paris he learned the trick of leaving all the empty bottles on the table, to show the customer that he wasn't being gypped, as he sometimes suspected, when the bill came around, and he added rock salt to the ice in wine coolers for the tastes of Russian grand dukes at the Restaurant de la Paix in Brussels and La Plaza at Ostende. Later he served thousands of bottles of Pol Roger and Mumm's at Geneva's Kursal and National Hotels, where he met many Americans, who, he recalls, were better drinkers than skiers, so he came to New York during the regime of the late, very great Albert Keller, who died five years ago this week.

Leesburg Girl Dons Wave Uniform

Leesburg, Va., Sept. 23.—Miss Mary Lil Bailey, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. Otis Bailey, has enlisted in the Waves and was sworn in on Monday at Naval Recruiting Station in Washington. She will report to Hunter College, N. Y., on October 19, for her boot training. Miss Bailey is the second member of her family to enter the service. Her brother, Capt. W. O. Bailey, jr., is in Army Medical Corps. Miss Bailey is a graduate of Gunston Hall and has had a position in Washington for several months. She will be at her Leesburg home until her boot training begins. A younger brother, Ned Bailey, returned Monday to Episcopal High School, near Alexandria, where he will be a student this session.

One hundred and fifty persons attended the reception given on Thursday evening by Leesburg Parent-Teacher Association for faculty of Leesburg High School in school auditorium. Mrs. John William Clemens, president, was assisted in entertaining guests by Mrs. Lawrence S. Hutchison, Mrs. G. Shirley Myers, Mrs. Nellie Allensworth and Mrs. Jack Cavines.

Mrs. Gillespie In New York

Mrs. Joseph G. Gillespie, of Tazewell, Va., who with her young son is spending some time in Leesburg with her mother, Mrs. Emma S. Franklin, has joined her husband, Lieut. (j. g.) Gillespie, USNR, in New York for a few days. Mrs. J. W. Clemens recently entertained at tea, honoring Mrs. Gillespie.

Lieut. T. J. Moulton, Finance Division, AUS, who has recently been promoted to first lieutenant, is spending a week's leave with his mother, Mrs. R. W. Moulton, and his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Peach. He will return to Camp Reynolds, Pa.

Col. and Mrs. A. L. Tynes and their two children, Anne Taliaferro and Margaret Finley Tynes, Washington, were weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. John William Clemens.

Capitalite Visits Mrs. Bush

Mrs. James D. Bush had as her weekend guest Miss Margaret Lowder, Washington. Julian M. Rogers, Baltimore, was a recent guest of his niece, Mrs. Murray Dyer. C. A. English Cole, Washington, spent the weekend with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Cole.

Commonwealth's Attorney and Mrs. Charles F. Harrison, their daughter, Mrs. Bertram C. Harrison, and granddaughters, Mary Arthur Harrison and Sally Fendall Harrison, have returned from Bethany Beach, where they had a cottage this summer. Mrs. Stirling M. Harrison has also returned to Leesburg from Cherry Point, N. C., where she was with her husband, Capt. Harrison, USMC.

The camp and hospital committee, Loudoun County Chapter, American Red Cross, met recently at Red Cross headquarters in Leesburg to discuss plans for the coming month. Those present included Mrs. Robert W. Nix, jr., chairman; Mrs. Thomas M. Fendall, vice chairman; Mrs. Amory Perkins, Miss Mary Metzger, Mrs. T. Frank Osburn, Mrs. Douglass Myers, Mrs. J. S. Patterson, Mrs. Nathaniel Morison, Mrs. Thomas U. Dudley, Mrs. Mary P. Stabler and Miss Mary Pierce.

Fivecoat–Lyons Service Read

The marriage of Miss Doris Lyons, daughter of Mrs. Leon H. Lyons, to Radioman First Class Charles E. Fivecoat, took place last evening at 8 o'clock in the Chevy Chase Baptist Church. The bridegroom is the son of R. H. Fivecoat of Hope, Ind.

The bride had her sister, Miss Leona Lyons, as her maid of honor and the bridesmaids were Miss Coralie Barnes and Miss Wendy Beal. Eugene Gooding served as best man and the ushers were Frank Davis and Edward C. Clark, jr.

Riverdale Club To Launch Opening

The Woman's Club of Riverdale will meet Tuesday at 8 p. m. at home of Mrs. C. A. Cary, 4605 Queensbury rd. Newly elected officers will be the assisting hostesses.

They are: President, Mrs. Brice Bowie; first vice president, Mrs. M. E. Jardine; second vice president, Mrs. H. C. McPhee; recording secretary, Mrs. Arthur Charron; corresponding secretary, Mrs. D. J. Hilferty; treasurer, Mrs. Ernest Gelinas.

Miss Kingston, Samuel Avery Are Betrothed

Mr. and Mrs. Earle Goodwin Kingston of Baltimore announce the engagement of their daughter, Roberta, to Samuel D. Avery, jr., son of Col. and Mrs. S. D. Avery, Washington. The wedding will take place in Walter Reed Memorial Chapel in October.

Miss Kingston has chosen Miss Jane Phillis Brownley, Washington, as her maid of honor. Bridesmaids will be her cousin, Miss Mary Hastings Darling, Worcester, Mass.; Miss Martha Virginia McClean, Baltimore; Miss Patricia Thomasina Morris, Longmeadow, Mass.; and Miss Vera Caroline Myers, Springfield, Mass.

The bride-elect was graduated from Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Va., last May. Mr. Avery attended Georgetown University and completed the Army Student Training Program at New York University. He is now in infantry school at Fort Benning, Ga., where he will be commissioned in October.

Miss Bayard's Troth Revealed

Mrs. John Burke Bayard announces the engagement of her daughter, Harriette Elizabeth, to Benjamin H. Cooper, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cooper of Martinsville, Va.

Miss Bayard is a member of one of the oldest French families of Vincennes, Ind., and now resides in Arlington, Va. She attended Sullins Junior College in Bristol, Va., and George Washington University. Mr. Cooper, also a resident of Arlington, attended Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, Va.

The wedding will take place October 14.

Parents Reveal Daughter's Troth

Comdr. Frederick Scherberger, jr., USN, and Mrs. Scherberger, Norfolk, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Frederica, to James T. Hartnett, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Hartnett, Washington.

Wedding will take place late this fall in Norfolk.

Mexican Envoy to Entertain Sr. Palavicini at Stag Luncheon

The Mexican Ambassador, Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, will entertain at a stag luncheon today at the Mayflower in honor of Felix Palavicini, former Minister of Education of Mexico, founder and editor of several Mexican newspapers and outstanding radio commentator.

Senor Palavicini has been in town since Wednesday and will leave later today for New York.

Among the guests at the luncheon will be Senator Tom Connally, Senator Dennis Chavez, the Assistant Secretary of State, Adolf Berle, jr., Dr. John W. Studebaker, commissioner of the Office of Education, and Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union.

Others expected are Alberto Sevilla-Sacasa, Secretary of the Nicaraguan Embassy; Dr. Pedro de Alba, John C. Patterson, Harry Franz, Alberto Barreto, Carroll Kenworthy, John Wallace.

Also Morgan Beatty, Jorge Pino Sandaval and Luis Sporta, journalists from Mexico; Brig. Gen. Luis Alamillo, Military Attache of the Mexican Embassy, and Salvador Duhart, First Secretary of the Embassy.

Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera returned yesterday from Canada, where he attended the meeting of the Supervisory Committee of the League of Nations.

Hessler.

HONEYMOONING IN THE SOUTH is Mrs. Frederick J. Rice, jr., whose marriage was solemnized yesterday at 10 a. m. in St. Thomas the Apostle Church. The former Miss Marie Rose Howard, the bride is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Clifford Howard of Washington. The bridegroom is son of Mr. and Mrs. Rice, also of Washington. The couple will live in Hampton, Va. (Story on Page 1)

French Diplomat, Wife to Sponsor Benefit Premiere

Henri Hoppenot, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, and Mme. Hoppenot are sponsors of the film, "Voice in the Wind," being given a gala premiere Tuesday at 9 p. m. in the Little Theater for the benefit of the Washington branch of France Forever.

The delegation of the provisional government will attend, as will General de St. Didier, head of the French Military Mission; Admiral Raymond Fenard, head of the French Naval Mission; Jean Delattre-Seguy, president of France Forever, and Mme. Seguy.

Miss Henderson Is Honor Guest

Miss McCall Henderson, who has left to enter Sweet Briar College, was guest of honor at a farewell surprise luncheon on Friday at the Mayflower.

In the company were Miss Lorita Door, Miss Anne Kingman, Miss Joan Alvord, Miss Joy Hermann, Miss Marjorie Teal, and Miss Florence Montford.

Miss Henderson spent the summer on the Gulf Coast visiting Mobile and Montgomery, Ala.

Caress your skin night and morning with this special beauty treatment by HARRIET HUBBARD AYER and the years will glide by lightly. Richer, more mellow of self, your loveliness will shine—radiant, youthfully fresh and glowing.

LUXURIA—the cream of unsurpassed quality. Cleansing. Beautifying. 1.00; 2.25; 5.50

SPECIAL ASTRINGENT—brisk, tingling lotion, to use on face and throat. 1.00

SPECIAL SKIN CREAM—rich, lubricating massage cream. 1.00; 1.75; 4.50

All prices plus tax

HARRIET HUBBARD Ayer

Mary Haworth's Mail

Man, 35, No Longer in Love With His Wife, Who Is 40, Pines for Freedom to Wed Young Woman, 25; But He Lacks Will to Make Break

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: When I was 25, I married a girl five years older than myself,—thinking she was all that a man could ask for in a wife. She was a good manager, well liked by all our friends, and had a pleasing personality. But it wasn't long after the wedding that I lost all faith in her. She had promised to accept my religion after we married; and although I reminded her of that promise, she did not keep it. It just seemed to me that her idea had been to get married, regardless.

Well, for seven years I remained faithful to her in all ways and made the best of the situation; because I feel that once a bargain is made, a man should stick to it, if possible. Then, three years ago I met and fell in love with a girl 10 years my junior. She is all and more than I could hope to find if I searched the world for a lifetime; and I know she returns my love. But she is not the sort of girl to have an affair with a married man; and I love her too much to permit such a thing, even if she were willing. We have met very seldom in these three years,—both thinking the attraction would fade. Instead, our love has grown stronger, if anything.

The trouble is,—I can't leave my wife. She is not dependent upon me; but I feel I can't cast her aside, even though I no longer love her, if ever I did. Should I feel this way? Or should I make things right for the woman who loves me as a man wants to be loved? Can a woman of 40 start life anew and be happy if her husband leaves her,—when all she wants is her home? G. E. C.

Let's Get Rid Of Whitewash

DEAR G. E. C.: Let's see, now. You say your wife cut her throat, in a manner of speaking, when she failed to keep her promise to embrace your religion. It just seemed (to you) that her idea had been to get married, regardless,—an expedient performance that knocked the props right out from under your faith in her, because to you a bargain is a bargain, to be kept whatever the cost. Nevertheless, because you do (so you say) believe absolutely in adherence to honorable principles,—and uphold, in particular, the importance of sticking to a pledge,—you swallowed the shock and disappointment and went ahead with the intention of making the best of things.

Then, due to your steadfast performance, in which you were sustained by ethical considerations,—or so the story goes,—the marriage panned out tolerably for seven years. That is, until you were abruptly assailed by a type of emotional experience which has been tempting you, ever since, to tear up a solemn pledge made before witnesses, in order to follow a very personal preference! So now where are we? We are at a point where you are thinking seriously of deserting your wife for a much younger woman, in weak disregard of duty, pledge and principle, simply because the old girl isn't what she used to be and you've grown tired of her. And where you are trying to double-cross your conscience by saying you're a stickler for honor, and she brought this on herself by going back on a secondary promise made to you, seven years ago!

Let Conscience Settle Conflict

WHILE putting up a front of reporting facts, actually you are laboring to whitewash utterly selfish motives; and doing a very bad job of it. You follow a very devious pattern of thought in reviving that ancient venial sin of your wife's, long since condoned by seven years' conjugal intimacy, to urge it as justification for the far greater breach of trust you contemplate,—and wish you had the audacity to commit! The most honest aspect of your narrative is your indirect admission that you are a coward before the tribunal of conscience.

Deeply ingrained in your character is the conviction that it were better, in the long run, to serve duty before desire. You feel, with Hamlet, "The dread of something after death . . . puzzles the will and makes us rather bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of. Thus conscience doth make cowards of us all." And my advice is to open wide the door to conscience ("that little spark of celestial fire"), kick temptation out the window, and settle down to staying married,—closing your mind against desirous thoughts of the other woman, and nourishing your soul on the deep satisfactions that come of deliberately doing right. M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column; not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Panama Society To Have Meeting

Women's Auxiliary of Panama Canal Society are having their first meeting of the season Wednesday at the Newspaper Women's Club. Tea will be served from 4 to 6. Members and friends are cordially invited.

New officers are: President, Mrs. William D. Wrightson; vice president, Mrs. M. H. Thatcher; treasurer, Mrs. Ben Jenkins, and secretary, Mrs. E. H. Davidson. Board members are: Mrs. H. A. Haywood; Mrs. H. Munrve, Mrs. F. D. Wilson, Mrs. H. E. Spangler, Mrs. H. E. Ragsdale and Mrs. R. M. Randerbush.

Down Virginia Way

Sergt. Perkins Back in Italy; Soldiers Meet

By Nina Carter Tabb

Back with his unit, attached to the British Eighth Army in Italy, is Sergt. Charles E. Perkins, jr., American Field Service, who spent several weeks the past summer with his mother, Mrs. Amory Perkins, at their home, Journey's End, near Middleburg.

Recently decorated by the British with the British Empire Medal for bravery, Sergeant Perkins was once a prisoner of the Germans, having been captured in Italy last year. Mrs. Perkins, who has been in New York for several days, will return this weekend to her home.

Imagine the surprise of Pfc. Beverly Byrd, son of Senator and Mrs. Harry F. Byrd, who, while recuperating from wounds received in France soon after D-Day, met a boy he knew from Winchester. The fellow convalescent was in the next bed. Private First-Class Byrd, a paratrooper, is recovering, has recently been the guest of his kinswoman, Lady Astor, at her country home in England.

Will Attend Wedding

Lieut. Robert Bentley Lyon, USN, Purcellville, has returned from sea duty and is now stationed in Norfolk. He will join his mother, Mrs. Moncure Nelson Lyon, and his sister, Miss Betty Lyon, in Richmond this weekend. They went to attend the wedding of Mrs. Lyon's niece, Miss Anne Cowarden, Richmond, and George Franklin West of University of Virginia Medical School.

After the ceremony tomorrow the Lyons will return to Black Oak Ridge to spend the remainder of Lieutenant Lyon's leave.

Lieut. Colin McLeod, jr., USNR, Middleburg, visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Colin McLeod at Huntland, has gone to New York with them for several days. Lieutenant McLeod, who has been stationed in St. Louis, Mo., will go on to Corpus Christi, Tex., for duty.

Mrs. Duffey Returns

Mrs. Harry J. Duffey has returned to her home, Mount Olive, Middleburg, after a visit of two weeks with Miss Lelie Duval, Gloucester Courthouse, Va.

Mark Hardin, son of Taylor Scott Hardin, left last week for St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., for his second year. He was accompanied to New York by his father and stepmother, Mr. and Mrs. Hardin, who will visit her mother, Mrs. Walter Bliss in Bernardsville, N. J., before their return.

Trinity Horse Show will hold its eighth annual meeting Saturday at Upperville Show Grounds on Grafton Farm. Joshua Fletcher, jr., and Taylor S. Hardin head the committee on arrangements.

Mrs. Mary Jackson, Charlottesville, will judge the many classes. She has just returned to her Virginia home for a vacation from her job at Consolidated Aircraft Corp. in California, where as director of counseling, she has received national recognition.

DAR Chapter to Meet

Beginning with a buffet supper first meeting of Columbia Chapter, DAR's will be held at the Chapter House, Tuesday, 6 p. m. After the business meeting, members will tell the story of their "Busy Dollars."

'Sloppy Sue Taboo' Slogan Of Fall Campus Campaign

By Martha Ellyn

A new campaign that hasn't the remotest alliance with politics has been launched. The final returns will not be in as soon as the November political election, but it is hoped that the results will last longer than the conventional term.

Martha Ellyn

"Sloppy Sue Taboo" is the campaign slogan. This theme connotes smart, distinctive appearance for college girls, in contrast to the baggy sweaters, sloppy shoes, bobby socks, unbrushed locks and all things that go to make up that too, too casual look.

Much of the credit for this dress reconversion idea is due to James Madison Wood, progressive president of Stephens College for Women, Columbia, Mo., who has a blueprint to outmode slipslop attire on the campus. He can't see any resemblance to a smart, distinctive appearance and, the sloppy attire that has been in vogue among college girls in recent years.

President Wood's idea is shared by designers and manufacturers for they have created this year smooth styles for girls with plenty of feminine finesse. Shoe designers too took their cue. The soft, supple "flats" they offer bid well to supersede the nonsupporting moccasins and sloppy saddle shoes.

Perhaps some credit for this smooth gear trend is due GI Joe. As contemporaries of the boys in the service, who are always groomed to pass muster with the exacting top "sarge," the girls may feel the necessity to belt in their sloopy sweaters, tidy up their hair, and spruce themselves to military trimness.

A new slant to campus clothes is evidenced in "tops" that have a simplified snugness to cinch into skirts with sashed and side-wrapped influence, into kick-pleated ones with side pocket bags, into jodhpur-support styles and others with new heft and focal importance.

Waistcoats are one revolution from sloppy sweaters. Cardigan coats, trigger-trim jumpers, modified dirndls are other innovations. Oh, yes, there will still be sweaters worn by the college girls, but the new sweater fits, defines and often emphasizes the girl inside. It's pulled snug over the hips, and sometimes pointed at the waist with a belt. And from the belt often hangs one of the new envelope bags.

Milliners also report there is a trend away from the barehead mode. The jaunty fur felt cloche hats, with just a hint of a brim and a fly-away grosgrain bow, seem to be a favorite.

The new dressier trend will have to be matched with careful grooming of skin, hair and nails. The smart girl will take care of her skin, hair and figure, building for the future, instead of waiting until the faults begin to show and then have to correct them. That bandbox look will mean thorough cleansing of skin, with hair shampooed and brushed to a satiny sheen, hands well kept, and emphasis on all those things that contribute to an "A" in grooming.

OUT THE WINDOW with sloppy grooming is the verdict of Miss Patricia Richards, sophomore at George Washington University. Inspired by the cosmetics that came to her in the beplumed fuschia Lilliputian hat she is admiring, Pat will strive to be an exponent of smooth grooming at all times on the campus.

DAR Officers Will Be Feted

Guests of the Col. James McCall Chapter, DAR, for the September meeting will include Mrs. Roy C. Bowker, State regent; Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, vice president general; Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, honorary vice president general, and Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, treasurer general.

Business meeting will be preceded by a buffet supper at the chapter house, 1732 Massachusetts ave. nw., Thursday, 6:15 p. m.

Women of Moose To Open Season At Friday Meeting

Columbia Chapter No. 368, Women of the Moose, held their regular meeting at the Moose Home Friday, 8:15 p. m.

The friendship committee will hold their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Wade Mitchell, 3542 Hartford pr. nw., Tuesday, 8:30 p. m. The publicity committee and social service committee plan to hold their monthly meeting jointly, Thursday, 3:15 p. m. at the Moose Home, 2200 20th st. nw.

Colonel Romulo Will Address War Fund Unit

Col. Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines, former Aide-de-Camp to Gen. MacArthur in Bataan, Corregidor and Australia will be guest speaker at the precampaign luncheon being staged by the Women's Committee of Community War Fund Saturday, October 7, at 1 p. m. in the Presidential and Congressional Rooms of Hotel Statler.

Colonel Romulo is a former secretary of Information and Public Relations in the late President Quezon's War Cabinet and recently was decorated by the late president with the Distinguished Service Star, by General MacArthur with the Silver Star, and by Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainright with the Purple Heart and Two Oak Leaf Clusters.

Author of "I Saw the Fall of the Philippines" and "Mother American" he won the Pulitzer Prize in 1941 for "distinguished interpretative correspondence." He is a graduate of the University of the Philippines, has an M.A. degree from Columbia University and an LL.D. from Notre Dame. Also he is former editor and publisher of the Philippines-Herald and allied newspapers in Manila, a former professor of English and a member of the Board of Regents, University of the Philippines.

Members of the Army Air Force's Band will furnish music for the luncheon and the Right Rev. Angus Dun, D.D., Bishop of Washington and newly chosen head of the National Cathedral, will give the invocation.

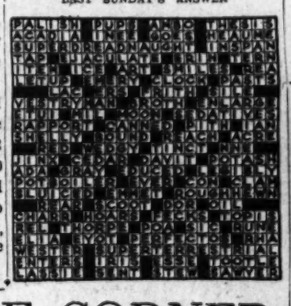
Invited to sit at the speakers' table are Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Cordell Hull, Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, Mme. Wei, wife of the Chinese Ambassador; the Countess of Halifax, wife of the British Ambassador; Mrs. Andrei A. Gromyko, wife of the Russian Ambassador; Mrs. George C. Marshall, wife of General Marshall, chief of staff, United States Army; Mrs. Ernest King, wife of Admiral King; Mrs. A. A. Vandergrift; Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, and Capt. Mildred H. McAfee.

Also Col. Ruth Cheney Streeter, Capt. Dorothy Stratton, Miss Jaqueline Cochran, Charles P. White, Frank R. Jelleff, Coleman Jennings, Herbert L. Willett, jr., and Mrs. Paul V. McNutt.

Mrs. Virgil Peterson is chairman of the committee arranging the luncheon and working with her are Mrs. Andrew Van Esso, Mrs. Shannon Crandall, Mrs. Stuart Godfrey, Mrs. Stackelberg, Mrs. Spencer Waters and Mrs. Ralph Bard.

Reservations will be limited to 1000 persons and women's organizations will have a chance to reserve complete tables. All tickets will be sold in advance from Community War Fund headquarters, 1101 M st. nw.

LAST SUNDAY'S ANSWER



Ruth Sparks, Mr. Case Exchange Nuptial Vows

At a single-ring ceremony yesterday in St. Alban's Church, Miss Ruth Sparks was married to Charles A. Case, jr. The Rev. Charles Warner officiated at the 5:30 service.

Bride is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rupert D. Sparks, this city, and Mr. Case is son of Charles A. Case and late Mrs. Case, Abilene, Tex.

Given in marriage by her father, bride wore white satin with marquisette yoke and pearl ornament. Her finger-tip-length veil of illusion was held with clusters of orange blossoms and she carried a prayer book with a single orchid.

Miss Caroline Woeber wore aquamarine crepe, fasioned on princess lines and carried pink gladioli. Maj. J. H. Taggart served as best man and ushering were Elmer E. Batzell and Frederick Zengel.

A reception followed at Kennedy-Warren. The couple left later for a wedding trip through New England. Upon their return Mr. Case and his bride will make their home at 2929 Connecticut ave.

Bride attended Virginia Intermont College, Bristol, Va., and Parsons Art School, New York. Mr. Case is a graduate of University of Kansas Law School.

Rose—Lamore

In historic St. John's Episcopal Church, Miss June Lamore become the bride of Frank William Rose, jr., in a double-ring ceremony witnessed by relatives and close friends early this month.

Bride is a native of College Park, Md. Mr. Rose is a native Washingtonian, was graduated as a research chemist from University of Virginia. While here with the Bureau of Standards he studied at University of Maryland and George Washington University. He is now employed at Marcus Hook, Pa., lives in Swarthmore, where he and his bride are making their home.

20th Century Club to Meet

The Twentieth Century Club will have their first meeting of the new board of directors at the YWCA Thursday, 11 a. m.

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1. Halo reveals the true natural beauty of your hair the very first time you use it . . . leaves it shimmering with glorious dancing highlights.
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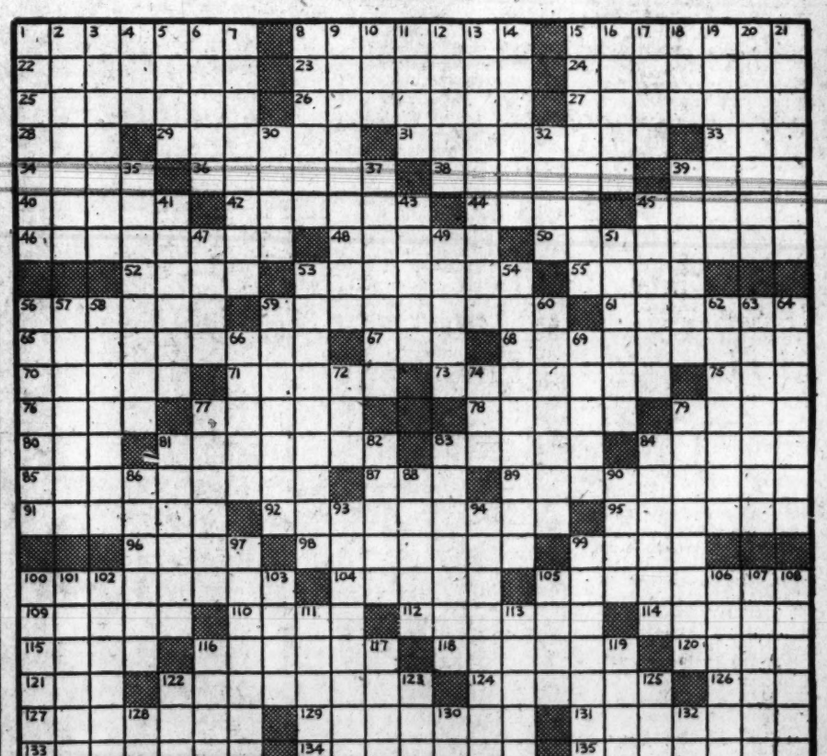
Give Me A Gal In My Arms Tonight!
SNAP OUT OF IT, SAM! JUST BECAUSE THE GAL BEATS YOUR TIME WITH YOUR GAL TONIGHT DOESN'T MAKE IT PERMANENT!
BROTHER, YOU DON'T KNOW PEG! WHEN SHE SAYS MY PASS TO HER FRONT PORCH IS FROZEN—IT'S FROZE!
SAM, YOU'RE THE ONLY GUY IN THE OUTFIT WHO DOESN'T KNOW WHY PEG MADE YOU BEAT A RETREAT! IT'S YOUR BREATH, SOLDIER—YOUR BREATH! SO GET ON THE BALL! SEE YOUR DENTIST!
SAM SEES HIS DENTIST!
TO GET RID OF BAD BREATH, I RECOMMEND COLGATE DENTAL CREAM! FOR SCIENTIFIC TESTS PROVE THAT IN 7 OUT OF 10 CASES, COLGATES STOPS ORAL BAD BREATH INSTANTLY!
COLGATE'S ACTIVE PENETRATING FOAM GETS INTO HIDDEN CREVICES BETWEEN TEETH—HELPS CLEAN OUT DECAYING FOOD PARTICLES—STOP STAGNANT SALIVA ODORS—REMOVE THE CAUSE OF MUCH BAD BREATH
LATER—THANKS TO COLGATE DENTAL CREAM
TOO BAD FOR YOU, SARGE—BUT SEEMS LIKE SAM'S GOT THE GAL IN HIS ARMS TONIGHT! AN' ACCORDIN' TO WHAT I HEAR, PEG'S MAKIN' IT PERMANENT!
COLGATE'S SURE DOES A JOB OF CLEANING AND POLISHING TEETH, TOO!
COLGATE
RIBBON DENTAL CREAM
IT CLEANS YOUR BREATH WHILE IT CLEANS YOUR TEETH

Tune In! CAN YOU TOP THIS? Saturday Night—NBC Network

CROSSWORD PUZZLE CORNER



ACROSS

1 The drama
8 Graduation document
15 High-minded individual
22 Fidgeting about
23 Conceives
24 Chimerical
25 Temporary
26 A state
27 Quality of sounding
28 Lovely lady in Spenser's "Faerie Queene"
29 Football team
31 Flower stalk
32 Rook's cry
34 Allot
36 Acts on as an irritant
38 Positional
39 Place of Napoleon's first exile
40 Congratulate oneself
42 Caustic
44 U. S. coin
45 Ebbing
46 Element of water
48 A hartebeest
50 Debars
52 Roman way
53 Article of clothing
55 Praise
56 Allied
59 Beats into plates: rare
61 Deerskin jacket used by Apache women
65 Distributes
67 Sea bird
68 Roofed promenades
70 System of symbols indicating pitch
71 Araceous
73 Foamier
75 Faucet
76 Low lying country: poet
77 Stiff feather
78 Egyptian dancing girls
79 Grain sorghum
80 Macaw
81 More laughable
83 To fetter
84 Tawny
85 Thing distinct from other grouped with it
87 Negro of Nigeria
89 Witness
91 Glossy cotton fabric
92 A month
95 Seasoned vegetable dishes
96 Denomination
98 Banged
99 Have a fondness
100 Bridle bits
104 In a direction from pole to pole
105 Small boats
109 A very few
110 Masculine name
112 Terminal segment of a lobster
114 Upright piece in framing
115 Hostile incursion
116 Talks tediously
118 Wood gods
120 Small distance forward
121 Measures of surface
122 Choice
124 Youngest sons
126 Feminine name
127 Salt of nitrous acid
129 Ragout of meat
131 Coarse kind of tobacco
133 Spears
134 Gritty
135 Rater from a crystalline acid
136 Steel rods with holes in both ends
137 Common trailing periwinkles
138 Unchanging

DOWN

1 Victory
2 Poultry farm
3 Endowed with posessions
4 Consumed
5 Use up
6 Wrongdoings
7 Think of again
8 To amuse
9 Not different
10 Thrower
11 Lighting device
12 Siouan Indians
13 Practicing beggary
14 Wily
15 Wine of France
16 Coral reef
17 Fine whetstone
18 The wallaba
19 Covered with turneplate
20 Gruesome
21 At all
30 Futile
32 Sisters
35 Uncanny
37 Involved in knots
39 Avoider
41 Announcement
43 Braver
45 Stickier
47 The cheek
49 Middle points
51 Strong ropes
53 Liquid fuels
54 Composed of small overlapping plates
56 Full discussion
57 Genus of flowering shrubs
58 Howling
59 Hardy sheep
60 Machine for pressing water from skins
62 Faery queen
63 Well informed
64 Spectators
66 Bitter reproach
69 Legal charges
72 Island: Fr.
74 Exclamation of disgust
77 Overwhelm
79 Diverts
81 Soft woolly covering
82 Revalue
83 Punctuation marks
84 Diadems
86 Told romances: obs.
88 Abdicate
90 Russian emperor
93 World-wide
94 Pugnacious
97 Dry, as the eyes
99 Joins together
100 Unfamiliar
101 Cautiously
102 Awns
103 Wild plum
105 College student: colloq.
106 True to the fact
107 Lift in view
108 Having calyxes
111 Waterproof locker for bows and arrows
113 Reprimands
116 An apostle
117 Negro of Cape Verde
119 Look closely
122 Hindu deity
123 A blow
125 Mark
128 Costa
130 Mountain pass
132 Choose

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AMERICAN DESIGN OF BEAUTY

Rose Franken Comes Up With Another New Play For a Week at National

By Nelson B. Bell

THE PROMISE IS that the something less than wholly happy cycle of new-season comedies that have been celebrating their "metropolitan premieres" on E st. these past few weeks will be punctuated tomorrow night by something more substantial and more closely attuned to public interest than a feeble carbon of the "You Can't Take It With You" pattern, a spectacle of feminine vacillation or the fable of a psychic horse.

This promise reposes in the fact that Rose Franken is the author of "Soldier's Wife," which tomorrow night will inaugurate a single week's engagement at the National Theater, prior to its assault upon the susceptibilities of Broadway.

Miss Franken, on all the evidence, is a playwright whose stature grows with the years.

Her first play, "Another Language," it takes no very special sort of precocity to recall, was an overnight hit.

Then, after a lapse of years, along came "Claudia."

It will ever be one of this department's major sources of bewilderment that Producer John Golden—all 200 pounds or so of him—was shaking like an aspen when "Claudia" was broken out for its first real test before one of the National Capital's most distinguished and discriminating audiences.

He was afraid its more subtle qualities would be disastrously submerged under Miss Franken's larkish and occasionally a shade ribald sense of humor.

That fear had less upon which to base itself than any I have ever known.

'Poor Butterfly'

It was on that occasion. I remember, that I asked Mr. Golden what kind of a big producer he was, anyway, that he should bring in such as Gertrude Lawrence in "Susan and God," Cornelia Otis Skinner in "Theater" and "Claudia," with the miraculous Dorothy McGuire in the title role and be intent only upon closing each on Saturday night because it had no possible chance of survival.

Mr. Golden's reply, to all intents and purposes, was: "Okay, Nels. But where did you ever pick up the idea that I am a 'big producer'? I'm only a song writer!"

All of which, of course, has nothing to do with "Soldier's Wife" beyond a possible implication that Rose Franken's scripts are apt to contain something that strikes close to the heart of the average citizen.

One assumes that her latest contribution to the principal preoccupation of the human race will be no exception.

"Soldier's Wife," as its portent and purpose are nebulously conveyed to an eager drama desk, does not submit itself gracefully, despite the implication of the title, to classification as a "war play."

It deals with a young marriage interrupted by war and the resumption of that union when the husband returns from heroic action in the South Pacific.

It is taken from the very fabric that is woven by today's events, treated in that warm, humorous and intensely human style that has become so conspicuously the hallmark of the Franken writing. Or so we have been led to believe by those who seem to be in the best position to know.

Judicious Casting

As director, as well as author, Miss Franken also has had a very definite finger in the casting of the piece, a further foundation for our confidence in tomorrow evening's propitious auguries.

I can think of no two more amply equipped for the successful execution of their presumable tasks than Myron McCormick and Martha Scott, cast as the soldier and his wife.

We have long contended that one of the theater's most flagrant injustices has been the suggestion that Martha Scott needs must encompass the span of a full lifetime on stage or screen to make her deepest impression—or, at least, be resurrected from the dead, as she was in "Our Town."

Miss Scott is a young, vibrant, vivacious and charming actress and person. It will be pleasant to see her as she is.

As for Myron McCormick, he probably is rounding out one of the most illustrious military careers any young actor ever had in greasepaint.

In 1934 Mr. McCormick appeared prominently as Private Brinkerhoff in "Yellow Jack," the drama concerning the Spanish-American War and yellow fever.

Two years later he was seen on Broadway again in military uniform as Private Langlois in "Paths of Glory," his military rating being that of a French soldier in the first World War.

No longer ago than last season he was the hard-bitten Sergeant Peter, top-kick in Maxwell Anderson's ill-advised commentary on American participation in something pretty serious in Africa.

It was in no sense due to any shortcomings on the part of Mr. McCormick that when I viewed the Anderson contemplation of things martial, in Baltimore, I was unable to determine with any degree of certainity what it was one of America's greatest dramatists was trying to express.

I don't know yet.

Deserves Promotion

But I do entertain a distinct recollection that Mr. McCormick, within the limitations of an ambiguous and indecisive role, was perfectly all right.

As I understand it, he returns from the South Pacific, in "Soldier's Wife," as a medically discharged captain. He deserves the promotion.

Furthermore, Miss Franken has had the good judgment to assign that reliable actor, Glenn Anders, to an important part in her play, along with Frieda Inescourt and Lili Darvas, who, if you happen not to have heard, in private life is Mrs. Ferenc Molnar, making her debut in the American theater after years of stardom in the European capitals.

I suspect—and I still pin it down to a mere suspicion—that tomorrow night at the National will be considerably less than futile.

Hope I'm right, just for the sake of variety, if nothing else!

Frankensteins Are Not Served

Hollywood (AP).—Anybody got a sandwich for Vicky Lane?

At Universal, where black-haired, green-eyed, Irish-born Vicky is playing an ape woman in "Jungle Captive," the restaurant has an unwritten rule against serving actors in horror make-up. Other customers are supposed to be sensitive to visions of Frankenstein monsters, mouldering mummies and misshapen creatures from Mars when they look up from their soups and salads.

Miss Lane's make-up includes a gorilla forehead, ape teeth, a hair-covered face and claw-like paws. On her first day of work, she entered the commissary and three new secretaries screamed, causing her ejection. The studio arranged for dressing room service. But it's irregular, what with the help shortage.

On second thought, change that sandwich to a bottle of milk—Vicky can't eat, not with those ape teeth.

Auxiliary To Open Season Next Saturday

By Marian H. Barre

The Women's Auxiliary of the Washington Bridge League will begin its fall season on Saturday, with a luncheon-game at the Kenesaw Apartments, 16th and Irving sts. The preliminary business meeting is called for noon, with luncheon following immediately.

Mrs. N. A. Olmstead will preside. Elected first vice president, she succeeded to the presidency upon the resignation of Mrs. H. R. Skinner, who left Washington after Major Skinner was sent abroad. Office of second vice president, now vacant as Mrs. John Seward succeeded to first vice president, must be filled by election at this meeting. Reservations should be made through the secretary, Mrs. Ray Richards, telephone Executive 5852.

Scored at Tournament

New champions of the Cumberland Valley who acquired title last weekend at Wardman Park Hotel are: Women's title, Mrs. Edward Cotter and Mrs. Burton Palmer, Washington; men's pair, Lieut. J. J. Parrish, D. C., and Capt. Jack Ochs, Maryland; mixed title, Mrs. C. W. Zimmer, Washington, and Tom Wallace, Arlington, Va.; open championship, Mrs. H. C. White of this city, and Charles H. Goren, Philadelphia. From which it will be seen that the District thus garnered the lion's share of master points.

Our "Susie" and Ranking Master Goren fairly routed the open field, winning by over 21 match points; theirs was the only successful defense in the tourney. As the late close of this game prevented many players from seeing results, the following positions are recorded: Open winners, 238.0 match points; runners-up, H. G. Cannon and Joseph Weinberg, Richmond, 216.7; third, Col. and Mrs. H. B. Vandersluis, D. C., 209.5; Mrs. Edward Cotter and Mrs. Sybil Newland, D. C., 208.0; Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Butts, Norfolk, 207.8; Mrs. Irene Surguy and Gene Hermann, D. C., 207.7.

Other Cities Represented

Winners in Sunday's second flight were Ralph Webber and Walter Lanz, north-south, and Dr. C. C. McDonnell and H. L. Saxton, in the east-west position.

Among other high spots of the tourney was the presence of a Pittsburgh delegation, headed by Mrs. Agnes Tirrell, whose family numbers more masters than any other in the U. S. A. Our Mrs. Eberson was in this party . . . The ACBL's national secretary, W. E. McKenney, resumed matchpointing after a ten-year rest. Sam Naiman of New York, pinch-hit for Major Baldwin . . . The new master point plan was sketched from the floor . . . And a conflict of dates was discovered over the weekend of October 20-21-22, when the D. C. championships are scheduled.

Chance for Amateurs

The Washington Bridge League's second season contest started last Wednesday at the Hotel Shoreham in the master point game. A special feature was the open section for players who prefer less expert competition. Duplicate amateurs should find this section an answer to their pleas for a chance to gain experience without being subject to embarrassment.

37 Teams in League

Three sections, each comprising nine teams, and a fourth, containing ten foursomes now make up the Federal Bridge League membership, with others on the waiting list. The miracle of seating 148 persons in the Garden Room at Wardman Park was accomplished by the purchase of smaller tables, thus making nearly everybody happy.

VICTORY BABY OF THE WEEK. Now in Italy, Mary Linda's father, Corpl. Ray E. Anderson, shipped overseas more than four months before she was born in February, 1943. She and her mother, a native Washingtonian, live at 1928 Shepherd st. ne.

First Know Story's End, Then Write It

By Clip Boutell

"The important thing to know when you start to write a short story," says Katherine Anne Porter, "is precisely how it will end." The author of "The Leaning Tower, and Other Stories," just published by Harcourt, is a complete master of the form whose work has been compared to that of Hawthorne and Henry James. She ought to know.

"I had tried to write about 40 stories before I discovered what was wrong," she continues. "Then, I wrote the end of a story first and spent the greater part of 17 days and nights writing and polishing. The result was my first published story, "Maria Concepcion," which I sold to the old Century magazine, when I was 28.

"I wrote the last four pages of my novel, 'Safe Harbor,' 10 years ago and I am just finishing it now. It will be published next spring."

Miss Porter has just completed her appointment to the unexpired term of the late John Peale Bishop as fellow of regional American literature in the Library of Congress. She took Dan'l Boone and the period from 1769 to 1820 as her subject for special study.

"Did you know," Miss Porter asked, "that there were five presses operating in Lexington, Ky., in 1812, that the best sellers were the works of Lord Chesterfield, Swift, and La Rochefoucauld, and that John Keat's brother was living there at the time?

"I discovered that my own family had rushed into Kentucky on Boone's heels, carrying Greek, Latin and a harp through the wilderness."

Steinbeck Play in Paris

John Steinbeck, who has just left New York for his home in Los Gatos, Calif., has recently finished a new short novel, "Cannery Row," in which he returns to the people and the Monterey setting of "Tortilla Flat." The novel will be published by Viking in January. Which reminds me that the first play to be produced on the reopening of the National Theater in Paris will be Mr. Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men." . . . Simon & Schuster have printed 50,000 copies of **Margaret Halsey's** "Some of My Best Friends Are Soldiers," and expect to need more within the next few weeks.

Don't forget that Pocket Books, Dell Books, Penguin Books, etc., are just right for filling those little corners in your Christmas packages for servicemen . . . The Atlantic Monthly audience will be set back on its heels by **David L.** ("Love in America") **Cohn's** forthcoming article, "A Plea for a Revival of Dueling in America." "The law of libel and slander is dead or ineffective," says Mr. Cohn. "Many newspapers are being used as instruments of personal revenge. The filth being spread before the public is shameful. A revival of dueling with certain safeguards is the only solution that I can see." Mr. Cohn's next book, by the way, is "Combustion on Wheels," a history of the social influence of the automobile on America, which Houghton-Mifflin will publish in October.

"Lock, Stock and Barrel," by **Douglas** and **Elizabeth Rigby**, which Lippincott is bringing out in November, is an analysis and history of the collecting instinct . . . I asked **Dixon Wecter** at the cocktail party last week in celebration of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," whether he had been able to form any clear picture of what G. I. Joe was expecting when he came back from this war. "Well," he said, "I really don't know, but a Marine recently wrote to his mother in Boston: 'I owe my survival on Saipan, Guadalcanal and Tinian to your prayers and my ability to dig. When I get home I'll be wonderful on WPA. Ha ha!"

Assembled G. I. Art

Aimee Crane, editor of the Hyperion Press, is a very busy young woman who has become a sort of semiofficial clearing house for the paintings and drawings of hundreds of men and women in our armed services. During the past year she has been working with the Special Services in Washington and carrying on a voluminous correspondence with uniformed artists all over the world. The result is "Art in the Armed Forces," a stunning, dramatic record, beautifully printed, reproducing 16 paintings in full color and over 250 drawings and paintings in black and white, published this week under the joint imprint of the Hyperion Press and Charles Scribner's Sons.

Miss Crane plays no favorites among the artists whose work has been included, but Sterling North and myself, having no reputations to lose as critics of art, make the following nominations:

T/Sergt. Charles G. Farr—the G. I. Grant Wood.

Corpl. Robert G. Doares—the G. I. Gaugin.

Pvt. Ulfert S. Wilke—the G. I. Neanderthal Primitive.

Lieut. Dwight Shepler, USNR—the G. I. Winslow Homer.

Pvt. Anne Poor—the Wac Picasso.

Textbooks Are Provided By Loan Plan

The Woodward School for Boys will open its twenty-sixth year tomorrow with a staff of college-trained, experienced teachers. Numerous changes in the school, which is located in the Central Y. M. C. A., include an enlarged library and provision of additional classrooms. A system for providing textbooks on the loan plan has been adopted, which enables each student to possess a set of modern texts adapted best to his program.

In keeping with the school's emphasis on small class groups, the physical education program has been revised to provide for two periods of physical education in the school day instead of one as formerly. To the essential basic subjects, selectives in radio, aviation and mechanical drawing are to be continued. Classes in woodworking for boys of junior high school will be offered.

Closer contact between the school and parents will be continued this year by weekly reports to parents under a "personal contact" system.

CUPID SLOWS DOWN
(Marriage licenses issued in cities of 100,000 or more; figures from Census Bureau.)
JAN. - JULY, 1943
278,494
JAN. - JULY, 1944
260,679
An AP FEATURES PICTOGRAPH

Denker Plays Simultaneous Chess Exhibit

By Willard Mutchler

Arnold E. Denker, United States' chess champion, gave two sterling performances in exhibition play at the Washington Chess Divan last week-end. Meeting ten of the District's best in a clocked simultaneous display, Denker scored 6 wins, 2 losses and 2 draws. M. C. Stark and D. H. Mugridge, present and past District champions, defeated Denker, while C. A. Hesse and A. W. Fox drew. R. B. Johnson, H. Berliner, N. E. Long, Dr. H. V. Klein, O. Shapiro and R. E. Cheney bowed to the champion.

In an open simultaneous fray Denker met 26 opponents and scored 21 wins, 4 draws, and 1 loss.

Hans Berliner beat the champion, and Lieut. E. N. Asmann, USNR, M. Koback, E. M. Schara and C. A. Holden drew. Denker defeated W. F. Gray, R. H. Corliss, H. Laue, Dr. L. F. Woolley, R. S. Cantwell, G. T. Henderson, B. P. Beckwith, E. S. Dillon, Pvt. J. N. Scarevella, H. B. Wobus, Col. E. de Laval, K. Gerhard, V. Mirabile, Miss M. G. Sewall, G. A. Carlson, T. L. Holden, P. L. Dean, Samuel J. Smith, A. Minkoff, A. A. Loeb and Sergt. G. Venetsanos.

In intra-club match play at the Divan the Hatfields and the McCoys split even, as follows:

Hatfields.	W.	McCoys.	W.
R. B. Johnson	1	O. Shapiro	0
R. E. Cheney	1	C. F. Siswerda	0
S. Korea	0	Capt. E. Asmann	1
H. Leithiser	1	G. B. Jones	0
E. S. Dillon	1	L. Minkoff	0
F. R. Ewing	½	F. W. Gleason	½
A. A. Loeb	0	Col. E. deLaval	1
M. Gilbert	0	V. Mirabile	1
Lt. V. F. Kelly	0	R. N. Hurd	1
L. B. Thomas	1	R. S. Treverton	0
S. J. Smith	1	Capt. W. Newman	0
R. H. Corliss	0	M. O. Sowers	1
G. A. Carlson	1	M. J. Holley	0
H. B. Wobus	0	H. Laue	1
T. L. Holden	0	Miss M. Sewall	1
G. Venetsanos	1	J. S. Carpenter	0
G. Edwards	0	O. Karsch	1
	8½		8½

Winning line-ups on the opening night were: the Government team in Section A; the Stags in Section B; the stags in the section; and a new entry bearing the initials "U. S. P. H. S." (U. S. Public Health Service) in Section D. Government team played Surguy, Hermann, Sternberg, Hyers; T. N. T. was made up by Thomas, Thomas, Taylor, Taylor; Hill, Gibson, Schenkel, and Fewell, are the Stags; Public Health was represented by Doctors Forsythe and Donahue, playing with their wives.

Washington Philatelist

By William M. Stuart

According to late reports, the series of postage stamps printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for liberated France have been withheld. It is understood the DeGaulle forces objected to these stamps because of political reasons. However, new stamps are being used in free France, the series illustrating the Arc de Triomphe, in denominations from 10 centimes to 10 francs. Just where these stamps have been printed or issued has not been announced. We feel it most unfortunate that both War and Treasury Departments refuse to inform collectors of the true situation in France regarding the present usage of postage stamps.

The Postoffice Department is daily receiving many suggestions and designs for a victory stamp. Apparently no designs for such stamps have been considered.

Mexico has a new 25-cent, brown, air-mail stamp, showing a dove. Founding of the Normal School at Saltillo will be commemorated by a 6-cent stamp.

The Sepad National Stamp Exhibition for 1944, under auspices of the Associated Stamp Clubs of Southeastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, will be held in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, December 1, 2 and 3. George K. Coleman of Upper Darby, Pa., is general chairman, and Irwin D. Wolf of Philadelphia is director.

Bolivia has issued two stamps of like design marking the revolution of December, 1943. One stamp is 20-centavos orange and the other 90-c., blue. The inscription is "All For the Country." It is stated there may be other values later to this series.

Honduras has issued a 21-centavos air mail stamp in honor of the inauguration October 12 of the Pan-American School at the Valley of El Zamorano, Tegucigalpa.

Philatelic Meetings

Scheduled: Tuesday, Collectors Club, Branch 5, SPA., Thomson Community Center, 12th and L sts. nw.; Wednesday, Washington Philatelic Society, Lee Sheraton Hotel, 15th and L sts. nw.

The Collectors Club, Branch 5, S. P. A., met Tuesday evening at Thomson Community Center, with the Washington Air Mail Society and the Capital Precancel Club as guests. Dr. Koh Tsung Fei, postal commissioner and International Secretary, Office of Director General of Posts, of Chungking, China, was also an honor guest. Joseph F. Gartland, Director of the Budget, Postoffice Department, related incidents of his 46 years in the service. He stated that the Department is intensely proud of its Philatelic Agency and welcome at all times the fullest cooperation of philatelists. Air mail covers were displayed by William Solomon. At the meeting on Tuesday an auction will be the feature.

Hotel Trainees Plan for Postwar Careers in Field

An analysis of the enrollees who start the Lewis Hotel Training School tomorrow indicates that the men and women are taking their training with an eye to the future. Few of them have had any previous hotel experience. Most of them come from other fields and professions. Some women are entering business for the first time. All have turned to the hotel and institutional field because they feel that the knowledge they have previously gained in business, homemaking or even church or social activities can be used to advantage.

"But, above all," says M. C. Lewis, president of the school, "our students have recognized that this profession will offer great opportunities after the war. Almost eight out of ten families expect to travel as soon as conditions permit and with America 'on the move' again the hotel business will equal and even surpass its 'all-time high' records. Living at a hotel, resort, camp or dude ranch is definitely part of the postwar plans of Americans. The restaurants and recreational establishments, too, which play so important a part in the hotel and institutional business, can look forward with confidence and happy anticipation.

"Another future trend, also on the drawing board of America's planners, are whole communities built around a central dining and recreation center. The expansion of air transportation, and the vast facilities for accommodating travelers at air centers also have been blueprinted."

Postwar Premieres Mean Jaunts Around the World

By Hedda Hopper

Hollywood, Sept. 23.—Since most people believe that the postwar world will be a wondrous affair with new discoveries in science and transport, revolutionizing our everyday living, it occurred to me some changes will be due in the motion picture industry.

I hied me over to Darryl F. Zanuck, a producer on whom the genius tag is pretty firmly tied since he made "Wilson," and asked him what sort of film fare we are going to give our returned soldiers. Here is what I got—

Said Zanuck, "The postwar film will be international in scope. I look to see our company, Twentieth Century-Fox, open a large studio in a foreign land—quite possibly India—where pictures will be aimed at world consumption although made basically for the East.

Films For Freedom

"The reeducation of Germany will center largely around its film industry. Films were the instrument most freely used to propagandize the German people into Nazism. Films should therefore be the most powerful instrument used in their reeducation.

"I would personally like to have the job of running the postwar German studios. I do not think this should be done by a government agency. It should be done by motion picture men."

Well, with that for a starter let's cut back to the psychology of today's soldier as outlined by Zanuck. He said, "War makes men think. There are no drunken sprees from our returned soldiers today as there were after World War I, and the peace that followed it. There are no boys in our army; every lad that goes into basic training comes out an adult. These boys, transformed into men, have fought in 59 localities over every end and corner of the world. They're world-wide in vision. Geography isn't something they learned out of a book. The motion picture industry will have to keep abreast of their way of thinking if we want to stay in business."

Three R's, Too

Service men, says Zanuck, have reflected a willingness to accept enlightenment along with their entertainment; and while the poll is high in favor of the pin-up type picture, many significant films rank with musicals in attendance. Backgrounds outside the United States will be characteristic of many of our new films and the foreign star will come back into favor. I remember it was after World War I, that we brought in the Dietrichs and Garbos.

"Our international casting average will mount higher and higher when the avenues of foreign talent, shut out by wars, are opened again. There should be no national boundaries in art.

"This will not come as any jolt to the people at home. They know new names—places they'd possibly never have heard of if their sons hadn't been fighting there. They'll want to know more about St. Malo and Cassino and Chungking and Mitkyina—those places are familiar household words now."

Zanuck went on, "Many people have forgotten that Hitler and his gang used the screen via propaganda films and news reels in some 26 countries, including North Africa, to put over national socialism." Darryl's contentino is that the German film output should be supervised for 10 or 20 years following peace.

"That audience—what is left of the German populace, especially the German youth — will be mighty suspicious and camera shy," says Zanuck. "They've been sold a bill of goods by way of the motion picture once. Their instinct will be to stay away from it. It will take experts to get them back into the theaters.

Trail Blazer

Zanuck indicated "Wilson," which played to 150,000 people in its first week in one city, as a concrete example of the broadened vision of American theatergoers.

"'Wilson' has become the great sounding board of all time — the great trail blazer," he said.

Naturally, I wanted to know what would be his next big production. He tells me he will not take on a personal production for himself until he is convinced he has a theme comparable to "Wilson" in inspiration.

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The Post's Books of the Week

What to Do With the Axis, Biography, Novels Mark Autumn Constellation

By Sterling North

The Control of Germany and Japan. By Harold G. Moulton and Louis Marlio. Brookings Institution. $2

Best peace plan of the month!

Furnish Germany hydroelectric power from outside the Reich. In case of trouble throw the giant switches.

Instantly the electrified railway system is paralyzed. Factory wheels stop. Metallurgic furnaces cool. Lights go out in Berlin.

MOULTON

Not a shot is fired. Not a man is killed. But the war is over.

Obviously an oversimplification. But with Moulton's additional curbs—prohibition of aluminum ingot production, plane production and synthetic oil production—future Hitlers and Hirohitos are hamstrung.

Moulton believes the Reich cannot be vivisected nor deprived of basic raw materials. Japan, however, must be shorn of colonies. His plan leaves the peace potential, destroys the war potential of both aggressors. An international commission to detect and prevent rearmament would wait, watch and immediately pounce.

The Book-of-the-Month Club will distribute 600,000 copies of this clearheaded survey. Send a copy to your beakward boy in the State Department.

The Leaning Tower, and Other Stories. By Katherine Anne Porter. Harcourt Brace. $2.50

For sheer simplicity and effectiveness we nominate Katherine Anne Porter.

She can pack more Old South into eight pages than Margaret Mitchell can shovel into eight hundred. "The Witness" and "The Old Order" are vignette masterpieces.

Many long books about Germany imply less of the essential evil than the title story of this volume—97 pages in length. The only writer who has eviscerated the German barbarian in fewer words is Katherine Mansfield—remember her four-page philippic, "Germans at Meat"?

One must go to the early Willa Cather or Elizabeth Maddox Roberts to find Katherine Anne Porter's equal. We await with ill-concealed impatience her first full-length novel.

Boston Adventure. By Jean Stafford. Harcourt Brace. $2.75

Miss Pride was "so au courant with her ancestral history that she could call a Cabot inferior to a Prescott, like a Howard running down the House of Windsor."

STAFFORD

She believed in Shakespeare but invoked him only through the Atlantic Monthly and the Boston Evening Transcript. She played chess with herself, was annoyed by a poet named Eliot ("born in St. Louis, I believe") and was as rightminded as a washroom deodorant.

Sonie Marburg, first person singular, sometimes "did" Miss Pride's room, at a summer hotel in Chichester. Sensitive daughter of a German shoemaker and a maniac depressive Russian mother, her dream was to enter Miss Pride's employ.

Her dream comes true in a satire which will set bones rattling in Granary Burying Ground, will shake the foundations of King's Chapel and will burn more than Beacons on "Our Hill." What a tea party!

This is a better novel than Santayana's "The Last Puritan" and will delight the same people. If you can imagine John P. Marquand and the late Theodore Michaelovich Dostoievski collaborating on a novel about Boston you have a vague idea.

People on Our Side. By Edgar Snow. Random House. $3

Snow agrees with Stowe. Chiang Kai-shek's China is currently a police state lacking three of the four freedoms. Chiang and his reactionary associates are more interested in fighting the People's Army than in fighting Japs. Profiteering! Hoarding! Inflation! "Squeeze!"

Snow says the Chinese "Titos" are Generals Chu Teh and Mao Tse-tung. Chiang is more or less the Chinese "Mikhailovich."

Partisan China fighting without Lend-Lease has 200,000 men actively smashing Japs. It runs a country of 60,000,000 without graft, prints books and papers, operates schools and theaters. It has adult suffrage, sex equality, a reformed legal code, strictly regulated rents. It issues currency, runs experimental farms, has its own postal and radio systems. Thousands of young idealists are dying for this democratic China.

Why do we hear so little about "Red" China? Strict censorship by Chiang. America has no intelligence officers serving with this devoted ally.

Nothing Snow has to say about India is new. Much of it is superficial. He saw Nehru, Gandhi, Jinnah, Lord Linlithgow (obstinate, discouraged, honest). Despite paradoxes and difficulties India deserves freedom. High time for the white sahib to lay his "burden" down.

The Russian chapters are pure idolatry, but excellently written. The one-party system, beautiful in Russia, is atrocious in Chunking. But no reader can remain unmoved by the chapter on Stalingrad. First rate reporting.

Some of My Best Friends Are Soldiers. By Margaret Halsey. Simon & Schuster. $2.50

HALSEY

Some of Margaret Halsey's best friends are soldiers, Negroes, Jews—and from now on book reviewers (we hope).

America fares better than England did in her previous book "With Malice Toward Some."

But the same bigots and bores (every country has them) are soaked in vinegar, spitted and roasted over a slow flame.

The device is effective. Gretchen, a junior hostess at a New York canteen, writes her brother GI Jeff, a series of cute and corrosive race bigotry at the canteen and her turbulent letters. They deal with Gretchen's fight against love affair.

Miss Halsey reaches her pinnacle in the remark: "Rabinowitz, Zablowski, Murphy, Vitello! They're not what some people call fine old American names. But they made fine old American soldiers and fine old American friends.

Citizen Toussaint.* By Ralph Korngold. Little Brown. $3

Citizen Toussaint, born a slave, dying alone
Imprisoned in the cold and snowbound Jura
Barefooted coachman who defied the world . . .
Haiti still trembles as your spirit sweeps
Like wind across the moonlit fields of cane.
England and Spain and France attack your coasts—
And proud Napoleon before your ragged blacks
Goes down, defeated.

Sly Machiavelli
Lawer-giver, regal democrat—what ancient line
Of jungle chieftains sent their blood
Spear true and arrow straight into your veins?
Small, black, courageous as a bantam cock
Yet just and courteous to captured foe—
Across the barriers of race and time
We life this toast to Toui saint L'Ouverture

(*A Biography of "The Negro Leader Who Brought Elements of liberty, equality and fraternity to Haiti during the French Revolution.")

"Night's Cloak," by E. R. Punshon. Macmillan, $2.

Inspector Bobby Owen of the Midwych constabulary has his troubles finding out who knifed wealthy William Weston, head of the Weston West Mills, in his own library. Weston not only had plenty of business enemies but played fast and loose with the ladies, the old roue.

Coroner's report: Mr. Punshon is one of the better British writers operating at the moment and this story has its merits even though its plot becomes too complicated toward the end and winds up in a burst of wild melodrama.

"A Fish for Murder" by Edward Lee. Doubleday, Doran, Crime Club, $2.

Deep-sea fishing, gunplay, gangsters and murder on a gambling ship anchored off the California coast. Red Blake, a young fisherman, turns detective during the carnage and becomes almost as tough as the rest of the private dicks.

Coroner's report: Red's employer, Dan Wheeler, turns out to be a pretty shrewd sleuth. When he finally gets his man it's a surprise all right, with the cards stacked a bit against the reader.

Coast Guard Artists' Work In Exhibit

By Jane Watson

This summer the United States Coast Guard celebrated the 154th anniversary of its founding. Established by Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury, as the Revenue Cutter Service to combat smuggling, it boasts "the longest record of unbroken service of all the Nation's sea forces" and has taken a fighting part in all our wars. Today the Coast Guard consists of more than 169,000 officers and enlisted men. In addition to patrolling the sea lanes and continuing its usual peacetime services, it has had amphibious landing forces in the forefront of every invasion in the North African, European and Pacific theaters.

The exhibit by Coast Guard combat artists, which opened at the National Gallery last Sunday, is as modest as the service's record is impressive. This show springs from direct experience, as well as direct observation. It has vigor and integrity and the restraint characteristic of men who would rather do things than talk about them.

Use Sketches for News

Frequently in its press releases the Coast Guard public relations office has included sketches of action scenes by artists, in addition to or in place of photographs. A number of them have been reproduced as news pictures. While paintings and drawings appeared jointly with photographs in the anniversary exhibit at the National Press Club during the first week in August, the National Gallery show honors the artists exclusively.

These men, all of whom had some training or experience in art before joining the Coast Guard, have turned in a good, professional job that is doubly creditable because it has been accomplished in addition to their regular duties. All of them have seen combat, and some have taken part in several invasion operations. William Goadby Lawrence, chief boatswain's mate, was awarded the Silver Star Medal for "gallantry and intrepidity in action" during operations in Sicily and Salerno; John S. Gretzer, specialist, second class, manned a 20 mm. gun in invasion operations he later recorded; Ken Riley, specialist, third class, has just returned to this country from the Marianas, where he participated in the operations at Saipan. In 11 months aboard a Coast Guard-manned assault transport, the 24-year-old artist saw action in the Marshalls and Gilberts. His sketchbook based on what he himself saw of the assault at Tarawa was the first collection of drawings of the landings to reach this country. A draftsman with unusual sensitivity of line, his work is worth watching.

Work Arouses Interest

The show at the National Gallery is so small that it is hard to get more than the most superficial idea of either the record or the artists' accomplishments. We would like, for example, to have seen more of Jack Gildersleeve's sketches made at Saipan, more of the work of H. B. Vestal, boatswain's mate 1/c, who remained off the coast of France for three weeks depicting the invasion operations from the flagship of a Coast Guard-manned LCI flotilla. The touch of humor in Michael R. Senich's "Their First Trip" gives a hint that he may have other sketches of a similar type. Norman Thomas and Hunter Wood, whose drawings have been reproduced as news pictures frequently, are meagerly represented, as are Sandor Klein, who sketched in a fox-hole at Kwajalein for four days, Robert Tucker, John Floyd Morris, Tore Asplund, John Burton Norall, and Russell Dickerson.

COAST GUARD COMBAT ARTIST Ken Riley made this pen-and-ink study of three Marine "passengers" aboard a Coast-Guard-manned assault transport nearing the invasion shores of Saipan. It is on view at the National Gallery of Art in the United States Coast Guard exhibit. Also on display is "Watch in the Storm" sketch by combat artist John S. Gretzer showing a veteran Coast Guardsman in foul weather gear standing watch during a North Atlantic storm

Concerts and Recitals of the Week

Moore's 'Village Music' to Be Played Here Today

Under direction of Richard Bales, the National Gallery Sinfonietta will give a concert today at 8 p. m. in the east garden court of the National Gallery of Art. The program includes the first local performance of Douglas Moore's Village Music (Square Dance, Procession, Nocturne and Jig). Other compositions listed are Rossini's overture to "L'Italiana in Algeri," Haydn's "Military" symphony in G major, the finale from Mendelssohn's violin concerto with the first violin section playing the solo part, Bales' free arrangement of Dorothy Godfrey's song, "Salute to the Infantry;" the waltz from Chaikovski's ballet suite, "Spiashchaya Krasavitza," and the dance of the comedians from Smetana's "Prodana Nevesta."

Beginning activities for the 1944-45 season, the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation in the Library of Congress will present the Budapest String Quartet (Josef Roismanh, Edgar Ortenberg, Boris Kroyt and Misha Schneider) with Simeon Bellison, clarinet, in two concerts on Thursday and Friday nights in Coolidge Auditorium. The same program will be played both evenings: Mozart's Clarinet Quintet, K. V. 581; Debussy's String Quartet, and Brahms' Clarinet Quintet, Op. 115. Tickets for these concerts will be available, at a service charge of 25 cents each, on and after tomorrow at 8:30 a. m. at C. C. Cappel's box-office in Ballard's, 1300 G st. No more than two tickets to one concert can be distributed to an individual.

James Melton, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera, who will be heard here in joint recital with Eleanor Steber, soprano of the same institution, this season under management of Dorothy Hodgkin Dorsey, has returned to New York after working in a moving picture, "Ziegfeld Follies," in Hollywood. This joint recital is one of 10 Sunday afternoon and 3 evening attractions to be presented by Mrs. Dorsey in Constitution Hall. They include Lawrence Tibbett, Artur Rubinstein, Fritz Kreisler, Yehudi Menuhin, Vladimir Horovitz, Ezio Pinza, Claudio Arrau, Bidu Sayao, Robert Casadesus, Jose Iturbi, Jeanette MacDonald and the Don Cossack Chorus.

Alec Templeton, popular pianist, composer, improviser and mimic, will appear in Constitution Hall on October 21 as the opening attraction in C. C. Cappel's concert series. The list includes the Fiest Piano Quartet, Rosario and Antonio, the Spanish dancers; the Gen. Platov Don Cossack Chorus, Martha Graham and her modern dancer group, the Baltimore Orchestra with Jasha Heifetz as soloist and the National Operatic Quartet. Tickets for single concerts will be available after October 10.

Sigma Alpha Iota will meet Saturday evening at 6 o'clock in the home of Maj. and Mrs. Henry Schauffler, 2365 North Quincey st., Alexandria, for a picnic supper and business meeting. All members of the musical sorority are welcome.

Winifred Jacobson, director of Wilmington School of Music in Delaware and former pupil of M. Pearl Waugh of Washington, will give a piano recital at 3:30 p. m. today at 1325 G st. Her program of compositions by Bach, Scarlatti, Haydn, Chopin, Ravel, Debussy, Falla, and Infanta is the same one which she will play at her Town Hall recital in New York on November 18.

Franklin B. Charles, leader of the Soldiers' Home Band, announces that the outdoor concerts in the upper bandstand will close on Saturday. Indoor orchestral concerts will be resumed in Stanley Hall on Tuesday, October 17, at 5:30 p. m. and will continue through the winter every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the same hour.

About 125 members have responded to opening rehearsals for the seasonal music program of New York Avenue Presbyterian Church under direction of Charles Dana Beaschler, who is beginning his twenty-first year of church music. In addition to the regular Sunday services, Beaschler has planned an oratorio series, midweek artist series, a chamber music series, and Saturday evening entertainments for servicemen and women and Government workers.

Music Calendar

TODAY
Marine Band. Capitol Plaza, 3 p. m.

TOMORROW
National Gallery Sinfonietta. National Gallery of Art, 8 p. m.
Winifred Jacobson. Piano recital, 1325 G st., 3:30 p. m.
Roy M. Darley. Organ recital, Washington Chapel, 8 p. m.

TUESDAY
Marine Ban. Barracks Hall, 12:30 p. m.
Soldiers' Home Band. Upper bandstand, 6:30 p. m.

WEDNESDAY
Roy M. Darley. Organ recital, Washington Chapel, 8 p. m.

THURSDAY
Soldiers' Home Band. Upper bandstand, 6:30 p. m.
Budapest String Quartet and Simeon Bellison, clarinet. Library of Congress, 8:30 p. m.

FRIDAY
Marine Band. Barracks Hall, 12:30 p. m.
Budapest String Quartet and Simeon Bellison, clarinet. Library of Congress, 8:30 p. m.

SATURDAY
Soldiers' Home Band. Upper bandstand, 6:30 p. m.
Roy M. Darley. Organ recital, Washington Chapel, 8 p. m.

Art Calendar

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART. Constitution ave. and 6th st. Paintings and sculpture of the Mellon, Kress and Widener collections. Chester Dale collection of nineteenth century French paintings. Collection of nineteenth century French paintings on loan from French museums. Flemish paintings on loan from Belgian museums. Paintings of Naval Medical Service, to September 24. Paintings and sketches by members of the U. S. Coast Guard, to October 8. Open daily, 10 to 5; Sunday, 3 to 10 p. m.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM. Constitution ave. at 10th st. Collections of Fine Arts; Exhibition by National Association of Women Artists, to September 24.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. 1st st. between Capitol and B se. American Battle Art, to November 1. Presidential campaign prints, from 1844.

FREER GALLERY, 12th st. and Independence ave., Chinese and Far Eastern works of art. American prints. Whistler Room. Open daily 9 to 4:30. Closed all day Monday; Sunday, 10 to 4:30.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, 17th st. at New York ave. Open daily, except Mondays, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 2 to 5; Mondays, 12 to 4:30. Water colors and sketches by Corpl. Reuben Gambrill and Staff Sergt. John P. Awtrey, to September 24. Contemporary American prints.

PHILLIPS MEMORIAL GALLERY, 1600 21st st. nw. Open daily, 11 to 3; Mondays, 11 to 6, and in evenings, 7 to 10; Sundays, 3 to 7. Paintings by Raoul Dufy and Arthur Dove. Water colors by Washington artists.

WHYTE GALLERY, 1520 Connecticut ave., nw. Modern Mexican Art, to September 30.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, K and 8th sts. nw. Monotypes by U. S. seamen and Lovell and Hotchkiss, to September 30.

Orchestra Soloists Name Compositions

Most of the 15 soloists who will appear with the National Symphony Orchestra during its fourteenth season, which will begin under Hans Kindler's direction on November 8, have announced the music in which they will be heard. Richard Crooks, who sings at the opening concert, has chosen three arias by Handel and an equal number of lieder by Richard Strauss. Egon Petri (November 22) will play the Liszt A major piano concerto. No word has come from Helen Traubel, who opens the Sunday series on November 26.

Efrem Zimbalist (December 17) will play the Glazunov violin concerto and his own fantasia on themes from Rimski-Korsakov's "Zolotol Petushok." Zino Francescetti has selected the Chaikovski violin concerto for his engagement on December 20. Percy Grainger (January 7) will be heard in Gershwin's piano concerto and Helen Jepson (January 16) will sing a recently unearthed concert aria by Mendelssohn.

Frances Nash, resident pianist, has not yet chosen the solo work for her appearance on February 4. Misha Elman (February 14) will play either Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole" or the Mendelssohn concerto. Lauritz Melchior (February 18) will be soloist in a Wagnerian program.

Grace Moore (March 4) will offer arias by Franck and Alfano, and a song by Duparc. Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson (March 7) will play the Mozart two-piano concerto and a modern work. Nathan Milstein (March 18) has chosen the Dvorak violin concerto, and Alexander Brailovski (March 28) will be heard in Chaikovski's B flat minor piano concerto. William Kapell, 21-year-old American pianist, will make his debut here on April 1 with the first local performance of a concerto by the Armenian composer, Aram Khachaturian, a work which he played seven times last season with the Boston Orchestra.

Miss Barrymore At National For Two Weeks

After four busy years with "The Corn Is Green," Ethel Barrymore, one of the great ladies of the American theater, is turning her attention for the first time to a new play, "Embezzled Heaven," a warm, moving and deeply human drama by Ladislaus Bus-Fekete and Mary Helen Fay, based on a novel by Franz Werfel, which the Theater Guild will present at the National Theater for two weeks beginning Monday evening, October 2.

Ever since Miss Barrymore gave her memorable portrait of the Welsh school mistress, theatergoers everywhere have been clamoring to see her return in a new production.

That, as usual, has been easier said than done. New plays worthy of the Barrymore stature are not found languishing on every wayside. For a while Miss Barrymore toyed with the idea of reviving one of the famous vehicles she had done in the past. Then along came the Theater Guild, in the persons of Lawrence Langner and Theresa Helburn, and Miss Barrymore ended her quest—with "Embezzled Heaven," and its central figure, a curiously touching maidservant, who dreams of finding eternal solace through a ne'er-do-well nephew.

Reunion in Capital

Miss Barrymore's appearance on the stage in "Embezzled Heaven" recalls another great triumph of her career, "Declasse." For B. Iden Payne, now famous for his directorial achievement of the Stratford-on-Avon Shakespearean presentations, who staged "Declasse," is reunited with her as the director of "Embezzled Heaven."

Settings for "Embezzled Heaven" have been designed by Stewart Chaney, who has created decor for many Theater Guild successes, including the current hit, "Jacobowsky and the Colonel."

Theresa Helburn and Lawrence Langner, coadministrator of the guild, will supervise this first production of the 1944-45 season, which promises to be as remarkable and interesting as The Theater Guild's past season, in which the organization celebarted its twenty-fifth anniversary with three simultaneous successes on Broadway—the fabulous Rodgers and Hammerstein musical, "Oklahoma"; "Othello," which starred Paul Robeson, and the prize-winning Franz Werfel-S. N. Behrman comedy, "Jacobowsky and the Colonel."

Snapping a Blush

Hollywood (AP).—Taking the picture of a blush is a tough assignment. First, you have to get a lady who can blush at will, and those are rare. So rare that you might as well give that up to begin with.

Blush was necessary to put over a story point in Irene Dunne's new film, "Together Again." Irene is shown, clad in a slip, being hauled off to jail in a Black Maria. Blush effect was worked out by means of a light dimmer, and shadowing and unshadowing Irene's face

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DIAL PRESS, NEW YORK

Forum of 3 Candidates Invited to 'Town Meeting'

By Sonia Stein

GEORGE DENNY, JR., of "America's Town Meeting of the Air" (heard locally over WMAL), has produced an idea of breathtaking magnitude. He has invited President Roosevelt, Governor Dewey and Norman Thomas to discuss campaign issues on his October 26 program. The whole broadcast could be handled by remote control so that the three candidates would not have to be present. The project is undoubtedly doomed to failure in the face of the present demands upon the time of the candidates, but if Denny accomplishes his purpose, we would like to be revived from our shock-induced-coma in time to hear one of the most significant and stimulating programs in radio history.

DICK POWELL, returns to air tonight as singing Master of Ceremonies on Fitch Bandwagon, 7:30 p. m. over NBC-WRC.

ONE of the hottest spots on radio, the Sunday evening period between Jack Benny and Edgar Bergen, will be filled by Dick Powell when he returns to the air tonight on the Fitch Bandwagon show, over NBC. (That's WRC, locally.)

Incidentally, Kate Smith's sponsors have such faith in her that they have taken the corresponding time over CBS—WTOP. She has the tremendously popular Jack Benny show from 7 to 7:30, and the Dick Powell program from then until 8, in the way of good lively competition. Actually she need have no pangs of doubt, since a group of song writers, holding an informal poll at Lindy's, showed an overwhelming desire to have Kate introduce their songs. Almost every song she has introduced has become a hit. Her listeners are very loyal, almost fanatic (as radio listeners go), and will undoubtedly pursue her voice at whatever hour and over whatever station she chooses to sing.

ROYAL ARCH GUNNISON, one of Mutual's best commentators, has just received a citation from the Territory of Alaska through the Chinese Consul General's office in New York, for his constant efforts to keep before the American people, the true nature of the Japanese threat to durable peace. You will find him missing from WOL's schedule at present, because he is en route to the South Pacific.

"VIC AND SADIE," one of the oldest (and may we fervently add, best) of the daytime series leaves the air September 29, after nine years over NBC. The scripts, which were designed to appeal to a mixed audience, have been broadcast recently in the morning, when the listeners were chiefly female. Probably as a direct result of the unfortunate timing, the Hooperatings dropped sharply and Proctor & Gamble dropped the show.

LIEUT. H. McNeil Lorry, former editor of Accent magazine, will discuss tendencies in contemporary American writing on Bart Barber's "Book Reviews and Interviews" tomorrow night at 7 p.m. over WINX.

LATEST Hooperatings list Charlie McCarthy, Joan Davis with Jack Haley, Radio Theater, Mr. District Attorney, Walter Winchell, Screen Guild Theater, Lowell Thomas, Take It Or Leave It, H. V. Kaltenborn, Frank Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. North, The Aldrich Family, Gabriel Heatter, March of Time, and Can You Top This, as the first 15 among the evening shows in listener popularity. Hooper, Inc. also finds that Sammy Kaye's program has the largest number of women listeners, Gabriel Heatter the largest male audience, The Lone Ranger gets the children's ear.

SUMNER WELLES, former Undersecretary of State, will be heard in a series of talks on world peace and postwar policies, on Mutual, Wednesday evenings, beginning October 11. The Waltham Watch Co. sponsors the program but will omit all middle commercials out of deference to the importance of Welles' topic.

WHEN Lily Pons was overseas on a USO tour, she appeared before a battalion of soldiers in Teheran. One of them, a Russian composer named Knipper, was so impressed wtih her voice that he wrote a song especially for her. Miss Pons will introduce "The Song of a Young Iranian Girl" tomorrow night on the Telephone Hour.

Selected Listening For Today

Drama

Franchot Tone and **Jeanne Cagney** enact "Till We Meet Again" as guests on the "Kate Smith Hour." **WTOP—7 p. m.**

Comedy

Fanny Brice as Baby Snooks bedevils Hanley Stafford as Daddy on "Toasties Time." **WTOP—6:30 p. m.**

Victor Borge, the unmelancholy Dane, brings some of his amusing piano-accompanied philosophy to the "Quiz Kids" program. **WMAL—7:30 p. m.**

Ralph Edwards of the "Truth Or Consequences" program, asks the $64 question on the "Take It Or Leave It" show, while Phil Baker vacations. **WTOP—10 p. m.**

Sports

Baseball Game between Washington and Chicago described play-by-play by Arch McDonald and Russ Hodges. **WOL—3:45 p. m.**

Current Events

Chicago Round Table will discuss the "Britain, America and India" question. **WRC—1:30 p. m.**

Dorothy Thompson returns to the air with a new series of news reviews. **WMAL—8:15 p. m.**

Pursuit of Learning—"Should Work Experience Be Part of Education?" John McCarthy, Robert Watt, Thomas Boushall and James B. Carey. **WRC—11:30 p. m.**

Music

Beethoven's Emperor Concerto No. 5 in E flat, played by Rudolf Serkin at the piano, and the New York Philharmonic. Recordings. **WINX—2:05 p. m.**

New York Philharmonic Symphony, with Vladimir Golschmann conducting, plays Overture to Wagner's "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg," the Prelude and "Love Death" from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," and the First Symphony in C minor by Brahms. **WTOP—3 p. m.**

Mona Paulee, young mezzo-soprano of the Metropolitan Opera, is guest soloist with Andre Kostelanetz and his orchestra on "The Pause That Refreshes." Program includes Herbert's "Romany Life," Arensky's "Waltz," Grever's "What a Difference a Day Makes" and Rodger's "Dear Friend." **WTOP—4:30 p. m.**

The Four Freedoms, by Robert Russell Bennett, played by Frank Black and the NBC Symphony. **WRC—5 p. m.**

Patricia Munsel, coloratura soprano of the Metropolitan Opera, sings opera arias and familiar ballads on the "Family Hour." The program also features baritone Reed Kennedy and Tenor Jack Smith. **WTOP—5 p. m.**

Mozart Hour, featuring Concerto No. 24 in C-minor, played by the London Philharmonic. Recordings. **WINX—9:05 p. m.**

Hour of Charm presents the 10 best loved songs, sung by Vivian and the All Girl Chorus. **WRC—10 p. m.**

Meritorious Awards Given Area Soldiers

Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal: **Pfc. Edward Donovan, 1624 Monroe st.**

Silver Star Medal: Lyle Armel, son of Mrs. G. E. Armel, 7633 Fort Foote rd. se.

European Theater of Operations Campaign Bar with Three Stars: Hugh Jeffnes, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart, Frostburg, Md.

Bronze Star on Asiatic-Pacific Ribbon: **James Anderson,** Rose Hill, Va.; **Pfc. Lawrence Phelps,** son of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Phelps, 4222 4th st.

Expert Machine Gun: **William Holbrook,** son of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Holbrook, Burke, Va.

Expert Infantryman Badge: **First Lieut. John Shinker,** whose wife lives at 19 L Ridge rd., Greenbelt, Md.

Good Conduct Medal: **Corpl. George Ford,** 1733 U st.; **Pfc. Thomas Bernard,** 820 New Jersey Ave.; **Sergt. Earl Freeman,** 831 Eastern ave.; **Corpl. James Wells,** son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wells, 111-A Hume av., Alexandria, Va.

Purple Heart—**Robert Dennehy,** whose wife lives at 915 S. 17th st., Arlington, Va.

Bronze Star Medal—Sergt. **William Alexander,** son of Mrs. C. A. Alexander, 5713 Berwyn Heights, Md.

Expert Infantryman Badge—Pfc. **James Dunn,** son of Mrs. C. E. Dunn, 318 9th st.

Combat Infantryman Badge—Technical Sergt. **Daniel Houghton,** 151 Lynnhaven dr., Alexandria, Va.; Pvt. **Lester Browne,** whose wife lives at 5603 L st.

Experts Medal—**Mark Lansburgh, jr.,** 3111 Idaho ave.; **James Hipsley,** son of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Hipsley, 1445 Pennsylvania ave. se.; **Glenn Carpenter,** 1812 G st.

Sharpshooter's Medal—**Leonard Brooks,** son of Mrs. E. M. Brooks, 2915 Yost pl. ne.; **Frederick Bush, jr.,** son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Bush, 49 I st.; **Weston Jones 3d,** son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Jones, 210 Rhode Island ave. ne.; **Ernest Beckner,** 5811 32nd st.; **James Faus,** son of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Faus, 2424 16th st.; **Albert Millbourn,** 3533 Ames st. ne.; **Arthur Linn, jr.,** son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Linn, Howard Lodge, Sykesville, Md.

Marksman's Badge—Pfc. **Robert Gardiner,** 1441 A st. se.

Good Conduct Medal—Sergt. **David Jacobson,** 2010 Fort Davis st. se.; Specialist Sergt **L. L. Everett,** 811 22nd st.; Technician fifth grade, **LeRoy Harrison,** 662 24th st ne.; Specialist Sergt. **John Reinoehl,** 4012 Parkwood st., Cottage City, Md.; Pvt. **Bernard Balch,** 4320 Van Buren st., Hyattsville, Md.

Weathermen's Own Forecast: Fair, Warmer

By Frank Carey

Associated Press Science Writer

Some of the Nation's weathermen says conditions are rather cloudy on their personal horizons—so they're ganging up to make life fair and warmer.

A group of forecasts in the Washington office of the United States Weather Bureau has formed an organization which it hopes will be expanded nationally into "The Association of American Weather Forecasters."

Aim Twofold

Objectives are to convince the sometimes critical public that the weather forecaster, on the whole, has a pretty good batting average; to get across that the weatherman can furnish various other services beyond routine forecasts. These services range from tipping off fruit growers on when to expect frost to telling the electric light company how dark the clouds will be so that plans can be made for proper lighting loads.

Members of the Washington group have been contacting 500 colleagues encouraging them to start other units. Two already are in prospect at Chicago and Seattle.

"There never has been an organization of forecasters in this country, even though they are members of a world-wide profession," says Archie Bloom, U. S. Weather Bureau airway forecaster at the Washington National Airport. "We feel that we need a national organization just like the American Medical Association or the American Bar Association."

Want Impossible

Dale R. Harris, District forecaster at the airport, says people seldom critical of the weatherman's efforts are those who make use of the many specialized services.

But sometimes private citizens ask for services impossible to grant. A woman called up one day last March," grinned Bloom, "and asked what the exact weather would be on June 18 so she could give her daughter a bang-up outdoor wedding.

"When I told her we couldn't look that far ahead, she snapped 'what's the matter—haven't you got an almanac?' "

The Weather Bureau declines to go out on a limb for more than six days. Forty-eight hours is their maximum for "definite" forecasts. For airways demands, they limit themselves to 12 hours.

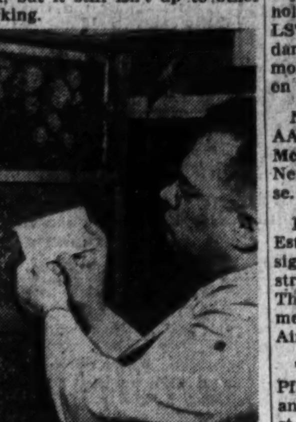
Dear Bill:

Each Sunday on this page The Post prints an informal letter on Washington news and gossip. Clip it and send it to your serviceman every week.

September 23, 1944.

This Was the Week in our town when even the Washington Monument had long teary streaks down its face as school opened for District small fry on Monday . . . Of course some unbeliever might attribute that to the steady rain which also sprouted a crop of new raincoats . . . Some streetcars were jammed the first day and others were empty as the traction company strove to adjust its schedule . . . Further enrollments have been made during the week, but it still isn't up to other years due, in part, to the older kids' working.

Fall's Around the Corner Dept.: Well, officially, it arrived this morning shortly after midnight . . . Heavy rains of last week, which acted as if they were working up to equinoctials, were repeated in drizzles most of this week with occasional thunderstorms . . . Now that it's too late to do the crops much good, the rains have given Post Square that April green look . . . But over in Virginia they started some of the highest flood stages in history on the James, Roanoke and Dan Rivers . . . At the D. C. Community Canning Center where they're putting up about 1000 cans a day, victory gardeners are having their harvests preserved at the low cost of paying for the cans plus one can in 10 for charity—they expect to get 10,000 that way this year. Spraying against mosquitoes on the Potomac and tributaries is tapering off with the cooler weather . . . Oysters are in, but they're said to be over a dollar a pint . . . Stubbed our toe on a glossy horse chestnut this morning . . Sixteen yeomen stationed here picked some 600 bushels of apples last week end for a farmer over in Vienna, and ate their fill, too.

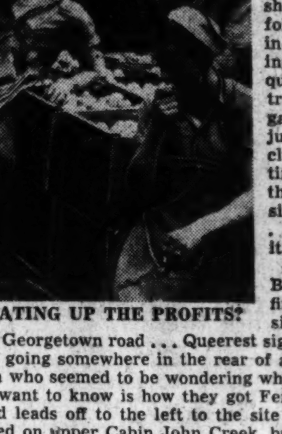


OUT THE WINDOW YOU MUST GO!

If Christmas Comes, Can Winter Be Far Behind? Stores are filled with gifts and Christmas cards, advertisements are sprigged with holly and mistletoe, and lines queue up at postoffice windows with packages which all look strangely alike. That's because overseas Christmas mailing has begun and measurements have to stay within certain limits.

Oh Honey, Parting Is Such Sweet Sorrow: Maury Maverick is going to part with the 20,000 bees he has kept in his office all summer . . . Seems that the cooling system was turned off, so neighboring offices opened windows and the bees drifted in, but not everyone is as fond of them as Mr. Maverick . . . He's turning them over to Agriculture which will see to it that the 20,000 have greener fields to work on.

Sports Sidelight: Sammy Baugh has been ordered by his draft board to return to his ranching, considered an essential industry, or he will be placed in 1-A . . . The Nats played their farewell game here for this season at the Stadium this week . . . Night football is to be tried in a couple of games at Maryland U. this season . . . The first annual Northern Virginia Horse and Pony Show was held at the Alexandria Municipal Stadium last weekend.



EATING UP THE PROFITS?

It was in a Good Cause: When a war bond queen was crowned Tuesday for selling $500,000 worth, she rode through town in a jeep, followed by a procession of ladies in waiting, also in jeeps and holding flags of the Allies which looked quite impressive as they stopped traffic at 14th and F . . . but the gals were having a rough ride, judging by the rear view of hands clutching at sharp rims and spare tires for steadiness . . . some of them had solved the situation by simply standing in the "chariots" . . . while a loudspeaker whooped it up with "You're a Sap; Mr. Jap."

Sunday Walk in the Sun: Out Bethesda way the victory garden first prize winner gets to have a sign in front of his house on the Old Georgetown road . . . Queerest sight of the week was a gawky black calf going somewhere in the rear of a sedan, his head firmly held by a man who seemed to be wondering whose idea was this anyway? (What we want to know is how they got Ferdinand in there?) . . . Bell's Mill road leads off to the left to the site of a flour mill of that name, situated on upper Cabin John Creek, but probably better known now for the stone quarries being worked along Seven Locks road . . . They use seines to catch minnows for bait even that far up the creek . . . Georgetown road is scraped clean of milkweed pods—Montgomery County kids collect them for life preservers . . . Only the sumac had started to turn autumn red.

Rae Lewis

Leonard Lyons Says:

VICTORY: Darryl F. Zanuck, lunching with some of his producers, suddenly said to them: "What would you say if I told you that the war would be over in two months?" The producers were silent, trying to think of an answer which would please him . . . "Well, what would you say?" Zanuck repeated. He fixed his eyes upon a timid producer, who smiled and answered, haltingly: "Colonel Zanuck, I'd say . . . er . . . that . . . er. . that would be very nice" and thinks I overdid it. Best regards."

MOVIES: Lewis Milestone now is at Laguna Beach, filming some shots for his new movie, "Guest in the House." It was at Laguna Beach where some battle sequences for Milestone's "All Quiet on the Western Front" were filmed. He sent his assistant and 500 extras to make the battle shots. These were finished hurriedly in two days, and the film was rushed to Hollywood. "Battle sequences wonderful," Milestone wired his assistant at Laguna Beach. "Amazingly realistic battle shots. Sailboats on the horizon exceptionally interesting."

Letter from Maj. Irving Asher, husband of Laura LaPlante and now on Mountbatten's staff, who was reported hurt when his plane fell into the Indian Ocean: "Your column is being used constantly in SEAC, our newspaper of the Southeast Asia Command. . . . I've now completely recovered from my rather hectic trip. The most unpleasant part of the crash was finding myself perched on the edge of a rubber life raft in pitch darkness, unable to move because of some injured men on my legs. One of my legs was in the water, and someone mentioned that these waters were infested with sharks. Fortunately, none spotted me. Laura accuses me of having tried to make a spectacular entrance into Ceylon and thinks I overdid it. Best regards."

Senator Truman's friends are still puzzled at the statement he made to one of them during the second balloting when the party chieftains began turning their votes to the Missouri legislator. As soon as it became apparent that the swing was away from Wallace and toward Truman, one of the latter's friends sat down next to him and asked: "Well, how do you feel now?" . . . "I feel," he replied, "as if I were in a haunted house."

PREPARATION: Before the Hollywood premiere of David O. Selznick's "Since You Went Away," Selznick instructed the theater owner to oil every seat in the theater. "This is an absorbing picture," said Selznick, "and I want the minimum amount of disturbance. So oil all the seats. I don't want any creaking noises while the picture is on" . . . The theater man, fully aware of the shortage both in oil and manpower, checked the seating lists, learned where Selznick and his party would be sitting, and oiled only those few seats.

NAME: The Diamond Bros., the vaudevillians, were booked into the Adams Newark Theater. After the first performance, a stranger approached them, offered some advice about one of their routines, and warned them to heed it carefully . . . "Go 'way," one of the Diamonds told him. "Why should I listen to you? I wouldn't know you from Adam" . . . "You shouldn't know me from Adam," the man replied. "I am Adam—Adam Adams, owner of this theater."

Pell Survives Underwater LST Explosion

Coast Guardsman **William Pell,** 3311 Brothers pl. se., was one of the survivors of an underwater explosion which ripped a 25-foot hole in the stern of a Coast Guard LST. This was the first major damage the LST had suffered in more than 18 months invasion duty on the Normandy beaches.

Now stationed at Fort Sumner AAF, N. Mex., is Corpl. **James McNerhany,** son of Mrs. L. M. McNerhany, 3944 Pennsylvania ave. se.

Pvt. **Wilmer Crosco,** son of Mrs. Estella Crosco, Vindex, Md., is assigned as cook at one of the largest strategic air depots in England. There he prepares food and serves meals for the men of the Eighth Air Service Command.

The unit in England of which Pfc. **Howard Jacobs, jr.,** son of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Jacobs, 4705 9th st., is a member, has received a commendation for its contribution in aiding an Eighth Air Force fighter group to become operational in 11 days after arrival there.

Assigned as commanding officer of a Quartermaster Truck Battalion with the Ninth Air Force Service Command in France was **Capt. Donald Farver,** whose wife lives at 1613 Harvard st. Truck companies in the battalion Captain Farver commands haul bombs, high octane gasoline and other supplies.

Recently graduated from the AAF Training Command School at Yale University was **Frederick Tabor,** son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Tabor, 2323 20th st. For two weeks prior to graduation the new officer was trained under simulated battle conditions, from sleeping in a plane to working on its wireless system at night with the aid of black-out lanterns.

Tech. Sergt. Herbert Franklin, 929 New York ave., has been assigned to the oldest heavy bombardment group in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations. This group has flown over 300 combat missions, bombing enemy installations in almost every Axis-dominated country in Europe.

At an overseas base in Italy flying combat missions as nose turret gunner on a B-24 Liberator heavy bomber is **Corpl. James Martin,** son of Mrs. J. S. Martin, 1301 Highland st., Arlington, Va.

Three men have recently completed courses at the Naval Air Technical Training Center, Norman, Okla.: **Edward Ritter,** whose wife lives at 3819 S. 14th st., Arlington, Va.; **Robert Muirhead,** son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Muirhead, 904 Junior st., Alexandria, Md.; **Robert Schellenberg,** son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Schellenberg, 1102 15th st., Arlington, Va.

On duty in the South Pacific with the Army's Service of Supply Forces is **Corpl. Herbert Dixon,** whose wife lives at 4002 7th st. ne. As medical supply clerk Corporal Dixon has charge of the drugs, surgical instruments, and all other medical equipment retained in storage for issue. He requisitions them from the medical supply depot and sees that they are properly distributed to the various departments of the hospital.

District Men Are Graduated From Training

Ellington Field, Tex., advanced flight: **Lieut. James Jorgenson,** son of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Jorgenson, 720 Otis pl.; **Walter Singleton,** son of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Singleton, 1664 Columbia rd.; **Lieut. Lawrence Mayland,** 1712 16th st..

Carlisle Barracks, Pa., medical field service: **Capt. Samuel Feld,** 4411 18th st.; **Capt. Ferdinand Viscuse,** 2702 Wisconsin ave.

Frederick AAF, Okla., advanced flight: **Raymond Via,** 1351 Perry pl.

Shaw AAF, S. C., basic flight: **Arthur Myers,** 7710 Chicago ave., Silver Spring.

Lubbock AAF, Tex., advanced flight: **Vachel Anderson,** 1727 Massachusetts ave; **Hugh Hix,** 624 North Carolina ave. se.

Moore Field, Tex., flight: **William Homer,** son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Homer, 4308 40th st., Brentywood, Md.

Craig AAF, Ala., advanced flight: **Adea Jennings,** son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Jennings, 6511 Sligo Parkway, Green Meadows, Md.

Tuskegee AAF, Ala., flight: **Charles Cooper,** son of Mrs. Gertrude Gray, 1427 Corcoran st.

Traux Field, Wis., aircraft radio mechanics: **John Dimsey,** 1669 Columbia rd.; **Walter Bender,** 2709 12th st. ne.; **William Abrahams,** 2313 Pennsylvania ave.

Glendale AAF, Ariz., primary flight: **Donald Schneider,** son of Mrs. P. C. Schneider, 3837 Warren st.

Camp Murphy, Fla., Signal Corps School: **Pvt. Ernest Hall,** son of Mrs. M. M. Hall, 112 F st. se.

Laredo AAF, Tex., central nstructors school: **Pfc. Wall Dexey, jr.,** Hotel Continental.

Ardmore, AAF, Okla., armorer gunner: **Corpl. Lewis Stilson,** son of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Stilson, 6111 14th st.

Maxwell AAF, Ala., pilot transition: **Frederick Smithsen,** 5212 Alenwood rd., Bethesda Md.

Keesler AAF, Miss., bomber mechanics: **Pvt. Charles Hayden,** son of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hayden, 2233 14th st. se.

Tyndall AAF, Fla., flexible gunnery: **Rex Hines,** 4048 Minnesota ave.; **Eugene Delacroix,** 4913 Hambpen pl., Bethesda, Md.; **James Page,** 620 S. Highland st., Arlington, Va.

Fort Benning, Ga., officer candidate: **Charles Crampton,** 4400 Klingle st.; Paratrooper: **Richard Giebel,** 4516 Van Ness st.

Columbus AAF, Miss., flight: **Lowell Thiebault,** son of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Thiebault, 3655 Suitland rd. se.

Keesler AAF, Miss., mechanics: **Pvt. Richard Cronin,** son of Mrs. C. H. Parker, 3404 13th st.; **Emmett Sadler,** son of Mrs. Helene Sadler, 314 14th st. ne.; **Craig Lundberg,** son of Mr. and Mrs. K. A. Lundberg, 2121 Virginia ave.

Fort Benning, Ga., officer candidate: **David Jenkins,** son of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Jenkins, 4216 Suitland rd. se.; **Lloyd Dotson,** son of F. E. Dotson, 5843 Potomac ave.; **Stanley Asrael,** son of Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Asrael, 1136 Buchanan st.; **Roberts Latimer, jr.,** son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Latimer, Burnt Mills Hills, Silver Spring, Md.; **Vincent Hearing,** son of Mrs. E. M. Hearing, 4228 Reno rd.

Washingtonians Are Promoted In Army and Navy

To lieutenant colonel—**Clarence Babcock,** 3700 Cumberland st.; **Paul Hinkel,** 600 Rhode Island ave. ne.

To major—**Ned Arick,** 318 Cumberland ave., Chevy Chase, Md.; **Don Corbett,** 2551 17th st.; **Kermit Roser,** 136 F st. sw.; **Claude Duval,** 3200 Circle Hill rd., Alexandria, Va.; **Joseph Berkow,** 711 King st., Alexandria, Va.; **William Taylor,** 4727 Lee blvd., Arlington, Va.; **Thomas McFadden,** 1610 16th st.; **Armand Soucy,** 1118 N. Illinois st., Arlington, Va.

To captain—**Bernard Hawkins,** 312 Loth st.; **Gordon Southall,** son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Southall, 2311 Shannon pl. se.; **John Donaghy,** 1720 Queens lane, Arlington, Va.; **James Rowe,** 518 N. Glebe rd.; **Edward Williams,** 2424 S. 27th st., Arlington, Va.; **Ulrich Geller,** 306 Thornapple st., Chevy Chase, Md.; **Edmund Simpson, jr.,** 4333 Van Ness st.; **Neil Coggins, jr.,** 4521 Illinois ave.; **Robert Locke,** 1538 Argonne pl.; **Gaylon Harvey,** 1135 16th st.; **Howard Owings, jr.,** 6805 Baltimore blvd., College Park, Md.; **August Sachs,** 5406 Potomac ave.; **John Tryon,** 1323 Jackson st. ne.; **John Green,** 1225 Jefferson st.; **John Wilson,** 16 Blackstone rd.; **Frank O'Connor,** 2230 California st.; **Earl Noffsinger,** 1717 G st.

To first lieutenant—**Robert Weishaupt,** son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Weishaupt, 808 W. Broad st., Falls Church, Va.; **Donald Mulvihill,** 5529 4th st., Arlington, Va.; **Carl Calabrese,** 1312 Cleveland st., Arlington, Va.; **Charles Dougherty,** 3415 Oakwood terrace; **Neil Swift,** 1119 Trinidad ave. ne.; **Robert Auburn,** 2230 N. Powhatan st., Arlington, Va.; **George Day,** 1022 21st st., Arlington, Va.; **Hugh Yarber,** 215 Wooton ave., Friendship Heights, Md.; **Michael Bandik,** 1321 M st.

To second lieutenant—**Walter Jackson,** 1231 Girard st.

To sergeant—**Alexander Claggett,** son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Claggett, Accokeek, Md.; **Alphonse Young,** whose wife lives at 1818 10th st.; **Britton Smith,** whose wife lives at 140 Danbury st. sw.

To corporal—**Hal Waters,** 145 13th st. ne.; **William Beach,** 421 G st. se.; **Lorenzo Gaskins,** 2722 P st.

To technician fifth grade—**Victor Trapani,** son of Mr. and Mrs. Salvadore Trapani, 2835 30th st.

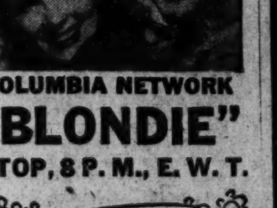
Today's Radio Programs

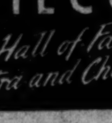
Sunday, Sept. 24 — Washington — Eastern War Time

	WMAL 630 K.C.	WRC 980 K.C.	WOL 1260 K.C.	WINX 1340 K.C.	WWDC 1450 K.C.	WTOP 1500 K.C.
	News, 8. Sunday Prelude, 805.	News, 8. Treasure House fo Music, 8:15. Air Castles, 8:45.	Dawn Patrol to 6:30. News, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:45. Sunrise Revue, 6:30. Rev. Crawford, 8. Service Unlimited, 8:30.	Just Music, 7:05-7:30, 7:45-8, 8:30-8:45. Places to Go, 8:05 - 8:30. Choir, 8:45-9. News, 7, 7:30, 8.	Melody, 8-8:30; Gospel News, 8:30-9.	Elder Michaux, 7:30. Wings Over Jordan, 8:30.
9:00	Clock News	World News Roundup	Churches of Christ	News; Nazarene	Wildwood Church	World News
:15	Coast to Coast	Victory Gardens	Good News	Church	Voice of Hope	E. Power Briggs
:30	On a Bus	Ranch Boys	Voice of Prophecy	Christian Science	News, J. B. C. Presents	" "
:45	" " "	" "	"	Snapshots of Ch'mp'ns	J. B. C. Presents	Labor News
10:00	Bud Ward	Highlights of	Bible Class	News; Musicale	Mike Hunnicutt	Church of God in Christ
:15	" "	the Bible	" "	Morning Musicale	Spotlight Revue	" " " "
:30	L. Stoddard	Recordiana	Art Brown	" "	" "	Salt Lake Tabernacle
:45	News	"	& Russ Hodges	" "	" "	" " "
11:00	AAF Symp. Flight	News; Isles in News	Art Brown	News; Holiness	Music of G. Gershwin	News; Great Lakes
:15	" " "	Waltzes of the World	Russ Hodges	Pentecostal Holiness	" "	Naval Choir
:30	Hour of Faith	Showplaces	Fourth Presbyterian	" "	New; Contennial	Invitation to Learning
:45	" "	Betsy Ross Girl	" "	" "	Baptist Church	" "
12:00	War Journal	News	Pilgrim Hour	News; Music Box	Memories	Today in History
:15	" "	Relaxation In Music	"	Music Box	"	" " "
:30	Andrini Conti'ntales	Stradivari Orchestra	Lutheran Hour	Wings of Song	Amateurs of 1944	Transatlantic Call
:45	Something for Girls	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1:00	John B. Kennedy	Dairy Farmer	Magic Dollars	News Roundup	Amateurs of 1944	Battle of
:15	George Hicks	Yom Kippur Program	" "	Marching To Victory	" "	the Bureaus
:30	Musical Heart String	Chicago Round Table	Music	Bible Truth	Song and Story	Prohibition Party
:45	Band Stand	" " "		" "	" " "	Edward Murrow
2:00	Sammy Kaye's	Rhapsody of Rockies	Swing High	News; Symphony	Rhapsody in Rhythm	Dangerously Yours
:15	Tangee Serenade	Admiral Thomas Gatch	Dugout Chatter	Symphony Hour	" "	" "
:30	Sunday Vespers	Westinghouse Program	Billy Rodgers Orch.	" "	News; A to Z	World News Today
:45		" "	" "	" "	in Novelty	" " "
3:00	Listen, the Women	World News Parade	Washt'gt'n vs. Chicago	News; Musical	Xavier Cugat Orch.	New York
:15	" " " "	" " "	Baseball Game	Americans	Aloha Land	Philharmonic
:30	Band Stand	Army Hour	" "	News; Concert	Great Scott	Symphony
:45	" "	" "	" "	Master	Battle of Bands	" "
4:00	Darts for Douch	Army Hour	" "	News; Music	Great Scott	" "
:15	" " "		" "	Red Cross	Battle of Crooners	" "
:30	World of Song	News; Jerry Kluttz	" "	News; Petite Musicale	Five Spot Tunes	Pause That Refreshes
:45	" "	Josef Cherniavsky	" "	" "		" " "
5:00	Mary Small Revue	General Motors	You Can't Take	News; Light	Master Singers	The Family Hour
:15	" " "	Symphony Hour	It With You	Opera Excerpts	Bible Question Box	" " "
:30	Hot Copy	" "	The Shadow	News; Music	News; Lawrence	" " "
:45	" "	" "	" "	of the Masters	Welk Orchestra	News; William Shirer
6:00	Philco Summer Hour	Catholic Hour	Quick As a Flash	News Roundup	Gospel Tabernacle	Silver Theater
:15	" " "	" "	" " "	Lily Pons	" "	" "
:30	" " "	Great Gildersleeve	News; Upton Close	Weather; Hawaii Calls	News; Harry James	Toasties Time
:45	" " "	" "	Dick Brown, Songs	Progressive Four	Something for Girls	" "
7:00	Drew Pearson	All-Time Hit Parade	Baseball Today	News; Pop Concert	WWDC Showtime	Kate Smith Hour
:15	Headlines	" " " "	Tony Pastor's Orch.	Pop Concert	" "	" " "
:30	Quiz Kids	Fitch Band Wagon	Denny Bechner's Or.	News Roundup	Cantor Shapiro	" " "
:45			" " "	Beyond Victory		" " "
8:00	Village Chapel	Charlie McCarthy	Mediation Board	Bibleway Church	Call To Worship	"Blondie"
:15	Dorothy Thompson	" "	" "	" "	" " "	" "
:30	Keepsakes	One Man's Family	" "	" "	" " "	Crime Doctor
:45	"	" " "	Gabriel Heatter	" "	" " "	
9:00	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-	Walter Hampden	News; Symphony Hour	Old Fashioned	Radio Reader's Digest
:15	Basin Street	Go-Round	" "	" " "	Revival Hour	" " "
:30	" "	American Album	News, C. Foster	" " "	" " "	Star Theater
:45	Jimmy Fidler	" "	Modern Melodies	" " "	" " "	
10:00	Life of Riley	Hour of Charm	Good Will Hour	News; Church	Ave Maria Hour	Take It or Leave It
:15	"	" " "	" " "	First Evangelical	" " "	" " "
:30	Keep Up With	Jackie Gleason &	" " "	Christian Church	News; Church of God	We, The People
:45	the World	Les Tremayne	Bill McCune's Orch.	" "	Church of God in Chris	" " "
11:00	Round Clock News	Man at a Grand	California Melodies	News; Music	" " "	Headlines
:15	Hour of Dreams	News	" "	Musical Roundup	Continental Hits	Maria Kurenko
:30	" "	Pursuit of Learning	News; Abe Lyman Or.	Weather; Slumber	News; Cont'ntal Hits	Jack Pepper Show
:45	" "	" " "	Abe Lyman Orch.	Music	Continental Hits	" " "

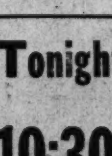
TWO SYMPHONY HOURS
SUNDAY 2:05 P. M. AND 9:05 P. M.
DAILY 11:05 A. M. AND 9:05 P. M.
"News every hour on the hour"
WINX The Washington Post Station 1340

Something to Look Forward To . . .
FADA Radio OF THE FUTURE
Famous Since Broadcasting Began!
FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC., LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

TONIGHT AND EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT

COLUMBIA NETWORK
"BLONDIE"
WTOP, 8 P. M., E. W. T.
ON THE AIR FOR SUPER SUDS

Paul Whiteman

PHILCO
Radio Hall of Fame Orchestra and Chorus
with BOB JOHNSON ILENE WOODS and guest stars
WMAL 6 to 7 P.M.
Today!

"We, the People" PRESENTS
BOB HOPE

with a "Hope's-eye" view of the Southwest Pacific.
VICE-ADMIRAL LAND

with heretofore secret facts on the Maritime Service's heroic part in the war.
Tonight WTOP
10:30 GULF
MILO BOULTON, M. C.
OSCAR BRADLEY'S ORCH.